

UNIV. OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY.





WORDS USED IN
MANLEY AND CORRINGHAM
(LINCOLNSHIRE).

VOL. I.



SKETCH MAP OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN THE WAPENTAKES OF

MANLEY AND CORRINGHAM,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

SECOND EDITION.

REVISED AND CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED.

BY

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

Parle patois, s' il le faut. Il n' y a pas de sottes langues ; et le Saint-Esprit les parle toutes.—JOSEPH ROUX, *Nouvelles Pensées*.

VOL I.

42126

LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY

BY TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.

1889.



PE
1957
P43
1889

SECOND EDITION

EDWARD PRACOCK, F.R.S.

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

RECEIVED FOR THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

I DEDICATE THESE COLLECTIONS OF MANY YEARS TO

GEORGINA F. JACKSON,

WHOSE "SHROPSHIRE WORD-BOOK" IS THE MOST

SCHOLAR-LIKE DIALECT DICTIONARY

IN OUR TONGUE.

BOTTESFORD MANOR, BRIGG,

Feast of St. Mary Magdalen, 1888.

CONTENTS

-----;-----

A Glossary of words used in the
Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham
Lincolnshire.

by Edward Peacock. (Revised and enlarged ed.)

CONTENTS

A Glossary of words used in the
Synopsis of Henry and Corbin
Lincolnshire.

by Stuart Pearson. (Revised and enlarged ed.)

CONTENTS.

PREFACE	1x-xvi
GLOSSARY	1-307

PREFACE.

"It is a mistake to imagine that the Dialects are everywhere corruptions of the literary language. Even in England the local patois have many forms which are more primitive than the language of Shakspeare, and the richness of their vocabulary surpasses, on many points, that of the classical writers of any period."—MAX MÜLLER, *Lectures on the Science of Language*, 8th Ed., 1875, p. 55.

THE following Glossary consists exclusively of words now or formerly in use in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham—that is the North Western corner of Lincolnshire. The first edition was published by the English Dialect Society in 1877. The present re-issue has been so much enlarged and modified that it may not unfairly be called a new work. It contains all that was important in the first edition, except certain folk-lore notes and a few place-names. These have been omitted because they ought not, in the author's opinion, to appear in a dictionary of dialect, and also because works on these subjects are in preparation which will deal with them in a manner far more thorough than would have been possible in these pages without swelling the volumes to an extent quite out of harmony with the objects which the English Dialect Society proposes to accomplish.

The author has been engaged in collecting the materials from which this word list is compiled for more than thirty-five years, and has received help from many friends and correspondents. As to words no longer known to be in use he has not inserted any for which he has not manuscript or printed authority. The words quoted from Richard

Bernard's translation of *Terence** are especially noteworthy. Bernard lived at Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, and seems to have endeavoured to render the dialogue into the common speech with which he was familiar. The late Thomas Hugh Oldman, Esq., of Gainsburgh, the steward of the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey, gave the author unrestricted access to the long series of court-rolls of that manor. Gravenor Roadley, Esq., the lord of the manor of Scotter, permitted the fullest use to be made of the records in his possession.† The court rolls of the manor of Bottesford‡ are the author's own property, and have supplied some good examples of disused words. Some manorial records of the manor of Keadby are in his possession by the gift of a friend, and he has also been permitted to examine certain original wills of the sixteenth century relating to the district. A survey was made of the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey in 1616, by John Norden, John Thorpe, and John Norden, jun. A contemporary copy of this valuable document is preserved in the public library at Cambridge.§ Of this the author has a transcript which has been found of much service. Another survey of this manor was made in 1787. The original is preserved among the records of the Duchy of Cornwall. A few copies of this document have been privately printed. From it the author has gleaned some words now obsolete, or rapidly becoming so. The late Mr. J. Ellett Brogden's *Provincial Words and Expressions Current in Lincolnshire* has been of much service. No word, however, has been inserted on its authority which the author does not know to be in use, or to have been used within the district. Of this little book the Rev. Joseph Thomas Fowler lent the author an interleaved copy; from it he gleaned many words for the

* The Edition is the 5th, 1629; 4to.

† Notes from these Rolls occur in *Archæologia*, vol. xlvi., pp. 371-388.

‡ See *Archæologia*, vol. i., pp. 371-382.

§ Ff. 4-30.

first edition which would certainly have otherwise been missed. The Rev. Professor Skeat was also helpful with that edition in more ways than can be named.

On the publication of the first edition the Rev. Edward Synge Wilson, vicar of Winterton, at once undertook the task of annotating and making additions. These most useful collections have been handed over to the author. He has, moreover, received words, examples, and useful suggestions from Sir Charles Henry John Anderson, of Lea Hall, Baronet; Alfred Atkinson, Esq., and Miss Atkinson, of Brigg; C. C. Bell, Esq., of Epworth; Alexander John Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.; James Fowler, Esq., of Liphook, Hampshire; the Rev. John Clare Hudson, Vicar of Thornton, near Horncastle; the Rev. Charles Knowles, Rector of Winteringham; Walter Nicholson, Esq., of Sidcup, and John Sykes, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., of Doncaster. The late William England Howlett, Esq., F.S.A., and the late Rev. Edward Saint Leger, Rector of Scotton, were very helpful with the first edition and supplied the author with some additions for the present one.

It may be well, in conclusion, to note that nearly all the references to Shakspeare are adapted to the Globe Edition, where the lines are numbered, and, to repeat the concluding sentence of the preface of 1877, "The examples have not been coined for the purpose of this work, but are, in almost every case, the exact form of words which I or the friends who have helped me have heard used."

Persons studying the dialect of Manley and Corringham, for philological purposes, must bear in mind that the vowel sounds of many of the words are still in a fluent state. Sometimes the variation is caused by the conscious choice of the speaker, but usually it seems to depend on some law which has yet to be defined. As examples of the various forms one word assumes I may mention :

Maake } Mak } Mek }	= Make.	Taake } Tak } Tek }	= Take.	Caame } Com } Cum'd }	= Came.
---------------------------	---------	---------------------------	---------	-----------------------------	---------

Broäk }
Brok } = Broke and broken.

Wahter }
Watter } = Water.

Gam }
Gaame } = Game, a trick.

Cot'n }
Curtin } = Curtain.

Grund }
Groond } = Ground.

Draain }
Dreän } = Drain.

Straain }
Streän } = Strain.

Pleugh }
Plew }
Ploo }

= Plough.

Other words possess two or more perfectly interchangeable forms as—

Kay }
Keä } = Key.

Pot }
Put } = Put.

Ward }
Wo'ld } = World.

Eärth }
E'th } = Earth.

Faather }
Feyther } = Father.

Naw }
Noä }
No }

It is probable that at an earlier time one form of these words belonged to the northern and north-western borders of the district, where the pronunciation bears a greater likeness to the dialect of Yorkshire, than does that of the south-lying parishes. Whatever the cause may be, it seems impossible to lay down a definite rule for determining the phonetic laws which govern the dialect, so that the following notes must be received as expressing observed tendencies, not as recording fixed characteristics.

A

Mr. Cole has already remarked on the tendency of vowel sounds to become weak,* and has furnished a useful list of

* Glossary of South-West Lincolnshire, p. iii.

words thus modified, to which many more might be added. Thus *After* becomes *Efter*, *Fast*, in *Fasten-penny*, becomes *Fest*, *Had* becomes *Hed*, *Make*, *Mek*, *Master*, *Mester*, and *Peel*, *Pil*. When *a* in the current English has the power of *a* in *what*, it changes in the Folk-Speech to the *a* in *ant*; e.g., qualified, squander, squat, swallow, wad, want, wash (which, however, commonly takes the form of wesh), and watch.

When the sound is that of *a* in *labour*, *rain*, etc., it lengthens to *aa*; e.g., *laabour*, *raain*. *Chain* and *drain* may become *chaain* or *cheän*, and *draain* or *dreän*.

The *a* in words like *ask*, *bath*, etc., is pronounced like the *a* in *ash*. The "south-country" broad *a* is rarely used unless the speaker be consciously adapting his language to the ears of a stranger.

A when followed by *r* is sounded like the *a* in *carp*; e.g., *quart*, *swarm*, *war*, *warn*.

E

Ea is usually pronounced like the *ea* in *real*; but some words such as *breath*, *feather*, *leather*, *heart*, *ready*, *steady*, *weather*, follow the ordinary English form. *Death*, *bread*, *lead* (the metal) and *sweat* commonly belong to this class, but are occasionally changed into *deäth*, *breäd*, *leäd*, and *sweät*. *Great* is sometimes *gret*, at others *greät* and *grut*; *earn*, *learn*, and *concern*, become *arn*, *larn*, and *concern*.

The *ei* or *ey* often lengthens to *aa*, e.g., *thaay*, *naaighbour*. The *ei* in *either* and *neither* becomes *ai* or *aai*, e.g., *naither* *naaither*.

The double *e* sometimes changes to the *ea* in *real*; e.g., *teeth* may become *teäth*, and *keep*, *keäp*, but often retains the classic sound.

E or *ee* at the end of a word may be turned in *eä* when it is emphatic; otherwise it is shortened to *ë*.

Ew, *ey*, and *ow* at the end of words become *ě*, *a* (as in *fan*), or *ah*, and are usually represented in print by *a'* or *ér*.

I

The vowel *i* before *gh* sometimes changes to *ei* (the *ei* as in *neighbour*); e.g., *reight* for *right*, *feight* for *fight*, and sometimes becomes double *e* as *leet* for *light*, *neet* for *night*.

O

O in words sounding like *done*, *come*, etc., changes to the *u* in *bull*; e.g., *dun*, *cum*. *One* and *once*, however, have the vowel sounded like the *o* in *on*, preceded by a *w*. *O* in words like *broth*, *soft*, *cough*, sounds like *o* in *dog*. The pronunciation which obtains in the South of England is a foreign introduction, and is rarely heard from a Lincolnshire tongue.

Oa sounds like *oo-a* quickly pronounced, and is generally written *oä*.

Ol frequently assumes the sound of the *ow* in *know*, which, for the sake of distinguishing it from the sound of *ow* in *now*, has been represented by *oh* in the illustrative sentences in this Glossary.

Oo is generally long, but *foot*, *stood*, and some other words are often pronounced in the ordinary manner.

Ow frequently becomes *oo*; e.g., *coo* (cow), *croon* (crown); or *aw*, as *craw* (crow); *maw* (mow). See *Ey*.

U

U is usually pronounced as the *u* in *bull*; e.g., *butter*, but *u* in *yule*, *duty*, and some other words sounds like *ew* in *new*, and before *r* it is pronounced in the current fashion.

Y

Y is often short in the pronouns *my* and *thy*, sounding like the *i* in *pin*, unless emphasis is required, but is long in adverbs ending in *ly*; e.g., *sewer-ly* for *surely*, *accordin'-ly* for *accordingly*.

C

The final *ch* often becomes *k* as *screek* for screech, *thack* for thatch.

D

D sometimes becomes *th* as *fother* for fodder, *blether* for bladder.

Dge becomes *g* or *d* as *brig*, bridge, *rig*, ridge, *figged*, fledged, *sled*, sledge.

G

Gh is occasionally guttural in *pleugh*, plough, and *beugh*, bough, but the sound seems to be dying out.

H

H is rarely heard unless emphasis falls on it, the rule being that any word beginning with this letter, or with a vowel, should be aspirated when stress is laid on it, but not otherwise.

R

R, though used in spelling to represent the dialectic form of *ow* and *ew* at the end of words, is rarely pronounced with distinctness unless it commences a syllable, or is run on from the end of one syllable to the beginning of another, though there is a tendency to make it heard in *bēär* (bear) and *beer*, and in *peär* (pear) to differentiate these words from *beä* (bee) and *peä* (pea). It is also used in the interjectional phrases *ger up* for get up, *ger oot* for get out, and *ger awaay wi yě*.

R is also often used in the word *hairf* (half) but merely to convey to the eye the value of the preceding vowels, which are frequently mispronounced when represented by *aa*.

TABLE OF PRONUNCIATION.

Aa nearly resembles the sound we represent by *air* with the *r* untrilled.

Ah=Ah in *Ah*!

Aw=Aw in *Gnaw*.

Eä=Ea in *Real*.

Ew=Ew in *News*, but occasionally in the words *ewse*, *ewst ewt* represents a sound nearly like the German *ü*.

Oä=Oo-a quickly pronounced.

Oh=Ow in *know*. The above sound is slightly modified in one or two words in which it is uttered by the fore part of the mouth and lips, *e.g.*, *hohle*.

Oo=Oo in *Tool*.

Ow=Ow in *Now*.

U=U in *Bull* except when followed by *r*, and in a few words such as *yule*, *refuse*, and *duty*.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN THE

WAPENTAKES OF

MANLEY AND CORRINGHAM.

A

A', *prep.*.—Of.

Th' fraame *a'* this here dōōr's maade o' th' oāk tree that cwst to
graw wheäre th' cemeterry is at Scunthrup.

A, *prep.*.—On.

A.—Prefix to substantives and verbs: as *a*-gate, *a*-bulling,
a-hossing.

A, EH, *inter. interj.*.—Equivalent to "What?"

A, *v.*.—To have.

A' dun wi' thee.

AARON'S BEARD.—*Spiræa salicifolia*.

AARON'S ROD.—*Verbascum Thapsus*. So called from its tall
straight stem. See Britten and Holland's *Eng. Plant Names*.

ABACK, *prep.*.—(1) At the back (followed by of).

It's *aback* o' th' beer barril.

(2) *adv.*.—By surprise, in *phr.* to take *aback*.

I was ta'en clear *aback* when she tell'd me on it.

ABACK O' BEYONT, *phr.*.—A very long way off.

A man is *aback* o' *beyont* his sen, when he is, through his own fault or
ignorance, unable to perform what he has undertaken.

ABARGENS, *phr.*—Of no value or consequence.

It's that mucky and torn, it's *abargens* what becums on it.
It's *abargens* whether he cums or no noo.

ABATE.—In the habit of.

He's gotten *abate* o' drinkin'.

ABEAR, *v.*—To endure.

ABIDE, *v.*—To endure.

I can't *abide* no bairns nobut my awn.

ABLESS—*i.e.*, haveless, q.v.

ABLINS, *adv.*—Perhaps.

ABLISH, *adj.*—Somewhat able.

He's an *ablish* chap for a little un, but he can't hug a seck o' wheät aboörd a vessil.

ABOARD, *phr.*—In drink.

He's sum'uts *aboörd* to-daay ; he could nobud just sit e' his gig as he cum'd fra Brigg market.

ABOARD ON, *phr.*—To run.

He runned *aboörd on* me as I druv doon Ranthrup Hill, an' I thoht he'd a' tekken a wheäl off.

ABOON, *prep.*—Above, in excess of.

If he duzn't feäl paain o' th' turpe'tine *aboön* paain o' th' inflammaa-tion it'll be to no ewse.

ABOON A BIT, *phr.*—Very much.

It raain'd *aboön a bit* last Brigg fair ; it fairly siled doon.

ABOON-HEAD.—Up above.

It's do'ty under foot, but dry *aboön-head*.

ABOON PLUM.—Drunken.

ABOUT, *adv.*—In hand, in the doing, on hand.

We'd a three-weäks' wesh *about* that daay.

ABOUT WHAT, *phr.*—All that, nearly all that.

He's a straange good hand at tellin' taaes an' hinderin' uther foäks warkin' wi' listenin' to him, an' that's *about what* he's fit for.

ABRAHAM.—Isaac and Jacob. (1) The Garden Comfrey.

I am not sure whether it is a variety of *Symphytum officinale* or a foreign plant.

(2) *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

These plants are probably so called because there are flowers of three differing tints on one stem.

(3) *Borago orientalis*.

This plant is so called from its being confounded with Nos. 1 and 2.

ABRAHAM-MAN.—A cheat. An able-bodied beggar, who pretends to be sick or a cripple, is said to sham *Abraham*.

ABREAD—*i.e.*, in breadth.

Th' wall's nobut a brick *abreäd*.—Cf. Mid. Eng. *brede*, breadth.

ABUSEFUL, *adj.*—Abusive.

A! BUT, *interj.*

A! But Charlie is a big leear, an' noä mistaake; He'd lee thrif a three-inch deäl.

ACCORDING-LY (the *ly* very long).—Accordingly.

ACON-TREE.—An oak.

ACOS, *conj.*—Because.

ACRE.—A measure of length, defined in Murray, *Dict.*

An *acre*-length, 40 poles or a furlong (*i.e.*, furrow-length); an *acre*-breadth, 4 poles or 22 yards.—Cf. *Leicester Words*, E.D.S., 49, 88.

In the 11th of Hen. VIII. the tenants of the manor of Scotter, in Messingham, were required to repair the banks of the river Trent. For every *acre* in *latitudine* that was left unrepaired a fine of fourpence was to be levied.—*Rot Cur.*

ACRE-SPIRES, *s. pl.*—The sprout of corn before the ears come forth.

ACRE-TAX.—A draining tax, always used for the yearly tax on the Ancholme Level, in contradistinction from assessments levied on the same district.

Some of these Carrs are subject to a Drainage Tax. . . . It is sometimes called an *acre-tax*.—Survey of Manor of *Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

ADAM AND EVE.—(1) A particular pair of legs in a shrimp, so called from a fancied resemblance to two human figures standing opposite to one another.

(2) The flowers of the *Arum Maculatum*.

ADAM'S-ALE, ADAM'S-WINE—*i.e.* water.

ADAM'S-APPLE.

Adami pomum, the convex part of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx. Parr's *Med. Dict.* i. 32.

ADAM'S-FLANNEL, white mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

ADDLE, *v.*—To earn.

Tom Stocks can *addle* fower shillin' a daay at suffin', soä he'll not wark for thee at two and nine. *Adle*, vox *Lincolniensi* agro usitatissima quod ipsi salarium vel praeium mereri designat. Skinner, *Etymologicon*.

ADDLE-CAP, ADDLE-HEAD, ADDLE-PATE.—A weak, silly person.

He's such a waffy *addle-head*, he duz n't know blew fra red.

ADDLINS, *s. pl.*—Earnings.

A-DONE.—Have done !

Thoo awkerd bairn, *a-dun* wi' thee !

A-DOORS.—Out, out of doors.

You're alus clattin' in and oot *a-döors*.

My brother will be flung and thrust out *adooves* by head and ears.—Bernard, *Terence*, 120.

AFEARD, *adj.*—Afraid.

AFORE, *adv.* and *prep.*—Before.

AFORE-LONG.—Before long.

AFORE-TIME, *adv.*—Formerly.

AFTER A BIT, *adv.*—In a short time.

Cum, arn't ye gooin' ? Ey, *after a bit*.

AFTERBURDEN.—The afterbirth (*placenta*).

The *afterburden* should oht to be alus putten upo' kitchen fire-back at neet when foäks hes gone to bed.

AFTER-CLAP.—An unpleasant thing which comes to pass after the likelihood of such an event has long gone by.

Rachel Taylor's 'e a fine waay ; she hed her tent bairn nine year sin, an' noo she's fallen doon wi' twins ; it's a sore *after-clap* for her.

" It doth not spring from humble uprightness, but from a proud conceitedness ; and is the *after-clap* of Satan, and our sinfull hearts."—Obadiah Sedgwick. *The Anatomy of Secret Sins*, 1660, 247,—Cf. Murray, *Dict.*

AFTER-END.—The autumn ; more commonly the *back-end* or *fall*.

AFTERLINGS.—The last milk that comes before a cow's udder is empty, which is said to contain the most butter.

AFTERMATH.—The second crop of grass ; the grass that grows when the hay is cut, more commonly called *eddish*, *q.v.*

" The second crop of grass or *aftermath*."—Rogers, *Hist. of Agriculture and Prices*, i. 17.—Cf. Murray, *Dict.*

AGATE, AGATE ON.—Begun, under-way, fully-employed.

Well, I mun get *agaate*.

He's a bad un at startin', but when he's *agaate* on oht noht 'll stop him.

Q. When is an oven not an oven? A. When she's *agate*.

A man was from home when his wife was taken in labour; he was telegraphed for and hurried back. On his way he met the postman, who, in answer to his enquiries, replied, "All's gooin' on reight; she's hed twins and is *agate* yit."

AGATEUS, AGATEURSE.—On the road.

If thoo'll nobbut waait a bit I'll go *agateus* wi' thee o' th' waay hoäm.—*Messingham*, 1877.

AGE, *v.*—To grow old, to acquire the appearance of age.

He *aages* fast.

AGE, AT.—Of age.

It'll all be th' yung Squire's when he cums *at aage*.

"The jurie doth fynde that the heire of Randle Haworthe is *at age*."—*Manchester Court Leet, Records 1597, II., 120.*

AGEAN, *prep.*—Against, before, in time for, presaging, nigh unto.

We mun hev wer cleänin' all dun *ageän* Maayda'.

Th' herse collars is al'us as weet as muck *ageän* raain.

(2) In exchange for.

I sattled his bill, an' he gev' me three an' six *ageän* a sov'rin.

AGEE, *adj.*—Awry.

AGER, AGER, EAGRE, EGER, EYGRE, HYGRE (ai·gur, ee·gur).—The high tidal wave of the Trent and Ouse. This phenomenon is called the *Bore* in the Severn, and the *Barre* at Mont St. Michel in Normandy.

"This day the general going over the river . . . was graciously delivered from a great danger he was near unto, by a sudden surprisal of the tide called *eager*."—Sprigg, *Anglia Rediviva*, 1647; ed. 1854, p. 76.

"But like an *eagre* rode in triumph o'er the tide."

—Dryden, *Threnodia Augustalis*.

"Then rushed on all,

Like *eagre* swallowing up its streamy way."

Ph. J. Bailey, *Festus*, 5th ed., p. 528.

"What is called the *eagre* of the tide . . . astonished those who saw it come up the channel."—*Monthly Mag.*, Dec., 1810, p. 472.

"Wallis, the coxswain, perceived a strong *ager* coming up the river."—*Stamford Mercury*, Aug. 15, 1884.

Speaking of the similar phenomenon in the Severn, William of Malmesbury says, "Nautae certe gnari, cum vident illam *higram*, sic enim Anglice vocant, venire, navem obvertunt, et per medium secantes violentiam ejus eludunt."—*Gesta Pontificum*, Roll's Series, p. 292.—Cf. Stark, *Hist. of Gainsburgh*, 522; Carlyle, *Heroes and Hero-worship*, 29; Palgrave, *Normandy and Eng.*, i. 233, 731, 740; C. Brooke, *Ten Years in Sarawak*, j. 364; Louisa S. Costello, *A Summer Amongst the Bocages*, i. 72.

AGG.—A misfortune, an irritating loss.

“That’s a soor *agg*” is a common expression to indicate a teasing circumstance.

AGGRAVATE, *v.*—To vex.

You’re eniff to *aggravaate* a growin’ tree.

It’s eniff to *aggravaate* the heart of a wheälbarra’.

AGGRAVATION.—Vexation.

AGIST.—See GIST.

AGNAIL.—See NANGNAIL.

AGREEABLE. *adj.*—Willing.

Well, sir, you see it begun e’ this how—Robud ax’d me if I would hev him, and I says, efter studyin’ a bit like, “Well, Bob, I’m *agreeable*.”

AHIND, AHINT, *prep.* and *adv.*—Behind.

AILSEY, ALSEY, ELSEY.—Alice.

AIM.—Intention, desire.

All his *aaim* is to get e’ uther foäks roäd.

AIM, AT, *v.*—To intend, to try for.

To *aaim* at sich things as he talks on, isn’t fittin’ for a convarted man.

AIN’T.—Am not. *Arnt* is the commoner form.

AIR, *v.*—(1) To dry damp clothes.

Tak them weet cloäs oot o’ th’ dolly, an’ hing ’em upo’ th’ hedge, an’ put th’ mangled cloäs upo’ th’ herse to *air*.

(2) To fumigate.

“For rossell and franckinsens to *aire* the church iijd’.”—1586, *Louth Churchwarden’s Accounts*.

(3) To ventilate.

AIR BLEB.—A bubble.

AIRM.—The arm.

AIR PEG.—The vent-peg of a barrel.

AIRS.—Humours.

She’s in her *airs* to-daay.

AIRY.—Breezy, well-ventilated.

AKERATE, *v.*—To rust as iron does.

We fun' sum shackles sich es thaay ewst to put upo' prisoners e' ohd times. Thaay was o'must all *akeraated* awaay, bud oor Squire thoht a greät deal on 'em.

(2) Blighted.

His crops was that *akeraated* last year (1879) thaay was wo'th, in a waäy of speäking, noht at all.

ALABLASTER.—Alabaster.

Thaay fun *alablaster* at Gainsb'r when thaay dug railroäd, bud it wasn't wo'th oht.

It's a strange nist bairn, it's skin's that clear it's like *alablaster*.

Nicholas Godeman, *alebasterer*, was fined in 1497 four pence for licence to traffic at Nottingham.—*Nott. Borough Rec.* II., 302. Cf. *Mon. Ang.*, v., 484.

ALE-CONNER, ALE-FINDER, ALE-TASTER.—A manorial officer whose duty it was to look to the assize and goodness of bread and ale within the precincts of the manor.

George Greene . . . for not sending for the *ale-finder*.—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1617.

The *ale-taster's* oath is given in John Kitchin's *Jurisdiction of Court Leet*, 1675, p. 94, and Sir William Scrogg's *Practice of Court Leet*, 1714, p. 15.

ALE-DRAPER.—Keeper of an alehouse.

"July 8th (1747) Thomas Broughton, farmer and *ale-drapeer*."—*Scotter Par. Reg. Burials*.

ALE-FEAST (obsolescent.)—A public drinking usually held at Whitsuntide.

ALE-MASTER.—The chief man at the ale feast.

ALEGAR.—Sour ale used as a substitute for vinegar.—Cf. Murray, *Dict.*

ALENIATED.—Alienated.

Can't yë borra' a pick fra Billy K——? Noä, we're *aleniated* friends at present, soä I can't ax him.

ALE-PEG.—The vent peg of a cask.

ALE-POSSET.—Warm milk and beer sweetened.

ALE-SCORE.—The debt for drink at an ale-house recorded with chalk marks on the door.

ALE-WHISP.—The bush which was suspended in front of a public-house to indicate that drink was sold there (obsolete).

In the *Scotter Court Roll* for 1562 is an order that Thomas Yong should either immediately give up his public-house or take out recognisance and licence according to the Statute for keeping an ale-house, and hang up "Signum aut unum le *ale wyspe* ad hostium domus."

A bush of ivy or other evergreen was for ages the sign of a tavern both in England and the neighbouring continental lands. There is an engraving of a mediæval inn with a bush hanging before it in *Cutts' Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages*, p. 543. Heine says in the *Suttler's Song* :—

"Der grüne Kranz vor meinem Zelt,
Der lacht im Licht der Sonne;
Und heute schenk' ich Malvasier
Aus einer frischen Tonne."

In *Good Newses and Bad Newses*, by S. R., 1622, quoted in Ellis's *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, 1813, vol. ii., p. 246, a Host says :—

"I rather will take down my bush and sign,
Then live by means of riotous expence."

ALIVE-LIKE.—Lively, likely to live.

ALIVE WI' LOPS.—Much invested with fleas.

ALL ABOUT IT, *phr.*—A clincher to an argument.

I weant gie thë anuther farden, so that's *all about it*.

ALL-ABOARD, *phr.*—All in confusion; equivalent to the slang expression, "All at sea."

Her things is *all-aboärd*, niver noht nowheäre.

ALL AND SOME, *phr.*—One and all.

ALL-ALONG, *adv.*—In a continued course.

I've gone on that foot-trod *all-almg* any time this tho'ty year.
Th' Heä runs *all-long* o' west side o' Ketton Parish.

ALL ALONG ON, *phr.*—Entirely owing to, in consequence of.

It was *all along* o' drink 'at he ended his sen e' that how.

ALL AT HOME.—Quite sane.

He's *all at hoäme* when ther's oht to do, but he talks straange an' random when he's sittin' by th' fireside.

ALLAWAYS, *s. pl.*—Aloes; the drug not the plant.

As bitter as *allawaays*.

ALL-BUT, *phr.*—Almost.

ALL ENDS AND SIDES, *phr.*—(1) All around, in or from every direction.

Gether them things up, thaay 're of *all ends an' sides*.

" da kommen

Viele stolze Gesellen von *allen Seiten und Enden*."

Goethe, *Reineke Fuchs*, *Erster Gesang*.

(2) Slatternly, scatter-brained.

She's alus of *all ends an' sides*, we can niver fix her to noht.

ALLEY.—The aisle of a church.

A woman from Kirton-in-Lindsey informed the author that she never heard the passages between the pews in churches called anything but *alleys*, until the Puseyites began to make people particular about "them soort of things."

The north aisle of the choir of Lincoln Minster was formerly called the chanters' *alley*.

"Mr. Olden did say when he did come to be churchwarden, he would make the Puritans to come up the middle *alley* on their knees to the rails."—1638, Wallington, *Hist. Notices*, i., 70.

ALL-GATES.—By all means, in any manner.

ALL-HALLOWS.—An object called "the idol of *All-Hallows*" existed in the Church of Belton, in the Isle of Axholme, in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was probably a representation of All Saints.—Peacock, *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, 45.

ALL E' BITS, *phr.*—All in pieces.

He brok my cheüny teü-pot wi' John Wesla' heäd on it *all e' bits*, an' then said a metal un wo'd do for a ohd thing like me.

A woman who has lately been delivered of a child, or a man who has become a bankrupt are said to have tumbled *all e' bits*.

ALL IN A PIECE, *phr.*—Stiff with rheumatism, frozen, coagulated.

I'm *all in a peäce* like a stockfish.

ALL-IVERS, *phr.*—A hyperbolical phrase, meaning for all occasions, or for all time.

He's bööks enif e' that room for *all-ivers*.

ALL OF A PIECE, *phr.*—Almost entirely covered.

(I) Her legs is *all of a peäce* wi' harvist-bug bites.

(II) Used also with regard to a person who is much crippled by rheumatism.

He was a nim'le yung man twenty year sin', but he's *all of a peäce* noo, and walks wi' crutches.

ALL OUT, *adv.*—Quite, entirely, beyond comparison.

ALL OVER.—Every where.

Taaties hes faail'd *all oher* to year.

ALL-OVERISH, *adj.*—Nervous, sickly.

ALLS, *s. pl.*—Goods and chattels, especially workmen's tools.

"Pack up your *alls* and slot off" is a common form of dismissal, used by masters to workmen.

ALL'S ONE (the latter word pronounced to rhyme with *on*),
phr.—All the same.

It's *all's one* to me whether you paay me noo or o' Setterda' neet.

ALL SORTS AND SIZES, *phr.*—Of every kind or pattern.

He hed *all soorts an' sizes* o' boots, but theäre was niver a pair that would fit me.

"Articles of Impeachment, which they keepe by them of *all sorts and sizes*, fit for every man, as in Birch-in-lane they have suites ready made to fit every body."—Clement Walker, *Hist. of Independency*, 1648, part 1, p. 62.

ALL TO NAUGHT.—Entirely, completely.

In theäse wet years top-land beäts warp land *all to noht*.—*Bottesford*, 1882.

ALL THAT.—To do anything like *all-that* is to do it very well, or very quickly.

ALL THERE.—Quite sane.

He talks strange an' random, but he's *all theare* when one wants oht.

ALLUDE, *v.*—To attack.

I've hed arysip'las bad, but it niver *alluded* to my throät.—*Winterton*.

ALL UP WI', *phr.*—All over with, quite done for.

It's *all up wi'* them, fine, fine-weather, farmers that keäps the'r carriages.

"Quite well at ten,
Had a few friends to sup with me;
Taken ill at twelve
And at one it was *all up with me*."

Perversion, 1856, ii. 38.

ALMANAC-MAN.—The surveyor of the Court of Sewers, so called because he sends notices to the dwellers near the Trent, of the times when high tides may be expected.—*Burringham*, 1882.

ALONG ON, *prep.*—(1) On account of, owing to.

It was *along on* a letter missin' 'at my mare got kill'd.

(1) By the side of.

ALONG SIDE ON, *prep.*—By the side of.

The stee's *along side on* the fother stack.

ALUS, ALUST (ol'us, ol'ust), *adv.*—Always.

I'm *alus* niver reight wi' maister.

A'M.—Used for I am.

A'm a gooin' to Eputh o' Setterda' an' shall mebbly staay while Tuesda'.

AMBERGREASE.—A strong, sweet scent.

It's a straange nist bairn; it smells like *ambergrease*.

When your throat's perfum'd your verie words doe smell of *ambergreece*.—Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, Act III.

It was formerly believed that there were at the bottom of the sea springs of this scent, similar to the naptha springs which are found on land.—E. W. Lane, *Thousand and One Nights*, 1841, vol. iii., p. 108. See Murray's *Dict.*, *Ambergris*.

AMMERGRATE, *v.*—To emigrate.

AMONG-HANDS (*o* as in wrong) *adv.*—In some way; said of anything done conjointly with other things, or of something done to eke out another thing.

Thaay doan't keāp a sarvant lass noo, but thaay get thrif th' hoose-wark tidy enif *among-hands*.

Th' bread's sad, but I weānt thraw it i' to swill tub; we shall get thrif it *among-hands*.

AN.—Used in the phrases, "Such an a, what an a".

It was *sich an a* thing to do; I wo'd n't ha' been seān in it at noht.

What an a fixment she's gotten her sen into wi' that yung man.

This *an* is perhaps a remnant of the Mid. Eng. kin, used in what kin for what kind, &c. Thus it may really mean "what sort of a fix."

AN'-ALL, *adv.*—Also, besides.

He wants sendin' to Ketton (Kirton-in-Lindsey, where there was a prison), an' a cat- o'-nine-taails *an'-all*.

ANBERRY.—See NANBERRY.

ANCHOR.—(1) An iron tie in a building.

(2) The tongue of a buckle.

ANCIENT.—An old man.

Well, old *ancient*, what did Adam saay when you last seed him.

ANDPARCY,—*i.e.*, and *per se*; the contraction &.

"From A to *andparcy*" is equivalent to from beginning to the end.

ANDRA.—Luncheon, or any extra meal, as bread, cheese, and beer, sent to workfolk at about eleven or four o'clock.

Farmer: Wheāre's John Dent? *Bailiff*: He's hevin' his *andra*—(See Aandorns, Aunder, Arndorn, and Downdrins, in Ray's *Glos.* E.D.S.)

ANDREMAS.—The feast of Saint Andrew (obsolete).

"For the serveise bouke at Sant *Andrames* vjjs'."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*, *Ch. Acc.*, 1581.

ANEAN, *prep.*—Beneath.

You'll find th' almanac *aneän* Bible up o'th parlour taable.

ANEAR, ANEARLY, *adv.*—Nearly.

AN-END, *adv.*—On end.

I dreamt all th' deäð bodies was stan'in' *an-end* e' th' chech-yard, sum on 'em as if they hed n't been oher a weäk deäð.—*Northorpe*, 1841.

To go straight *an-end* is to go straight forward.

ANGLES.—Artificial burrows used for capturing rabbits in warrens. See TYPE.

ANGNAIL.—See NANGNAIL.

ANGNES.—*Agnes*, a form often found in 17th century parish registers, and sometimes, though rarely heard in conversation.

ANGRY, *adj.*—Inflamed; said of wounds.

ANGUISHED.—Pained, troubled.

I was straangely *anguished* in my joints all thrif Thomas. . . . th' wizzard. —*Bottesford*, 1858.

My spyryt ys anguyssed ful sore yn me.—Manning of Brunne, *Meditations*, i. 315.

ANIFF, ENIFF, *adv.*—Enough.

ANSHUM-SCRANSHUM.—Bewilderment, confusion.

Ther' was a deäl o' *anshum-scranshum* wark at Smith's saale along o' th' auksoner not causin' foäks to stan' e' a ring.

ANTLING.—Inkling, knowledge.

I ha'nt noä *antlin'* wheäre he is noo, bud he did tell me his wife ewsed him that bad he should slot off to 'Merikay.

ANY.—See ONY.

APPERN.—(Ap'urn). (1) An apron.

(2) The inner fat of a pig and the fat of a goose are called the *pig-appern* and the *goose-appern*.—Cf. Thomas Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, E.D.S., p. 36, 246.

APPLE, *v.*—To bottom, to root. Spoken of potatoes, turnips, and other bulbs.

APPLE-ARK.—A big chest in which apples are kept.

APPLE-SOHP.—An apple-scoop; an instrument made of a sheep's metacarpal bone, sometimes carved, dyed green, &c., used for taking the cores out of apples.

When the late Edward Shaw Peacock was a little child, he was saying in the presence of a rich and ignorant farmer that he should much like to possess a microscope. The man, who misunderstood him, said he had a good one at home which he would present to him. A few days after the farmer sent a handsome *apple-scoop*.

APPLE-TURNOVER.—An apple puff.

APRICOCK.—Apricot. Used by Shakspeare, &c.

AQUABUS.—A passenger boat or water omnibus. A word badly formed in imitation of *omnibus*.

ARGISOME, *adj.*—Quarrelsome, full of contention.

It's the *argisumist* bairn I iver did see.

ARGLE, ARGY, *v.*—To argue.

Come maister, it's no use to *argle*.—*Ralph Skirlaugh*, ii. 112.

ARGLE-BARGLE, *v.*—To argue, to bandy words; also as *sb.*, argument.

ARGLEING.—Arguing.

What's the good o' *arglein'* . . . about what folks is worth.—*Ralph Skirlaugh*, ii. 152.

ARGYFY, *v.*—(1) To argue.

(2) To be of import, to signify.

It duzn't *argyfy* what his faayther was es long es he's a punct'al man

ARK.—A big chest.

"And trusse al þat he mithen fynde of hise in *arke* or in kiste."—*Havelok*, 2018.

"Thomas Carffare takyn down a *hark* out of rode loft vjd."—1515, *Louth Ch. Accts.*

"A malte *arke*."—1538, *Invent. of Dale Priory in Archaeologia*, xliii. 222.

"One stoole and a great *arke*, 1624."—*Fairfax Invent.*, *ibid.* xlviii., 158.

ARLES.—Money given to fasten a bargain (obsolescent.) See *To'n Ageän*.

ARM.—The *arm* of an axle-tree is that part which goes into the wheel.

ARN'T.—*For* am not, are not.

Mother: Doänt goa to chapil wi' that mucky faace, Mary.

Daughter: I *arn't* a-gooiin'.

I weän't tak' no *arn't* an' no *sharn't* fra a bairn like thoo.

ARRANT.—An errand.

Other *arrants* necessarie to be done.—*Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1537.

Arrand nuncium.—Littleton, *Latin Dict.*, 1703.

ARREARAGE.—Arrears of payment.

He's gotten fower years *arrearages* o' his highwaay raate on, an' I can't get noä sattlement."

"The *arrerages* of the same fully contentyd & satysfied."—*Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1537.

Mr. Burghie *arrerages* as befor.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acct.* 1577.

ARRIDGE.—An aris. The edge of a plank, a squared stone, or any similar object.

ARSE.—The lower or bottom end of a sheaf of corn.

Farm Bailiff: Billy Ratton puts o'must as many heäds in his sheäf *arses* as he düz e' th' top end.

Farmer: Then tell him fra me 'at if I find him gooin' on e' that waay when I cum I'll *arse* him oot o' th' cloäs.

ARSE, *v.*—To kick upon the seat.

If thoo cums here ageän loongin' about, I'll *arse* thë wi' my fööt.

ARSE, TO HANG AN.—To hang back.

"This nat'ral son of Mars
Ne'er *hung an arse*,
Or turned his Tail,
Tho' shot like Hail,
Flew 'bout his ears."

*Epitaph on Duke of Grafton, in Steinman's Mem.
of Duchess of Cleveland, 186.*

ARSE-BAND.—The crupper.

ARSE-BOARD.—The hind door of a cart.

ARS'ERD.—Backward.

Go *ars'erds*, cousin Edward, go *ars'erds*.

"Bot if 3e taken as 3e usen *arseworde* this gospel."—*Political Poems* (Rolls. Series), ii., 64.

ARSE-SMART.—*Polygonum*, *Persicaria*, and *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

"*Persicaria urens*, eodem sensu Fr. G. Culrage, sic dicta quia summum ardorem & dolorem eâ podicem sibi tergenti conciliat."—*Skinner, Etymolog. Botan.*

So called because

"If it touch the taile or other bare skinne, it maketh it smart, as often it doth, being laid into the bed greene to kill fleas."—*Minshew*, as quoted in *Britten and Holland's Eng. Plant Names*.

ARSY-VARSY, *adv.*—Topsy-turvy, the wrong end first.

"*Arsy--varsy*, or the Second Martyrdom of the Rump," is the title of a song written about 1660.—*Rump Songs*, 1 edit., part ii., p. 47.

ARTICLE.—Worthless fellow, a strong term of contempt.

He's a sore *article* to be a parson; he's nobud fit to eät pie oot o' th' roäd an' scar bo'ds fra berry-trees.

AS, *rel. pron.*—Who, that, which.

The man *as* sells barm hesn't been this weak.

Whose cauves was them *as* I seed i' Messingham toon streät?

AS, *prep.*—Sometimes used redundantly.

I expect him a weak *as* next Thursda'.

He hesn't been here sin a munth *as* last Bottesworth feäst.

"Warning of another storm has been telegraphed from America as likely to arrive on our northern coasts as yesterday."—*Guardian*, April 4, 1877. Quoted in *Notes and Queries*, 5th S. ix., March 9, 1878.

ASCRIBE, *v.*—To describe.

I niver seed onything o' th' soort my sen, bud I've ofens hed it *ascribed* to me.—1886. Probably a mistake, not a true dialectic word.

ASH-FENTIN, ASHFELTIN.—An asphalte pavement.

He slipt doon o' th' *ashfentin* when it was slaape wi' snaw, an' as it was nigh hand a public th' bobby hed him up fer bein' drunk.

ASH-HEAP-CAKE.—A cake baked on the hearth under hot wood embers.

ASH-HOLE.—(1) The square hole which receives ashes under the kitchen-grate.

(2) An outhouse, or exposed place where ashes are thrown.

AS HOW, *conj.*—That.

He said *as how* he was a loongin' theäf what hed gotten eaghteen hundred pund e' Gainsb'r bank all thrif cheätin' poor foäks.

ASH-KEYS, *s. pl.*—The seed of the ash-tree.

A' SH' THINK, *phr.*—I should think.

ASIDE.—Beside.

ASK.—A lizard, a newt.

I was once tanged wi' an *ask* among the brackens e' Brumby Wood that bad, I thoht I should hev' deed stright off.

ASK.—Harsh to the touch or taste; astringent, sour, sharp.

The äale's as *ask* as whig.

A sharp *ask* squeal just for all the world like a hare.—*Ralph Skirlaugh*, i. 87.

(2) Strong clay land when baked [by the sun is said to be "very *ask*."

You ha'nt anuther bit o' land belongin' to you, oht like as *ask* as th' top end o' th' Wood Cloäis is.

(3) A sharp east wind is said to be *ask*, *i.e.*, harsh.

ASKINGS.—The publication of bans.

Did ta hear Bessie's *askin's* last Sunda'?

ASLANT, *adj.*—Slanting.

ASMY.—Asthma.

ASQUINT, *adv.*—Awry.

ASS.—When an *ass* brays the saying is, "Ther's anuther tinker deäð at Lincoln." Though now naturalised, I believe this to be an importation from Leicestershire or Nottinghamshire.

When bricklayers dees they to'ns to *asses*.—*Messingham*, 1865.

ASS-MUCK.

He jumps about like *ass-muck* up'n a hard road.
Ass-muck is much harder than horse-dung and frequently rolls about like a ball.

AST.—Asked.

I *ast* him when he was agoin, an' he said, "What's that to thee?"

ASTRUT, *adj.*—Jutting out, as a buttress does.AT, *rel. pron.*—That.

Them *at* steäls geese should hide the feather poäke,
 Th' sod wall *at* I maade was to noä ewse *at* all to keäp them rabbits oot.

AT, *prep.*—To.

When ye cum *at* th' big elmin-tree ye mun to'n to th' reight.

AT, *prep.* and *adv.*—A word expressing dwelling or action.

He's left Crosby an' I döan't know wheäre he's *at* noo.
 Oor Jack's oot o' Ketton (prison) once moore; I wonder what he'll be *at* next to get his sen putten in ageän.

A'T, *v. (second per. sing. pr.)*—Art.

A't ta goin' to leäve thy plaace this Maayda', Bess?

AT-ALL, *adv.*—Whatsoever.

I fun' oot he duz n't know noht *at-all* about it.

AT NOHT, *phr.*—On no account.

I wo'd n't hev sich an aidled bairn *at noht*.

AT-AFTER, *prep.*—After.

He com in *at after* afternoon chech an' set wi' me maay be a quaarter o' a nooer.

One generation *at-after* another.—Cf., *Notes and Queries*, iv. S. xi., 113, 182. Used by Chaucer, *Sq. Ta.*, 302.

ATOP-ON.—On the top of.

ATTACT.—An attack.

Oor squire's hed a bad *attact* o' asmy; I thoht he'd ha' deed.

ATTACT, *v.*—To attack.

He *attacted* him like a wild fella', and knockt him oher th' heäid wi' a draw-bore-pin.

ATWEEN, *prep.*—Between.ATWEENWHILES, *adv.*—In the interim.

I hev' to be at Gaainsb'r i' th' mornin', an' at Ketton at neet, bud I shall staay a bit at Blyton *atweänwhiles*.

ATWIST, *adj.*—Unfriendly.

Squire Heälä an' him got *atwist* su'mats aboot Ran Dyke!

ATWIST, *prep.*—Between.

ATWIXT and ATWEEN, *phr.*—(1) Shuffling, full of excuses.

He's alus *atwixt and atween*, soä I can't get the reight end o' noht.

(2) In a medium condition.

It was noht to speäk on, nayther good nor bad, just *atwixt an' atweän*.

A'TWO, *adv.*—In two.

I'm sewer I didn't break missis's cheäny bowl; it caame *a'two* e' my hand.

AUD.—Old.

AUGER.—A three-pronged instrument with serrated edges and a long shaft for spearing eels.

AUNT (ant).—A bawd, sometimes, though rarely, a prostitute.

Cf. *Winter's Tale*, Act iv., sc. 3, l. 11.

AUVE.—See HAUVE.

AUVEN, AUVER, *v.*—To go about in an awkward, or aimless kind of way.

Th' soft thing was *auvenin'* aboot like a greät cart hoss.

He neädn't come *auverin'* aboot efter oor Mary.

AVELONG, *adj.*—Slanting.

AVERAGE.—*Average* is a Lincolnshire term for land that is "fed" in common by the parish as soon as the corn is carried.—*Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

The field lands of Bottesford and Yaddlethorpe were *average* before the enclosure.

AWANTING, *adj.*—Wanting, deficient, usually employed in relation to defects of intellect or manners.

He is strange and *awantin'* in his behaaviour, though he hes been to th' boärdin' school.

AWARRANT IT, *v.*—To guarantee, generally used sarcastically.

John 'll cum hoäm drunk ageän to neet I'll *awarrant it*.

AWAY.—Way.

You mun göa to Ferry by Had'ick hill *awaay*, not by Scawthrup.

He's oder than her by aage *awaay*, bud she looks fit to be his muther.

AWAY, *adv.* as *v.*—To go.

I'll *awaay* to chech this mornin', theäre's a new parson preächin', an' theäre weänt be noä c'llection.

AWAY WITH, *v.*—To put up with, to endure.

I can't *away wi'* blash like that; it's fer all th' wo'ld like listenin' to foäks speak at 'lection times.

AWE {äu), *v.*—To owe.

"John Halefyllid *awe* to church, vijs'."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey, Ch. Acc.*, 1539

AWEARIN'.—Wasting away. Applied to persons dying from a lingering illness.

A consumptive person is said to be *awearin'*.

AWIVER, *adj.*—However.

Well, *awiver*, I niver seed sich a sight e' all my born daays.

Woy, herse, woy, herse, *awiver*, herse, thoo'll be tired afoore ta gets hairf a mile, herse.

AWHILST.—While, until.

AWK'ARD, *adj.*—(1) Awkward in movement.

This is the *awk'ardest* che'n onybody neäd want to seä; it's wark o' two men an' a boy to to'n it.

The late Archdeacon Stonehouse, vicar of Owston, in the Isle of Axholme, one day came up with a boy who had been employed to take on a pony some seed potatoes from West Butterwick to Ferry. The sack containing them, being more heavily weighted at one end than at the other, had fallen off the pony's back. The Archdeacon helped to raise up the burden. When he had done so, the lad, instead of thanking him, said, "Well, thoo is th' *awk'ardest* fella' at liftin' a bag o' taaties I iver seed."

(2), *adj.*—Bad-tempered, obstinate, difficult to deal with.

I doänt knaw oht this side o' Hell 'at's warse then livin' wi' an *awk'ard* woman like what she is.

I'm noäne soä extra fond o' them theäre eäsy-guided bairns; timmersum cauves maks *awk'ard* bulls yē knaw.

AWK'ARDNESS, AWK'ARDS.—Mischief, senseless obstinacy.

Th' lad's up to his *awk'ards* to neet.

Thoo's as full of *awk'ardness* as thoo can stick.

AWN.—See OWN.

AWNER.—Owner.

AWN SEN.—Own-self.

"Luv daddy, luv mammy, luv *awn-sen* best," a proverbial sayin' used to justify or explain acts of selfishness.

AWSOME (au·sum), *adj.*—Awful.

A woman speaking of a burning oatstack said, "Treäs look'd bewtiful when leet fra stack shined on 'em at neet, bud it was real *awsum*, it was.—*J. S., May, 1887.*

AX, *v.*—(1) To ask.

The Commissioners of sewers . . . *axed* me if they might cut through this bit to make the water course straight.—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i., 130.

(2) To publish banns.

AXED-OUT, AXED-UP, *pp.*—Persons are said to be *axed out*, or *axed up*, when their banns have been read three times in the church.

Theäre's many a lass hes been *axed-up*, an' hed a bairn an'-all, 'at niver's gotten a husband.

AY, EY.—Yea, yes.

AY, MARRY, *phr.*—An expression of assent.

Let's hev anuther pint o' aale, Jim. *Aye, Marry*, that we will.

B

BAA-LAMB.—A child's name for a lamb.

BAB, BABBING.—A flat-bottomed boat, used for removing the mud from drains.

The *bab* or *babbing* boat is dragged along so as to disturb the warp which is carried by the current into the river Trent. The process is called *Babbing*.

BABBLEMENT.—Silly talk, babble.

BABBY.—(1) A baby.

(2) A doll.

Dryden translates Pupa in Perseus "*Baby Toys*," and in a note says that "those baby-toys were little *babies* or poppets, as we call them."—Richard's *Dict., sub. voc., Doll*. It would seem, therefore, that at that time the word baby was commonly used for a puppet with which children play, and that the word doll was unknown, or at least not in common use. This is confirmed by Robert Burton, who translates—

Ut pueri infantes credunt signa omnia athena,
Vivere, et esse homines, et sic isti omnia ficta,
Vera putant, credunt signis cor inesse athenis.

By

As children think their *babies* live to be,
Do they these brazen images they see.

Anat. Mel., vi. edit., p. 675.

And by the Excise Act of 1656, where we find an import duty of nine shillings per dozen laid on *babies* heads of earth.—Scobell, *Acts and Ord.*, ii., 458.

Lady Strafford says, in 1712, "Her face is exactly like a sign in the Strand, where they sell *babys*."—*Wentworth Papers*, 244.

(3) A child's word for a picture.

(4) The reflection of objects seen in the human eye, or any other small reflecting surface.

A lady who lives at Winterton saw some little children gazing intently at a door-knob of polished brass. She asked what they were doing, and the reply was, "Pleas 'm, we're lookin' for *babbies*."

"Angling for *babies* in his mistress eyes."—Cleveland, *Poems*, 1665, p. 117.

"Sigh'd and lookt *babies* in his gloating eyes."—Aphra Behn, *The City Heiress*, Act III., sc. i.

"To look *babies* in one another's eyes."—John Scott, *Christian Life*, 1696, part iv., p. 70.

BABBY-HOOSE.—A doll's house.

Thaay've the grandest ohd *babby-hoose* at —— that I iver seed; it's bigger then ony chist o' drawers.

Parson ——, he plaays aboot wi' chech like a bairn wi' a *babby-hoose*.

BACCATOTAL.—A total abstainer from tobacco.

I'm alter'd fra what I ewsed to be; I'm boäth teetoätal and *baccatoätal* noo.—*Messingham*, 1870.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.—(1) A double daisy.

(2) A small rose, not much bigger than a daisy.

(3) A double yellow butter-cup found in gardens.

BACK and EDGE, *phr.*—Entirely, completely.

He was beäten *back an' edge*; he hed n't a wo'd to saay for his sen.

BACK-BAND.—A chain or strap passing through or over a cart-saddle for the purpose of supporting the shafts.

BACK-BOARD.—The hind board of a cart.

BACK-CAST.—(1) A relapse in sickness or a backsliding in religion.

He was the punct'alist man at prayer meätin's ther' was e' all 'th' toon, but he got a straange *back-cast* thrif that lass bein' wi' bairn to him.—*Ashby*, 1886.

(2) Backwater, q.v.

BACK-DOOR-TROT.—Diarrhœa.

BACKEN, *v.*—To retard.

Wheät's been very much *backen'd* this year thrif th' frost.

Dinner's been *backen'd* a good hooer thrif soot tum'lin doon th' chimla'.

BACK END.—(1) The hinder part of a thing.

It's at th' *back-end* o' th' hoose, just ageän th' watter-tub.

(2) Autumn.

We'd no apples to speäk on last *back-end*.

Them *back-end* anemones is ruinaated wi' drought, Miss.

(3) Back end o' th' week, Friday and Saturday.

BACKENING.—A hindrance.

She's got a *backening* in her liggin-in thrif takkin' cohnd.

BACK'ERD.—Backward.

BACK'ERDS-WAAYS-ON, BACK'ERDS-WAAYS-OHER, *adv.*—Backwards.

Th' bairn get's noä good at school, he's goin' *back'erds-waays-on*.

He tum'l'd *back'erds-waays-ohér* doon th' graain'ry steps.

BACK-FRIEND.—A secret enemy.

"Some of my *back-friends* will labour to let as many see their teeth as I desire may see the truth."—John Rosworm, *Good Services*, 1651, in Palmer's *Hist. of Siege of Manchester*, p. 66.

"When he was with his *back-friends* at Swineshead."—Samuel Pegge in *Archæologia*, vol. iv., p. 46.

BACKHANDER.—A back stroke, a stroke with the back of the hand.

He gev him a *backhander* into th' mooth.

BACK-HOOSE-DYKE.—To be in *back-hoose-dyke* is to be very far behind-hand.

I've overliggerd my sen this mornin' an' hev' been e' *back-hoose-dyke* all th' daay thrif.

BACKING.—(1) Small coal or cinders thrown on the back of a fire.

(2) The retrograde movement of a horse.

(3) Support.

He'd niver hev goän to law if it hedn't been for . . . *backin'* on him.

BACK-LANE.—A narrow road or street; not a highway; or, if a highway, one that is but little used.

Thaay're buildin' a sight o' new hooes ageän As'by *back-laane* fer th' iron-stoän men to live in.

"I tooke to my heels as hard as I could runne and got my selfe into a *back-lane*."—Bernard, *Terence*, 156.

BACK O' BEYONT, *adv.* or *adj.*—Very far behind-hand.

BACK ON.—To urge on, to support.

His muther *backs* him *on* in iverything he duz.

BACK-OUT, *v.*—To retreat from an engagement.

He boht th' taaties at five an' twenty pund an' aacre, but th' markit dropp'd, an' soä he tried to *back-out*.

BACK-RECKONING.—An account of old standing. Used figuratively of old causes of quarrel.

I could do very well wi' my ohd man noo, if he wasn't alus reäpin up *back-reckonings*.

I doänt talk much aboot it, bud I've a *back-reckonin'* to paay him when I nobut get a chance.

BACK-RENT.—Unpaid rent, when another term has become due.

BACKSET.—An outshot at the back of a building.

BACKSIDE.—(1) The hinder part of anything.

"A old paynted clothe hangyng on the *bakesyd* of the rood."—*Northamptonsh. Inventories*, 16th cent., in *Archæologia*, vol. xliii., p. 241.

"The back-laine on the *back-side* of Mr. Hindmarsh's house."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, 1663, in *Stark's Hist.*, *Gainsb.*, p. 262.

(2) Offices behind a house.

You'll find the tool o' th' *backside*, nigh-hand th' swill-tub.

"I have a certaine parlor in the *backside*, in the furthermost part of my house; in thither was a bed carried and covered with clothes."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 233.

"All houses, outhouses, barnes, stable yardes, *backsydes*, ways, passages."—*Particulars of Sale of Warren in Brumby*, 1650.

The street in Winterton, to which the name of "East Street" has now been given, was previously called "Mr. — *backside*," from the name of the principal inhabitant.

(3) Land behind a house running down to a back-lane or street.

"The gardens and *backsides* be divided by many low, dry stone walls, as good as breast workes."—1642, *Relation of the Action before Cyrencester*, p. 3.

"Postices, Anglice *backsides*."—Scotter, *Manor Roll*, 22 April, 1713.

"To impound all swine and other catel that shall be found trespassing in the . . . *back-sides* belonging to the towne."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, 1718, in *Stark's Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 537.

"*Backside*, the yard or ground behind a house."—Fenning, *Dict. sub voce*

"*Curtilage*, sb. a gateroom or *backside*."—Ray, *S. & E. Country Words*, E. D. S., p. 81.

(4) The breech.

BACK UP.—A person is said to have his *back up* when he is sulky or sullen.

"You've yer *back up* to-daay like a peggy otchin goin' a crabbin'," is a contemptuous remark made to an ill-natured person. Hedgehogs are believed to carry crab-apples to their haunts by rolling or falling on them, and causing the fruit to stick upon their spines.

BACK UP, *v.*—To support; usually in a bad cause.

If thaay summon yē up to Winterton, I'll go an *back yē up*.

He duzn't want noā *backin' up* at all; his caase is as clear as daayleet.

BACKWATER.—(1) The ebb of the tide.

(2) The water near the side of a river which, when the current is strong, flows the contrary way to the stream.

(3) The superabundant water in a mill-dam, by the force of which the machinery of the water-mill is hindered from working.

BACON-CRATCH.—A wooden frame made by bars crossing each other suspended in farm-house kitchens and larders and used to support bacon.

BACON-FLY.—An insect, the larva of which eats bacon.

BACON-HOOKS, *s. pl.*—Hooks fastened into the beams of a kitchen or larder on which bacon is hung to dry.

BAD, *adj.*—(1) Difficult, hard.

Haxe field's *bad* to beät fer grawin' taaties an' wheät year efter year.

(2) Ill.

He's tekken *bad* wi' th' ohd complaaint, an' I doän't think he'll get oher it this time.

BAD COMPLAINT.—Bad disease.—*Lues venerea*.

BADDER, BADDEST, *adj. comp. and superl.*—Worse, worst.

I've knawn *badder* things then this happen to a man, a vast sight.

It was the *baddest* year we iver hed fer wild ducks.

BADGER, *v.*—(1) To tease.

(2) To beat down in price.

BAD HEART.—To have.

"Well it maay live, but I've a *bad heart* on it;" that is, I am doubtful of its recovery.

BAD-HEARTED, *adj.*—Melancholy, miserable, downhearted.

BADLY.—Unwell, sickly.

I'm a poor *badly* creätur noo.

BAG.—(1) The udder of a cow or sheep.

(2) The womb of any animal.

(3) The stomach of any animal.

"I . . . have frequently found the principal stomach or *bag*, as the farriers term it, nearly eaten through by these destructive vermin."—1810, *Complete Grazier*, p. 143.

BAG, *v.*—(1) To steal.

(2) To cut peas with a reaping-hook.

(3) To cut peat for fuel.—See BAGS.

BAG AND BAGGAGE.—All a person's household goods.

Thaay've to'n'd us oot i'to New Frodingham toon-streät *bag an' baggage*.

BAG-FOX.—A fox which has been captured, and is brought in a bag to be turned out to be hunted.

BAGGAGE.—A worthless person of the female sex (often used jocosely without offensive meaning).

BAGMENT.—(1) Rubbish.

(2) Silly talk.

BAGMENTALLY, *adj.*—Rubbishy; usually applied to an utterly worthless person.

BAG O' MOONSHINE.—An illusion, a foolish tale.

BAG O' TRICKS.—The whole set or quantity; any combination of things which are naturally connected together.

Th' poány com doon an' brok th' shavs, an' smash'd th' whoäle
bag o' tricks up intirely.

A young man at W—, lately "broht in" at chapel, prayed for the conversion of his "faather, muther, bruthers an' sisters, an', yeä Loord, all th' *bag o' tricks* on 'em."

BAG-PUDDING.—Any pudding which is enclosed in a bag or cloth before it is cooked.

BAGS, *s. pl.*—Peat cut for fuel; the upper part consisting of peat intermixed with roots of grass, when cut for fuel was called *bags*; the lower consisting of peat only was called *turves*.

"It is laide in paine that none of the said inhabitantes shall grave or shote any *bagges* beneath Micklehouses or Triplinghouses, or beneath any sik, betwene them in paine of every load to the contrarie, xiid"—Scotter, *Manor Roll*, 11 Oct., 1599. In *Archæologia*, vol. xlv., p. 388.

Bagmoor, near Burton-upon-Stather, possibly derives its name from these *bags*. There is a place called Newington Bagpath, in Gloucestershire. The spot on which the battle of the Standard was fought was, it is affirmed, at one time, called Bagmore, perhaps because *bags* were wont to be cut there." A mediæval annotator of Roger de Houedene tells us it was so named because the Scots fleeing from the victors—"Sarcinas suas a se projecerunt."—Rog. de Houed., Ed. Stubbs, vol. i., p. 101.

Laurence, of Durham, says of this:

"Porro locum competenter *Baggamoram* nuncupant,
In quo Scotti mendicosas sarcinas exuerant."

Laur., Durh., Dial. (Surtees Soc.), 75.

There was in the time of King John, a meadow called *Baggethwaite*, part of the possessions of the nunnery of Rosedale, co. York.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. iv., p. 317.

BAIRN.—A child.

Theäre's moore *bairns* then business agaate nco.—1886.

BAIRN, *v.*—(1) To beget.

(2) To conceive.

BAIRNISH, *adj.*—Childish.

BAIRNISHNESS.—Childishness.

BAIRNLESS, *adj.*—Childless.

BAIRN-PLAY.—Foolish sport.

I call this croäkey (croquet) that gentlefoäks is soä fond on noht but *bairn-play*.—1875.

"Shooting of kings is no *bairns-play*."—Kingsley, *The Red King*.

BAIT.—A rest from labour, generally for the purpose of taking food. Commonly used in relation to animals, but sometimes to men also. See BELOW.

BAIT, BATE, *v.*—(1) To tease.

(2) To cease from labour for a short time.

Noo then, chaps, we mun *baait* a bit.

(3) To give horses a short rest for the sake of taking food.

Thoo mun *baait* thy herse twice atween here an' Gaainsb'r.

(4) To cause to feed; also to feed, to take refreshment.

"That no man shall teather nor *bate* ther herse within the meares, within the corne landes, except every man of his owne."—Scotter, *Manor Roll*, 26th March, 1578.

"King Athelstan . . . found a woman *bayting* of a cowe upon the waye called the Fosseway. . . . This woman sate on a stoole, with the cowe fastened by a rope to the legge of the stoole."—1686-7. John Aubrey, *Remaines of Gentilisme and Judaism* (Folk Lore Soc.), p. 136.

"The horses' playful neigh,
From rustic's whips, and plough and waggon free,
Baiting in careless freedom."

John Clare, *Sunday Walks*.

The two verbs *bate* (from *abate*) and *bait* to feed, or cause to bite, seem to have become confused together.

BAKED.—Encrusted with mud.

Look at that theäre soo, Master Edward; she's fairly *baaked* wi' sludge.

BAKED MEAT.—Roast meat, as distinguished from boiled.

"Look to the *bak'd meats*, good Angelica."

Romeo and Juliet, Act 4, sc. iv., l. 6.

"The funeral *bak'd meats*

Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables."

Hamlet, Act 1, sc. ii., l. 180.

BAKED ON THE SOLE.—Bread is said to be *baked on the sole* when it is baked on the oven shelf, without being confined in a tin.

BAKER'S-BREAD.—Bread made by a baker, as distinguished from home-made bread.

BAKIN', *lit.*—A baking; all the loaves of bread, or pieces of pastry, baked at one time.

We hev' a heavy *baakin'* this weäk.

BAKSTON, *lit.*—A bakestone. An iron plate with an iron bow to hang by, on which muffins are baked.—Cf. Atkinson, *Cleveland Gloss.*, p. 25.

BALD-FACED.—White faced, said of horses.

BALK.—See BAUK.

BALL, *v.*—To stick together ; said of snow.

It was pag-rag daay five-an-fo'ty year sin', an' I roāde my black mare to Brigg, an' th' snaw *ball'd* soā I thoht noht else but that she wō'd be doon ivery minit. *Bottesford*, 1887.

BAM.—A deceitful tale told for temporary amusement.

BAM, *v.*—To deceive for amusement.

BAMBOOZLE, *v.*—To deceive ; to make fun of by some foolish story.

BANBURY-TALE.—Silly talk. The phrase *Banbury* Glosses is used by Bishop Latimer in a contemptuous manner.—Vol. ii., p. 299. (Parker Soc.)

BAND (1) Anything twisted such as a rope or a string.

(2) A leading string for controlling the movements of a child or an animal.

I mind when we was bairns we hed a moudiwarpe e' a *band*, soā as we could seā how it thrust itsen i'to th' grund, wi oot lettin on it get awaay fra us.—*G. T.*, 1880.

(3) The iron work on a door to which the hinges or sockets are fastened ; frequently used for the hinge itself.

BAND-END, *v.*—To beat.

If ye doān't giv oher maakin' this here row I'll *band-end* yě, and quick an all.

BAND-MAKER.—A woman or child who makes *bands* with which to tie sheaves in harvest time.

BANDS.—Banns of marriage.

M.—Do it respectable wi' parson an' *bands* o' marriage.

N.—Naay, not fer me think yě. I weānt tie mysen fer good to noā woman.

BANDY.—(1) The stick with which the game of hockey is played ; and hence (2) the game itself.

BANDY, *v.*—To toss backwards and forwards.

BANDY-BALL.—A game called fives in Scotland, and rackets in the south of England.

BANG, *v.*—(1) To throw about, to beat, to shut a door violently.

She was that mad she *bang'd* th' dōōr efter her as thof she'd been th' queen.

(2) To surpass, to excel.

Peātmoor Parson *bāngs* ony body I iver heārd at preāchin'.

A squire having asked a farmer some questions as to the best way of cultivating his land received for a reply, "Well, sir, God's seasons *bāngs* all manigement."

BANGER.—(1) Something very large.

Well really them sweädes is *bangers*; I niver seed noht like it.

(2) A great lie.

Noo then, Jim, noän o' your *bangers*, remember it's Sunda'.

BANGING, *adj.*—Large, strong, excellent.

BANGSTRAW.—A nickname for one who thrashes with a flail.

We've no *bangstraws* noo as we ewst to hev afoore threshin' machines cum'd up.

BANG UP, *adj.*—(1) Very good; quite up to the mark.

He's chollus e' his talk, but he's *bang up* at sattlin' daay.

Bang up is sometimes used as a nickname for a person who represents himself as very strong, powerful, or rich.

(2) Close up.

I've a saage tree grawin' *bang up* e' yon corner.

BANKER.—(1) A person who makes banks, a drain-digger, an excavator.

"The writer of this article remembers . . . the judge and bar being equally puzzled by being told that a disreputable fellow, whom, if we remember rightly, the police had found asleep under a straw-stack was a *banker*. "A *banker*," exclaimed the judge . . . "Yes, sur, and he is a *banker*, that I'll tak my bible oath on, for I seed him mellin' doon kids at the' stathe end not ower three weeks sin'," replied the witness. A philologist was at length found in court, who explained that a *banker* was, in the Lincolnshire Folk-Speech, a man who made banks, that mell meant to hammer with a wooden mallet or mell, and that kid was a faggot."—*Stamford Mercury*, 7th August, 1874.

"One of these men (from the Bedford Level) who was examined as a witness at Cambridge Assizes, being asked, as usual, what he was, said, "I follow fowling and fishing." On another occasion a poor man, a witness in the court, said in answer to the same question, "A *banker*." The judge remarked, "We cannot have any absurdity." The man replied, "I am a *banker*, my Lord." He was a man who repaired the banks of the dykes."—Geo. Pryme, *Autobiographie Recollections*, p. 146.

"He told me that cranberries had not been discovered at that place (Dersingham) till within his memory, and that the discovery was made by some *bankers* (men who work in the fens) from Lincolnshire."—John Freeman, *Life of William Kirby*, p. 155.

"They observed six men, apparently *bankers*, proceeding in a direction leading from Holbeach Marsh to the huts at Sutton Wash."—*Boston Gazette*, 12th January, 1830.

"Navvies and *bankers* were busy there in shoals under the direction of the great Sir John."—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, vol. i., p. 7. Cf. Murray, *Dict.*

(2) Stones piled up for the purpose of making a firm foundation for the stone on which a mason is working.

BANK UP, *v.*—To heap up.

Th' muck was *bank'd* up three foot high agaain Bottesworth Chech wall.

BANTLING.—A pet name for a child.

BAR.—A crow bar.

Fetch th' *bar* an' prise it up.

BAR, *v.*—To stop, to forbid, to prohibit.

He's *barred* takkin' stroã off o' land by th' custom o' th' cuntry (a law term).

BARBER, *v.*—To shave.

I alus *barber* my sen o' Setterda' neet ready for Sunda'. No real christian iver *barber'd* his sen o' a Sunda', thoo knaws that thoo reprobate.

About forty years ago, Thomas Carr, a poor man, living at Kirton-in-Lindsey, called on the Rev. Robert Ousby, the curate, and said—Sir, I've heãrd a straange, bad taale, aboot you. I knaw it isn't trew, but I want to hear you contradict it fra yer awn mooth. A man tohd me last neet 'at you alus *barber'd* yersen on a Sunda' mornin'. The clergyman had to admit the charge was true, and poor Tommy Carr went away exceedingly sorrowful.

On 5th December, 1732, the *barbers* in town (Arbroath), compeared before the session in answer to their citation, and the record bears—"Being accused of profaning the Sabbath-day by shaving people and dressing the wigs before and in the time of the sermon."—Geo. Hay, *Hist. of Arbroath*, p. 239.

In 1700 a fine of five shillings was imposed by the authorities of Pontefract on all *barbers* who shaved persons on Sunday.—*Pontefract Book of Entries*, p. 235 cf. J. Horsfall Turner, *Haworth, Past and Present*, p. 81.

BARBERER.—A barber.

BARE AS A BO'DS TAAIL, *i.e.*, as a bird's tail.—Said of a person who has lost everything which he possessed.

BARE BACK.—To ride *bareback* is to ride without a saddle, horse-cloth, or other covering on the horse.

BARE-BUB.—An unfledged bird. The names boys give to young birds are *bare-bubs*, *pen-feather'd uns*, *flig'd uns* and *flig'd flyers*.

BARE CART, BARE WAGGON.—A cart or waggon whose wheels are not protected by iron hoops or tiers (obsolescent). Before the great enclosures of the last century almost all the highways were unstoned, and carts and waggons frequently had not their wheels protected by iron.

"j ironn bound wayne and j other onbounen."—*Inventory of Priory of St. Thomas, near Stamford, 1538, in Archaeologia*, vol. xliii., p. 212.

"One shodd wayne and one bare wayne liij^s."—*Inventory of John Nevill, of Faldingworth, 1590 MS.*

"In 1599 it was ordered that no shod cart—that is, a cart, the wheels of which were bound with iron—should go over any gutter or pavement of stone within the town for fear of doing damage."—Charles John Palmer, *Perlustration of Great Yarmouth*, vol. i., p. 24.

The wheels of bathing machines in Britain and elsewhere are, at the present day, sometimes left unshod where the surface they have to traverse is not of shingle but of sand.

BARGEST (baar'gest).—A ghost, an evil spirit.

Listenin' to Peggy Richard tell tales about *bargests*.—*Ralf Shirlaugh*. vol. ii., p. III. Cf. Scott, *Border Min.*, vol. i., p. 207, ed. 1861. Murray, *Dict*, Barghest.

BARING.—The process of removing the upper soil previous to digging stone, clay, or iron-stone.

BARKED, BARKLED, *pp.*—Said of dirt dried on the skin and hard to remove.

Yer han's is fairly *barked* wi' muck.

I was that *barkled* wi' muck when I com oot of Cleugh Heäd, I thoht I should niver get mysen cleän no moore.

BARM.—(1) Yeast.

"For salt and *barm*, 3½d."—*Records of Corp. of Winchester*, 28. Hen. VIII. in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vi., 604.

(2) The brown froth which collects in running water.

BARMY, *adj.*—Weak, foolish.

A soft *barmy* fool.

BARN.—A bairn, a child.

Bessy Morris's *barn*! tha knaws she laaid to meä.—Lord Tennison, *Northern Farmer*, st. vi.

BARN, *v.*—To put in a barn.

"*Barn* or stack it after harvest."—Arth. Young, *Agric. of Co. Linc.*, 1799, p. 164.

BARNACLES.—Old-fashioned spectacles which were held on the nose without lateral supports.

BARN-YARD.—The fold yard.

BARREN, BARON.—The external part of the sexual organs of a cow.

Particular attention should be given that the pudendum, or *baron*, as it is sometimes called, be not lacerated.—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 41.

BARONY LAND (Obsolete).

"Sir John Thorrolde hathe land (in Corringham), pretended to *baronie Lande*, a terme given to all suche lande within the Soke which are not of the Soke."—Norden's *Survey of the Soke of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, p. 356. "In others, there are *Barony lands* that owe no *vit* or service to the prince, so that two courts are not unfrequently held in these parishes, one for the prince, or lord of the manor of Kirton, in that parish, and the other for the lord of the *barony-lands*."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

BARRING, *prep.*—Except.

I'll goä wi' yë ony day *barrin'* Thursda', that's Brigg markit.

BARROW, *v.*—To wheel in a barrow.

Barra' them few taaties i'to steām-hoose.

BARROW-DRILL.—A small drill which is pushed forward by hand like a wheel-barrow.

BARROW-HALE.—The handle of a wheel-barrow.

BARS, *s. pl.*—The ridges on the roof of a horse's mouth.

BARTLE, BARTY.—Short forms of Bartholomew.

Bartle is a Lincolnshire surname.

BARTON BULLDOGS.—The water of a part of the Humber, near Barton, which is often turbulent.—See HEZZLE WHELPS.

BASS (*a*, as in *lass*).—(1) A kind of rush from which matting is made.

(2).—Matting, including Russia matting, whether woven or in strips, as used for tying up garden plants.

(3).—A hassock made of rushes.

(4).—A limp basket made of rushes in which carpenters carry their tools.

(5).—The lime tree, *Tilia parvifolia*.

(6).—Bass in Music.

BASS-COLLAR.—A collar for horses, made of rushes or matting.

BASSINS, *s. pl.*—Dressed sheep skins.

BASSOCK.—(1) A thick sod used for fuel.

"That none shall grave any sodes, nor turves, nor *bassocks* of the Sowthe Easte syde of the Grene Gaitte and abuttinge of the South Weste of Grene Howe in pena vjs. viij^d."—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1578.

(2) A *hassock* (1551).

"For nattes and *bassockes* for þe quere ij^s. ix^d."—*Louth, Ch. Acc.* ii. 97.

"For a *bassecke* for Mr. Bulmer, iiij^d."—*Kirton in Lindsey, Ch. Acc.*, 1633."

BASS-WOOD.—A term vaguely used by carpenters to indicate several kinds of soft wood.

Arthur Young mentions having seen in the South of Lincolnshire a wood of the poplar class which the woodmen called *Pill Bass*.—*Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 213.

BAST.—The fibre of hemp or flax.

"Spread it on stubbles for three weeks or a month till the *bast* clears easy from the bun."—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 159.

BASTE, *v.*—(1) To beat.

If I was nobud t' tell the school maister he'd *baaste* th' whole lot on you.

(2) A term used in sewing; to run together with long stitches.

BASTING.—A beating.

He gev him a good *baastin'* for thrawin' stoäns at th' turkey cock.

BAT.—(1) A habit. Compare a policeman's *beat*.

Oor parson's at his ohd *bat* preächin' agen Methodises and Ranters.

(2) Rapidity of motion.

Thaay do go at a straange *bat* on them theäre raailroäds.

(3) A sharp blow.

He fetch'd me such a *bat* o' th' side o' my heäd, it maade all my teäth chitter.

(4) A sheaf of threshed straw or reeds.

I alus mak th' last wheät stack I hev into *bats* agen harvist time.

(5) A turf used for burning.

BAT, *v.*—To cover with *bats*.

Stacks are *batted* down as soon as they are "topped up," *i.e.*, finished, by having *bats* pinned on them with thatch pegs. After the harvest has been got in these *bats* are removed and the stack is thatched.

To cover a potatoe-pie or a heap of turnips or mangel-wurzels with straw preparatory to putting earth upon it, it is called *batting* down.

BAT-EYED, *adj.*—Near sighted. Cf. Murray's *Dict.*

BATE, *A.*—A habit of going or doing.

Sam's herse hed gotten a *bate* o' stoppin' at ivery public-hoose atween Barton Watter-side an' Riseholme To'npike.

My lad's gotten a *bate* o' sweärin', all thrif goin' to that damn'd school o' yours.

BATE, *v.*—To abate, to diminish, to take off something in a bargain.

I weän't *baate* noht at all; so you tak her [a cow] or læve her just as you hev a mind.—See BAIT.

BATE, *pp.*—A bite.

My gran'muther, she naayther *bate* nor supt afoore goin' to th' sacrament, an' niver cum'd oot on her room afoore goin' to chech.

BATH, *v.*—To bathe, to apply fomentation.

BATTEN.—A board of foreign timber not more than seven inches wide and two and a-half thick.—See Murray's *Dict.*

BATTEN, *v.*—To cover with *battens*.

BATTEN-DOOR.—A door made of boards nailed to cross pieces is called a *batten-door*, to distinguish it from a panelled door.

BATTER.—(1) Soft, horse-trampled mud.

(2) A slope, as the side of a drain, a bank, &c.

BATTER, v.—A surface is said to *batter* when it slopes from you; as the side of a ditch, bank, wall, or tower.

BATTERFANGED, adj.—Bruised, beaten.

"Th' Blyton cabinet hes been that *batterfang'd* aboot so as no carpenter can mend it."—J. B., *Messingham*, 1867.

He'd been a so'dger i' th' Roosian war, an' com hoäme reg'lar *batterfanged*.

"The Pastor lays on lusty bangs,
Whitehead the Pastor *batterfangs*."

Thomas Ward, *England's Reformation*, 1716,
p. 124. Cf. Murray, *Dict.*

BATTING-BOARD—*i.e.*, a beating-board; a piece of wood used by thatchers to beat down the thatch.

BATTLEDOOR.—A piece of cardboard on which was printed the A B C, the Lord's Prayer, and a few short syllables, employed as a substitute for the horn-book. Battledoors were in use here, in dame's schools, in 1843, and probably much later.

The saying, "He duz n't know his A B C fra a *battle-door*," refers to this, and not to the *battle-door* with which the game of shuttlecock is played.—Cf. Murray, *Dict.* 3.

BATTLE-ROYAL.—(1) A cock-fighting term.

"*Battle-royal* . . . a fight between three, five, or seven cocks all engaged together, so that the cock which stands longest gets the day."—*Sportsman's Dict.*, 1785.

(2) A fight between several persons, where each one is the antagonist of all the others.

BATTLE-STAG.—A game cock.

BATTLE-TWIG, BETTLE-TWIG.—An earwig.

Ther' was a man as com fra Kettering side as tell'd me as he knaw'd a woman as hed hed a *battle-twig* creäp into her ear, an' when she deed an' th' doctors oppen'd her heäd, it hed bred her braains full o' worms.

BAUK.—(1) A beam in a building.

- (2) The beam of a plough, a pair of scales, or a steelyard.

"J *balke* ferri cum les scales et ponderibus."—*Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (Surtees Soc.), p. 336.

- (3) A squared beam of timber.

- (4) An upright post in a stud and mud building.

- (5) The strip of unploughed land which separates one property from another in an open field.

"Richard Welborne for plowing vp the kings meere *balk* vjd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1632.

Under a raised ground or bank, parallel to a *balk*, the only one in the field.—*History of Lincoln*, 1810, p. 240.

"The slips of cultivated land . . . were divided by green *balks*."—Alf. John Kempe in *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 369. Cf. Fred. Seebohm, *Eng. Village Community*, pp. 4, 19, 20, 119, 382.

"Down narrow *balks* that intersect the fields."—John Clare, *Sunday Walks*.

- (6) The little ridges left in ploughing.

More *balks*, more barley; more seams, more beans.

- (7) An irregularity or ridge on the ground.

- (8) A line marked on the ground to jump from.

BAUK.—To hinder, to disappoint.

An ignorant man came into a large property, and as a consequence married a lady. A friend whom he had asked to dinner had neglected to keep his appointment, and the host had told the other guests that Mr. . . . had *bauked* him. The wife, when the guests had departed, rebuked her husband for having used such an ungenteel word, telling him that he ought to have said that he had suffered a disappointment. The next day the husband was drawing sheep, and requiring some red ochre with which to mark those he had selected for market, he called to one of his farm lads saying, "Come yow here, Jack, an' fetch me that rud fra o'ffn th' disappointment i' th' laathe."

BAUKER.—A bauk, q.v.

BAUK-FILLING.—The filling up with bricks, small stones or plaster, of the angle between the wall-plate and the roof of a building.

The word *bemfillinge*, signifying the like thing, occurs in the *Norham Accounts* for 1344—5.—Raine, *North Durham*, p. 276.

BAUK-HOOKS, *s. pl.*—Iron hooks fastened into the beams of a kitchen or larder on which to hang bacon, cooking-vessels, &c.

BAUK-TREE.—The principal beam in a building.

"I'll niver hev a theäf like that underneän my *bauk-tree*."

BAUM.—(1) Barm, *i.e.*, yeast.

- (2) The pot-herb balm, *Mellissa Officialis*.

BAUM-TEA.—An infusion of the herb balm used both for drinking and for fomentations.

BAWCOCK.—A foolish person.

BAW-TREE, BOR-TREE, BUR-TREE.—The elder.

BAWTRY-SALLAD, the weeds which come down the river Trent in summer, when the drains and ditches which communicate with it in the earlier part of its course are being cleansed.

BE.—By.

"You'll not get him to do that *be* noä meäns whatever, I am sewer on it."

BEAK.—(1) The out-shoot of a spout, a gurgyle.

(2) The pointed part of a blacksmith's anvil.

(3) The reckin-hook, the hook by which a pot is suspended over a fire.

BEAKER.—A large glass or cup with a stem.

BEAL.—The lowing of oxen.

BEAL, BEAL-OUT, *v.*—To shout, to bellow, to cry with much noise.

"Th' bairn *beäl'd oot* that bad, I was cleän scar'd, but it was at noht bud a battle-twig 'at hed crohled up'n his airm."

BEALING COW.—A cow whose calf has just been taken from her.

"A *beäling coo* soon forgets it cauf."—*Proverb.*

BEAM.—A steelyard.

"Them oäts 'll weigh tho'teen stoän to th' seck at th' *beäm* this minnit."

"Waying at the King and Quene's *beame*, in thole fourteen thousand five hundreth, one half hundrethe and fyve poundes."—*Account of Lincolnsh. Bell Metal*, 1483 *Miscel. Excheq.* B 9. 1, k. 5.

BEAN-SWAD.—The pod of a bean.

"Chuck them *beän-swads* to pigs, wilt ta'."

BEANT.—Is not.

It *beänt* his an' niver was.

He *beänt* a gentleman if he hes lots o' brass.

BEAR.—A coarse kind of barley.

BEAR A HAND.—To help to assist.

"Cum noo, *beär a hand*, I can't get this peäce o' wood oot 'n hohle by mysen."—*East Butterwick*, May, 1884.

BEARANCE.—Toleration, submission.

This is beyond all *beārance*; I shall give warnin' to leāve tomorra' mornin'

BEARD.—A hedge made by setting branches of thorns upright in the ground. Making hedges of this kind is called *bearding*.

BEARER.—(1) A corbel.

(2) A floor of timber submerged in a ditch or drain, for the purpose of affording a safe drinking-place for cattle.—Cf. *Ralf Skirlaugh*, vol. ii., p. 89.

(3) A person who assists in carrying a corpse to burial.

(4) The horizontal support of a wooden bridge.

BEAR UP, *v.*—To recall to memory.

I knaw his naame well enif, but I can't *beār it up* just nco.

BEAST, BEAS.—*Beäst* is often used as a plural for horned cattle, the more common form is *beäs*.

"Eighty short-horn beast."—*Sale Bill*, 1880.

"Rychard Holland hath taken of straungers vj. *beas* to giest in the Lordes commene."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 5 & 6 Ph. & Mary.

"Richard Richardsone for making the common *beas* foulde vjs viiijd. —*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1597.

"All ye *bease* both old & young 23li."—*Invent. of John Johnson of Keadby*, 1703.

"Them Scotch *beäs*' was dear; thaay'll eät their heäds off afoore gress begins to grow."—1876.

BEASTLINGS, BESLINGS, BISLINGS, BEAST, BEASTINGS.—The first milk of a cow after calving.

Puddings are commonly made of it; and it is the custom to send small quantities of it to the neighbours as presents. It is very unlucky not to distribute gifts of *beästlings*, or to wash out the vessels in which they have been sent.

"The *beestings*, or first milk drawn from the cow."—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 44.

BEAT.—A bundle of flax or hemp.

"Bind the femble into sheaves or *beats*."—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 159. Cf. *North Riding Record Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 365.

BEAT 'EM.—The conqueror; a term used in cock-fighting.

BEATER.—(1) A flat piece of wood with a shaft inserted diagonally in its upper surface, used for crushing the seed vessels of flax.

(2) A stick with a knob at the end, used for mashing potatoes.

(3) The projecting pieces of wood inside a churn.

BEAU-POT.—See BOUGH-POT.

BEAUTIFUL, *adj.*—Anything pleasing or good without any relation to the artistic, picturesque, or poetical faculties.

"Them's the *bewtifullest* pills I iver took; thaay run thrif one like smack."

BECK.—A brook, as *Grainsbeck*, *Bottesford Beck*.

This raain hes fill'd all th' *becks* an' dikes; ther'll be sum banks brustin' or I'm mistaan!—May 14, 1886.

BECKSTOANS.—Stones placed at intervals in the bed of a beck for persons to step upon. Their places have now, in most instances, been supplied by bridges.

There was a row o' *beckstoans* at th' boddom o' Cruchinland fer foäks to get oher into Messingham parish by.

BECK-BOTTOMS, BECK-SIDES, *s. pl.*—Low lands beside a beck.

BECK-RAILS, *s. pl.*—Rails placed across a beck to hinder cattle from straying.

BECOMED.—Become.

What's *becum'd* o' Soäphy? I hevn't seän her for years.

BED.—(1) The piece of wood which lies on the top of the axle-tree of a cart or waggon for the soles to rest on. This is also called packing.

(2) A seam in clay or rock.

There's no iron to speäk on e' th' second *bed*.

(3) A woman is said to get her bed, or to be brought to bed, or to get into bed, when she gives birth to a child.

She's just aboot ready to get into *bed* ageän, if her husband hes been e' Americaay better then a twel'-munth.

(4) "He's gotten oot o' th' wrong side o' th' bed this mornin'," is said of one who has arisen in a bad temper.

BED, *v.*—(1) To lay stones evenly in a wall.

If them stoäns is n't dresst square they weänt *bed* reight.

(2) To go to bed.

"When female virtue *beds* with manly worth,
We catch the rapture and we spread it forth."

Bell Inscript., Kirton-in-Holland, ii. bell.

"And we will wed, and we will *bed*,
But not in our alley."

Salley in our Alley.

(3) To lay litter for horses or cattle.

Noo then, get them beäs' *bedded*, it's omust neet.

(4) To lie flat, even, and compact.

Thoo mun watter that thack well, or it weänt *bed* to noä meänin'.

BEDDED, *pp.*—(1) In bed.

"Pe king hire hauide wedded and hauden ben samen *bedd:d.*"—*Havelok*, 2270.

(2) Matted as corn is by climbing weeds.

BEDDING.—(1) Bedcloths.

"And also Nappery and *Beddyng*e sufficient ffor theyr lodginge."—*Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1537, *Pro. Soc. Ant.*, II. series, vol. vi., p. 417.

(2) Stable litter.

We mun thresh next weäk or we sha'nt hev noä *beddin'* for th' herses.

BEDE, *interj.*—Exclamation to horses, meaning "Go to the right" (obsolescent).

BEDE-HOUSE.—An alms house. There were formerly three sides of a quadrangle of cottages at Alkborough, called *bede-houses*.

BEDFAST, *adj.*—Confined to bed by illness.

He could n't cum, he'd been *bedfast* iver sin' Lammas.

BED-HAPPIN'.—Bed-clothes.

Yer faather's sich a man for *bed happin'*, I can't put him enew blankits on.

BED-ROPES, *s. pl.*—The ropes which knit together the harden cloth, between the bed stocks which supports the mattress.

BED-RUG.—A counterpane, a coverlet.

BED-STAFF.—A pole for tucking in the clothes of a bed which stands with one of its sides next a wall.

BED-STICK.—A bedroom candlestick.

Must I maake the shuts and bring a *bed-stick*.

BEDSTOCK.—The wooden frame of a bed, sometimes also the bed-posts.

"Three *bedstoks*" are mentioned in the inventory of Robert Abraham, of Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1520.—*Gent. Mag.* 1864, vol. i., p. 501.

Thomas Paulden, in his MS. account of the taking of Pontefract Castle, has "contracting all his strength & making a violent passe, hitts vpon the *bed-stocke* with his rapier & breaks it in three or foure pieces." In his printed account of the same transaction the word has been changed into "bed-post."—*Archæologia*, vol. xlvi., p. 57.—*Somer's Tracts*, vol. vii., p. 5.

BED TWILT.—A bed quilt.

BED-WOUNDS.—Bed sores.

BEE-BEE.—Nurses interjection, meaning go to sleep. The same as *bye-bye*.

BEE-BREAD.—A substance found in beehives, not honey or wax.

BEE-FLOWER.—The wall-flower.

BEELD.—A shed.

BEELD, *v.*—To build.

BEERAWAY.—A bat. *Vespertilio*.

BEERY, *adj.*—Somewhat drunk.

BEES.—Certain kinds of large flies not unlike bees.

BEE-SKEP.—A bee-hive.

I was once at Kirton Sessions when a woman was tried for steälin' a *bee-skep* full of *beäs*.

Some old ruinous *beskepp*."—John Day, *Parliament of Bees*. Ed. A. H. Bullen, p. 18.

"He's set th' *beä-skep* in a buzz;" that is, he has stirred up anger or raked up scandal.

BEETLE.—A large mallet.

BEFFING, BEFFLING, *pres. part.* (1) Barking.

(2) Coughing.

BEGGARLY.—Land which has become exhausted from wanting manure is said to have become *beggarly*.

BEGINNER.—One who begins something, a founder.

The first *beginner* o' th' New Connection Methodists, was Alexander Kilham, of Ep'uth.

"Of all things great, thou great *beginner*,
Take pity on a garter'd sinner."

Burlesque Epitaph on John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham,
Add. MS. 5832, fol. 160.

BEGONE, WOE-BEGONE, disagreeably surprised.

I lighted on'em boäth ahint t' stroä stack, an' my wo'd, bud thaay did look *begone* when thaay seed me.

BE-GOR, BE-GOCK, BE-GOW, BE-GUM, BE-JEGS, BE-JEGGERS.—Forms of imprecation.

BEHAVE, *v.*—To conduct oneself properly.

Cum, *behaave!* is a caution often given to obstreperous children,

BEHAVIOR, BEHAV'OUR.—Good manners.

You see she'd been laady's maaid to Miss——, soã she'd gotten to know *behaavious* as well as ony laady e' Linki'sheere.

BEHOLDING, *part.*—Beholden to, obliged to.

I'm much *beholding* to you, sir, for them sticks you've gin us.

I'll not be *beholding* to you for a farden.

I am informed that *beholding* is the regular form in Shakespere which is preserved in the Cambridge and Globe editions, but altered to beholden in most others.

"The victory is much beholding to him.—1642."—*Relation of Action before Cirencester*, p. 6.

"You are much *beholding* unto them."—1650, Oliver Cromwell in Carlyle, *Lett. and Speeches of O. C.*, vol. ii., p. 131.

"Aquinas had before lighted upon the former and refused it, and he is *beholding* to St. Austin and the school of the Platonists for the latter."—1687, John Norris, *Miscellanies*, p. 194.

BEIN', BEIN' AS.—As.

"*Bein'* as yē weänt be back to dinner you'd better tek sum bread an' cheäse wi' yē."

"*Bein'* she can't abide back-bitin', I wunder she lets her tung run on as it duz."

BELAGGED, *pp.*—Muddled.

"I was that *belagged* wi' pickin' taaties I could hardlins get hoäm."

BELCH.—Worthless conversation flavoured with dirt or obscenity.

BELDER, *v.*—To roar.

What are ta *belderin'* e' that how fer?

BELFRY.—A shed made of wood, sticks, furze, or straw; sometimes also a rick-stand.

Symeon of Durham tells us that Henry I. "*ligneam turrim quam Berefreit vocant erexit.*"—*Surtees Soc. Ed.*, vol. i., p. 124.

Many other spellings of the word may be found in Du Fresne *Gloss. sub voc. Belfredus*.

The *Scotter Manor Roll* of the first of Mary says that Richard Robinson, of Messingham, removed "*ligna sua super le belfrey et jacent in communi via,*" for which he was fined ten shillings.

In the Inventory of John Nevill, of Faldingworth, taken in 1590, occurs "*the belfrey with other wood xxs.*"

A complaint was made to a Lindsey justice of peace, sitting at Winterton in 1873 that the *belfry* of . . . was ruinous and liable to fall on passers by.

BELIKE, *adv.*—Probably, apparently, perhaps.

Belike I maay, but I doã n't gie noã promise.

BELK.—Force, violence.

Th' chimley pot blew off wi' such an a *belk*, I thoht noht bud that it wo'd ha' cum'd thriff th' roof.

BELK, *v.*—(1) To belch.

(2) To bask.

That theäre ohd dog's alus a *belkin'* i' th' sun noo. He did n't do e' that how when I fo'st remember him, he was nobbut a pup then.
Doänt lig *belkin'* theäre, Bill, but get up an' mind thȳ wark.

BELKING, *adj.*—Big, clumsy, unwieldly.

A greät *belkin'* chap like that, scarcelin's fit for onything bud to eät taaties oot 'n th' roäð.

A methodist preacher recounting his experiences during a sojourn in Ireland said, "an' when I got into th' hoose, niver mind if ther' was n't a gret *belkin'* pig ligged e' frunt o' th' fire.

BELL.—See DEATH.

BELL.—The cry of deer.

BELL-CHAMBER.—The chamber in a church tower where the bells hang.

BELLER, *v.*—To bellow.

BELL-FLOUR.—A *campanula*.

BELL-HOUSE.—The room whether on the ground floor or otherwise, where the ringers stand when they ring the church bells.

BELLY-COURAGE.—Brag, boast.

BELL-MAN.—A town crier.

A family at Louth took their name of *Belman* from one or more members of it having held this post.

BELL-OVEN.—A vessel of iron, somewhat like a flat-topped bell, with a handle at the top, used for baking cakes.

The hearth where the wood or turf fire had burnt was swept clean, the cakes laid upon the sole, the *bell-oven* inverted over them and covered with hot ashes. They are probably out of use in this part of England, but we believe are still employed in the North.

BELLS, *s. pl.*—The large bubbles formed in water by violent rain.

"It *bells*, it *bells*, it bubbles i' th' dike," is a child's exclamation on seeing these *bells*.

BELLUS, *v.*—To bellow; to low as oxen do.

BELLY-BAND.—The strap under a horse's body in harness; the girths of a saddle.

BELLY-FULL.—Enough, a sufficiency.

He's gotten his *belly-full* this time, said of any person who has been completely beaten.

Divert one another with lies, till we have our *bellies full*."—N. Bailey, *Erasmus' Coll.*, 1725, p. 25.

BELLY-NAKED, *adj.*—Entirely naked.

"Some in their shirts, some in their smockes,
& some starke *belly-naked*.

Percy Folio, *Loose Songs*, p. 24.

BELLY-PIECE.—The fleshy portion of a pig near the hind quarters.

BELLY-TIMBER.—Food.

Annona cara est. "Corne is at a high price; victuals are deare; *belly-timber* is hard to come by."—Bernard Terence, p. 73.

"An ass minds nothing for a cudgel . . . especially if you give him *belly-timber*."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 514.

BELLY-VENGEANCE.—Sour beer.

BELLY-WORK.—The colic.

BELONG, *v.*—(1) To be the property of.

That pickin-furk *belongs* to me.

(2) To live at, or work at.

I *belong* to Scotter, though my forelders caame fra Blyton side, an' afoore that fra Haxey.

Do you *belong* to Peacock farm?

(3) To relate to, to appertain to.

It niver *belonged* to my business, so I let it aloäne.

"It duz n't *belong* to bairns to know ivery thing 'ats talk'd on.

(4) To form part of a set; to form the proper complement of anything.

This here king o' clubs *belonged* to a ohd pack o' cards my gran'muther hed.

BELT, *pp.*—Built.

This house was *belt* bȳ my faather.

BELTER-WERRITS.—A teasing child.

Oh deary me what a *belter-werrits* thoo art, bairn!

BEMAUL, *v.*—To maul; to bruise or dirty by fighting or rough play.

BEMASED.—Astonished, dazzled.

I was real *bemaased* when I seed him; I thoht he was in 'Merica.

The thunner an' lightnin' *bemaased* me while I o'must fell i'to Car dyke.

BEMOILED.—Dirtied by work.

He was *bemoil'd* all oher wi' cleānin' oot Smith warpin' dreän.

BENEFIT.—A reward, used ironically for punishment, chastisement.

I'll give thy bairn a *benefit* next time he puts his foot in my gardin.

BEN-KIT.—A round wooden vessel with a cover.

BE-NOW, *adv.*—By this time.

She'll hev' gotten her things on *be-noo*.

BENSIL, *v.*—To beat.

I'll *bensil* you if iver I find you here ageän.

BENSILLING.—A beating.

Dick stoäl hairf th' pears off yon tree, soä I gev him a good *bensillin'*, an' he hes n't been near-hand sin'.

BENTALL.—A composite drag ; an iron instrument used for tearing up the surface of the land, named after its inventor, Edward Hammond Bentall, of Heybridge, Essex.

BENTALL, *v.*—To use a *bentall*.

BENTS, *s. pl.*—Dry stalks of grass.

"Lady-fly with freckled wings,
Watch her up the tall *bent* climb."

John Clare, *Solitude*.

BEOUT, *conj.* and *prep.*—Without, unless.

He was soä scar'd he run awaay *beoot* his coät an' waais'-coät.
I can't goä *beoot* you lend me a herse to ride on.

BERRIES, *s. pl.*—Goose-berries.

"I've sell'd a many *berries* e' my time."—*Yaddletorpe, John Dent, 1841*

BERRY-PIE.—Goose-berry pie.

BERRY-TREE.—A goose-berry bush.

BERTH.—A fixed occupation.

He's gotten a good *berth* noo if he nobbut hoold's steady an' can keäp it.

BESLITTEN.—Slit.

"I slit a sheet, a sheet I slit ;
A new *beslitten* sheet was it."

These words form a trial of skill for the tongue like the well-known *Peter Piper, &c.*

BESOM.—(1) A broom made of birch twigs or ling, for stable and out-door use.

She's as good fer milkness as a birk-treä is fer *beäsons*.

(2) "He's as fond as a *beäsom*," signifies that the person spoken of is very foolish.

(3) A man is said to have "the *beäsom* oot," when his wife has gone from home, and he in consequence thereof invites his friends.

BESOM-BET.—A ploughboy, who, at plough-jagging time, impersonates an old woman with a *besom*.

BESOM-BUSKS.—The thick abnormal growth of small branches, somewhat like birds' nests, frequently found in birch trees.

BESOM-HEAD.—A foolish person.

BESOM-STUFF.—Birch twigs, ling, or other small sticks of which *besoms* are made.

A place in the parish of Messingham is called *Besom* Car, probably because *besom*-stuff used formerly to grow there.

BESPEAK.—(1) To speak to; to converse with.

I niver *bespeäk* him noo; he fell oot wi' me aboot that foäl o' mine among his tar's.

We ewse'd to keäp cump'ny, bud I hevn't *bespoäk* her sin' Martlemas.

(2) To promise.

He'll not fall to hev it, bein' as I've *bespoäk* it fer you, Miss.

BESSY.—(1) An ill-mannered girl.

(2) A harlot.

BEST.—To get the better of any one in a bargain or other matter of business.

B—hes *bested* 'em all at Scotton.

Ohd Squire Heäla' says to me, says he, "tak noätice o' what I saay, Tim, fer it maay be o' ewse to yē sum daay. When you get i'to truble, alus employ sumbody gaain-hand hoäm, ony fool can *best* a London lawyer."

BESTOW.—To put away carefully.

I *bestow* my Sunda' cloäs awaay i' a chist o' drawers as soon as I tak 'em off.

"He took them from their hands, and *bestowed* them in the house."—
2 *Kings*, ch. v., v. 24.

BEST PART.—The greatest part or number.

A clergyman was talking to a sceptical parishioner on matters pertaining to theology. The layman remarked, after listening to an account of heaven and hell, "Well, sir, what you saay maay be' all very trew for them that's straange an' good or straange an' bad-like, but i' my opinion th' *best part* goäs noäwheäre."

BET, *pp.*—Beaten.

I'm cleän *bet*, worn oot, an' dun for.

BETIMES, *adv.*—Early.

You mun call me *betimes* i' th' mornin', I'm goin' to Lincoln.

BETTER, *adj.* and *adv.*—(1) More.

He'll be *better* nor fifty-five year ohd efter next Saaaint Thomas daay. It's *better* then a year sin' I seed him.

(1514). "j, towell diaper iiij yerdes & *better*."—*Louth Church Acc. MS.*, vol. i., p. 225.

(2) Quite well.

Jim's *better*, m'm, an' 's goän to Scotter Shaw, but Jemima's nobut a sore poor creätur yit.

BETTERING.—Making better.

He went to Austraal'a i' th' hoäpes o' *betterin'* his sen'.

BETTERMENT, BETTERNESS.—Amendment, improvement, especially in health.

Well, th' doctors says he's better, but I can't see noä *betterment* in him. He's in a bit less paain noo, poor thing; bud I seä noä real *betterness*.

BETTERMORE, BETTERMOST, *adj.*—Better, best.

She's gotten her *bettermore* behaaviour on to-daay wi' her Sunda' goon.

"The Club, where the *bettermost* parties go of a night time, to get rid of their wives."—*John Markenfield*, vol. iii., p. 99.

BETTER THEN SHOULD BE.—A man, woman, or thing is no better then should be, when the character or position is somewhat doubtful.

I doä n't know th' reight end o' noht agen her, but it braaids o' me she's *no better than she should be*.

BETTLE-TWIG.—See **BATTLE-TWIG**.

BETWEEN-WHILES.—See **BETWIXT-WHILES**.

BETWIX, *adv.*—Betwixt.

I met him e' th' laane *betwix* Greenhoe an' th' brick-yard.

"Sir Christopher satt *betwex* the seid John Copuldyke and the seid William Tyrwhytt."—*Star Chamber Proceedings*, Temp. Hen. viii. in *Proceedings of Soc. Antiq.*, 29th April, 1869.

BETWIXT and BETWEEN, *phr.* (1) In an intermediate state.

Sarah : " Was it daayleet or dusk ? "

George : " Well, just *betwixt an' betweän.*"

(2) Shuffling, full of excuses.

He's what I call a *betwixt an' betweän* soort 'n a man, alus puts you off wi' some leein taale or anuther!

BETWIXTWHILES, BETWEENWHILES, *adv.*—In the interim.

She teäches school an' duz sowin' *betweänwhiles.*

" Before which time he doth not take him in unless it be *betwixtwhiles* to worke him."—Tho. Blundevill, *The Four Chiefest Offices Belonging to Horsemanship*, circa 1593, c. v.

BEW, BEUGH.—A bough of a tree. See BIFF. The guttural *gh* is still heard in this word occasionally.

BEWER.—A gnat.

Them *bewers* hes bitten me that bad, I hev'n't hed a wink o' sleäp all neet.

BEWLT.—Built.

Oed John Smith, Jack's granfaather, *bewlt* th' barn at the Moors e' 1805. (The *ew* in *bewlt* sometimes approaches the German *ü* in sound.)

BEYONT, *prep.*—Behind.

BEZZLE, *v.*—To drink very much.

He's allus *bezzlin'*; I fun' him last harvist in Clarke's marsh aside on a beer barril, as still as a beä.

BIB.—(1) A child's pinafore.

(2) The upper part of an apron.

BIBBLE-BABBLE.—Childish talk.

BIBLE-OATH.—A very solemn oath.

I'd tak' my *bible-oäth* on it if it was th' last wo'd I was iver to speäk.

BIBLE-TRUTH.—God's truth, q.v.

BICKERMENT.—Quarrelling.

Ther' was a straange *bickerment* among 'em all aboot draains an' things.

BIDDY BASE.—A game; prisoners' base.

BIDE, *v.*—(1) To bear, support, endure.

Put it up o' my shou'ders I can *bide* th' waight.
I've hed a deäl o' illness to *bide* e' my time.

(2) To tarry.

Bide a bit in Scallows laane an' I'll cum to thë.

BIFF.—The bough of a tree.

Th' K . . . parson leänt a stee agen a *biff* o' an' apple-treä an' then saw'd it off, soä he tum'led to th' grund an' brok' his airm.

BIG, *adj.*—(1) Strong, violent.

I ca'nt beär to be oot in a *big* wind.

(2) Big wi' bairn, pregnant.

BIG AS A BARN SIDE, BIG AS A BARN DOOR, BIG AS A HOUSE SIDE.—Very big.

She cot me a shive o' cheäse iv'ry bit as *big as a barn side*.

Faather's maade a blotch up o' th' parlour floor as *big as a barn door*.

BIGGEN, *v.*—To increase in size, to grow bigger.

Tonups is *bigennin'* fast wi' this raain."

BIGGEST, *part.*—The greatest part or number.

The *biggest* part o' them men e' Parliament knows no moore about farmin' consarns then a swalla' knows about snaw-blasts.

BILE (beil).—A boil. "To smart like a bile" is a common expression used to describe anything that is very sore.

BILK, *v.*—To cheat.

BILL.—A bill-hook.

BILLETING.—Fire-wood.

BILLY-BOY.—A sloop or river craft.

"A Humber or east-coast boat of river-barge build, and a try sail; a bluff-bowed North-country trader, or large one-masted vessel of burden." Smyth, *Sailor's Word-Book*, *sub voc.*

We remember hearing the judge of the assizes fairly puzzled by an old Isle of Axholme witness, in a question of right of way, who said, "He were an awd man, and he cud mind 'em hugging taters oot o't *billy-boys* ower't bank intot t' rawd."—Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., *Lincoln Pocket Guide*, p. 15.

"The Humber-keel was a small sea-going vessel trading between Yarmouth and the Humber; also called a *billy-boy*."—Palmer, *Perlustration of Yarmouth*, vol. ii., p. 353.

BILLY-BOYS.—Small black clouds.

It'll raain afoore foher-an'-twenty hooer end; th' *billy-boys* is cumin' in fra Marnum hoäle.

BILLY-BUCK.—A fool in the game of Plough-bullocks, q.v.

BIN (bin), *pp.*—Been.

Wheäre hes ta' bin? I've *bin* noa wheäres.

BINCH (binch).—A bench.

I mun hev a new *binch* gotten for th' carpenters' shop, that theäre 'at thȳ faather maade 's rotten.

"With that Sir Christopher Ascought, knyght, rose of the *bynch*."—*Star Chamber Proceedings*, temp. Henry VIII. in *Proceedings of Soc. Antiq.*, 29th April, 1869.

BIND, BINDWEED.—Pronounced with short *i*. The wild *convolvulus*.

BINDER.—Pronounced with short *i* (bind·ur). (1) A person who binds sheaves in the harvest field.

(2) A long wand of willow or hazel, used for binding the top of a newly plashed or dead hedge.

(3) A person who binds shoes and boots, commonly the shoe-maker's wife or daughter.

(4) A broad, soft piece of linen wound round the body of a newly-born babe.

(5) A large stone put in a rubble wall to act as a tie.

BING.—A bin, a large box in a stable used for containing corn or cut-meat.

"To cover the bottles in the *bing*s with saw-dust"—1777, Barry, *On Wines*, p. 82. Cf. Murray, *Dict.* 3.

BINGE (binj), *v.*—To cause a wooden vessel to swell by filling it with water or by plunging it into water.

Chuck that theäre bucket i'to th' pond an' let it *binge*, it runs like my ohd aunt tung!

BINK (bingk).—(1) A workman's bench.

(2) A bench to sit upon.

(3) A wooden hutch to put coals in.

BIRDS.—Names of.

Billy Biter	Blue Titmouse
Black-cap	(1) Bullfinch
	(2) Great Titmouse
Blackhead	Blackheaded Gull, <i>Larus Ridibundus</i>
Bog-bull, Bog-bumper	Bittern
Bottle Tit	Longtailed Titmouse
Butterbump	Bittern
Cad Crow	Carriion Crow
Crane	Heron
Crow (pronounced crow)	Rook
Cuddy	Hedge Accentor

BIRDS.—Names of—(*continued*).

Dab Chick	Water Hen
Develin.....	Swift
Dish Washer	Pied Wagtail
Dollpopper	Water Hen
Feather Poke	Willow Wren
Felfur	(1) Fieldfare
	(2) Missel Thrush
Giller Wren, Gilliver Wren....	Wren
Gip-gip.....	Fly Catcher
Gleäid, Gled.....	A Kite or any kind of Hawk larger than a Sparrow-hawk
Glimmer Gowk	Owl
Gooly	Yellow Hammer
Gowk.....	Cuckoo
Green Plover	Lapwing
Grey-backed Crow.....	<i>Corvus Cornix</i>
Grey Linnet.....	<i>Linota Cannabina</i>
Heronsew.....	Heron
Jenny Hoolet	Owl
Jenny Wren.....	Wren
Jinty	Wren
Ket Crow	Carrion Crow
Larrocks	Lark
Maggot.....	Magpie
Magullat	Owl
Meggit	Magpie
Megullat	Owl
Mick-mick	Green Woodpecker
Midda' Creäk	Landrail
Nickill	Green Woodpecker
Peewee't, Peewit	Lapwing
Peggy Whitethroat	Common Whitethroat
Pheasan	Pheasant
Pink	Chaffinch
Popinjay	Green Woodpecker
Pywipe.....	Lapwing
Redcap	Goldfinch
Reed Sparrow.....	(1) Sedge-Warbler
	(2) Black-headed Bunting
Royston Crow	<i>Corvus Cornix</i>
Sand Pigeon	Stockdove
Sea Maw	Sea Mew
Starnil	Starling
Shit-your-Breeches	Red Shank
Sturm Cock	Missel Thrush
Wet-my-Neck.. ..	A bird whose cry is supposed to represent these words, and to foretell rain. Possibly the Green Woodpecker
Whaup.....	Curlew
White Crow.....	Black-headed Gull
Willa' Biter	Blue Tit
Wipe.....	Lapwing
Wood Pigeon	Ring Dove

BIRDS-NESTS.—Besom-busks, q.v.

BIRK.—The birch tree. There is a place in the parish of Lea where birch trees formerly grew called Birkhah or Birka.

"The carline wife's three sons came hame,
And their hats were o' the *birk*."

"It neither grew in syke nor ditch,
Nor yet on any sheugh;
But at the gates o' Paradise,
That *birk* grew fair enough."

*Wife of Usher's Well, Scott. Border Min.,
vol. iii., p. 259, ed. 1861.*

BIRK-WINE.—Wine made from the sap of the birch tree.

BISHOP, *v.*—Milk is said to *bishop* when it is burnt in boiling.

BIT.—(1) A little.

I'm a *bit* better to-daay.

(2) A while, a short time.

Waaait a *bit*, I'm cumin'.

(3) The wards of a key.

"For one new *bit* for a key, 4d."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, 1644, vol. iv., p. 167.

(5) A diminutive.

He's a little *bit* of a fella', not higher then his muther chen-dash.

BITE.—Food, commonly a very small portion.

I've nobbut hed just a *bite* o' bread an' cheäse.

BITE, *v.*—(1) To take food.

I ha'nt *bitten* a moothful sin' bra'fast.

(2) To hold fast, said of screws, coggled wheels, levers, and the like.

(3) To vex.

He can't tell what end's cum'd to her, it's that as *bites* him.

"*Male habet virum*: It grieveth him, it *biteth* him."—Bernard, *Terence*,
p. 40.

BITE AND SUP.—Food and drink.

I hev'nt hed aather *bite* or *sup* e' my husband's hoose for a twel'munth.

BITE AND SUP, *v.*—To take food and drink.

Ther' was a man at Brumby, Miss, at ewsed to saay efter ther'd been a nist sup o' raain e' summer time, "Heigh, bud th' little taaties will *bite* and *sup* efter this."

BITTERSWEET.—*Solanum dulcamara*, the harmless nightshade.

BLAB.—A gossip, a tell-tale.

BLAB, *v.*—To divulge what should remain secret, to bear tales, to gossip.

BLACK, *adj.*—Angry, sullen.

What's goän wrong, thy faather looks uncommon *black* this mornin'?

BLACK.—Mourning clothes.

BLACK, *v.*—(1) To clean boots, shoes, or ironwork.

I've *blacked* my awn graates many a time, and could do it agaain.

(2) To blacken the character, to defame.

BLACK AND BLUE.—Livid, said of bruised flesh.

Her shou'ders was all *black and blew* thrif him a-kickin' on her.

BLACK AND WHITE.—In writing.

Ther's no chanch o' his gettin' oot on it, fer I hev it all doon e' *black an' white*.

BLACKBERRY.—The black-currant.

BLACK-BEAR-AWAY.—The bat; *vespertilio*. Children sing when a bat appears—

Black bat, *beär-awaay*,
Fly oher here *awaay*,
An' cum ageän anuther daay;
Black bat, *beär-awaay*.

BLACK BULL.—“Th' black bull's trodden on him,” that i he is in a very bad temper.

Bernard uses a like phrase to mean misfortune, “Prosperitie hangs on his sleeue; the *blacke ox*s cannot tread on his foot.”—*Terence*, p. 94.

BLACK CATTLE.—Horned cattle.

BLACK-CLOCK.—Any sort of black beetle.

BLACK-COAT.—A minister of religion.

BLACK-DEATH, BLACK-FEVER.—Typhus or typhoid fever.

BLACK DOG.—“He's gotten th' black dog on his back this mornin',” that is, he is in a bad temper.

BLACKEN.—To make black, to cast evil imputations on the character.

Noo then, drop that, thoo was iv'ry bit as bad as him, an' wo's; an' thoo knaws wittericks hes noä call to *blacken* clubtaails.

BLACK GLOVE.—Rain, only used in the following riddle:—

Q: Roond th' hoose an' roond the hoose, an' leäves a *black gluv* i' th' winda'?

A: Rain.

BLACK JACK.—(1) A leathern jug for ale. Vessels of this kind were common in farm-house kitchens in the last century.

The author possesses a *black jack* mounted with silver, which was made for one of his forefathers, inscribed "The gift of George Barteran to Abigail, 1682."

BLACK-JAUNDERS.—Jaundice of a more than usually severe kind; so called from the dark colour of the skin and fœces, and perhaps also from its highly dangerous character.

BLACK-LEG.—A disease in horned cattle.

BLACK-MOUTHED, *adj.*—Foul mouthed.

BLACKS, *s. pl.*—Small particles of soot which float in the atmosphere. See SMUTS.

BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, BLACKSMITH'S WIFE.—
The house-door key.

BLACK'S MY NAIL, *phr.*—Anything evil.

Noäbody niver so much as said *black's my naail* to me, when I liv'd at Burringham.

"Ah defy onny body gentle or simple to say *blacks my nail*."—*A Dialogue from the Register Office in Halliwell's Yorkshire Anthology*, p. 21.

BLACK-WATER.—A disease in sheep.

BLACK-WET, *adj.*—Thoroughly wet, sodden with water.

"Last Thursda' I hed to goä doon twice to th' dreän heäd, for a peäce o' wood hed gotten into th' hohle, an' was lettin' tide in, an' as I cum'd back th' last time, I got real *black-wet*."—June 27, 1886.

February fill dyke,
Be it *black*, or be it white.

BLACK WIND.—A cold, wintry wind, when the sky is overcast with dark clouds.

"Is it goin' to raain? Noä, I think it's nobbut a *black wind* cumin' on."—1st Nov., 1875.

"When the nights are dark and dreary,
And the *black wind* harps on the trees."

The Hawthorn, May, 1872, p. 92.

BLACK WINE.—Port wine.

BLADE.—A leaf of grass, corn, sword grass, or any other long and narrow blade-like leaf. Never applied, as in the dialect of the South of Scotland, to broad flat leaves such as cabbages, lettuce, turnips, docks, and the like.—Cf. Dr. Murray in *Notes and Queries*, vii. series, vol. ii., p. 9.

BLAMED.—An intensive often used instead of damned, confounded, &c.

"Them *blaam'd* beās hes been oher beck ageān among oor wheat; this is nint or tent time wi'in last fo'tni't."—28 July, 1887.

BLAME, v.—To condemn.

She did it, bud I shall alus be *blaam't* for it.

BLAME, BLAME YOU, interjec.—An exclamation of anger.

BLANK, adj.—Disappointed.

When he didn't cum she did look sum *blank*.

BLANK WINDOW.—A sham window.

Squire: "Why did Mr. B—— have that *blank window* put in his new drawing-room?"

Mason: 'Cos he's afeard o' seein' oher much."

BLANKET-PUDDING.—A long, round, boiled pudding, made by spreading jam over paste and then rolling it up.

BLARING.—(1) The lowing of oxen.

A local preacher, discoursing on that which followed Saul's capture of Agag (1 Samuel, chap. xv.), said: "You seā Samuel was a prophet o' th' Loord, an' was not to be sucked in wi' Saul's lees, soā he said unto him, 'Saul,' says he, 'your goin' about to tell me 'at you'd dun as the Lord tell'd yē is all a heāp o' noht at all. Do yē think I can't hear them theāre beās' *blarin'* and *bloorin'*, an' them sheāp *beālin'* oot? Naaither God nor me is deāf man.'"

(2) Noisy, senseless talk.

BLASH.—(1) A splash.

(2) Silly talk.

(3) Soft mud.

That foot-trod oher Mr. Peacock's wood-cloās' is that full of *blash*, I niverseed oht like it; if he'd to foot it theāre reg'lar as I hev daay efter daay he'd hev it reightled.

(4) A small, shallow pool of water, such as gathers in the hollows or furrows of a field.

BLASH, v.—To splash.

If yē swill watter about i' that how, you'll *blash* th' wall roots all oher.

BLASHY, adj.—Thin, poor, watery, muddy.

Well, this is *blashy* teā, muther.

Th' roād fra Gunness to Burringham 's *blashier* noo then iver I seed it.

BLAST.—(1) Long continued frost.

It was a tedious *blast*, it lasted tho'teen weāks.

(2) A blight.

Th' wheāt i' th' plantin' cloās' is *blasted* wi' mildew.

BLATE (blait), *v.*—To bleat as a sheep.

BLATHER, BLATTER.—See BLETHER.

BLAW.—A blow, a stroke.

BLAW, *v.*—(1) To blossom.

(2) To blow.

"For *blawing* organs by the hole yer iijš iiijð" (1506).—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, vol. i., p. 131.

(3) To breathe.

(4) To pant.

You've ridden middlin' hard or yer herse wo'd n't *blaw* like that.

BLAWD, *pt. t.* and *pp.* (1) Blew, blown.

"My wod! It was a wind fifteen year sin' last Wissun Munda! It *blawd* Brigg goods-staation flat doon to th' grund."—1877.

(2) Fly-blown.

Meät's that *blawd* it isn't fit fer Christ'ans; thoo ma' gie it to Gip as soon as ta likes.

(3) I'll be blawd, a form of cursing similar to blast me.

BLAWD ON, *pp.*—Blown upon; spoken ill of, with or without just cause.

Her character hes been *blawd on* high an' low.

BLAWER.—A blower, a machine for winnowing corn.

BLAW-OOT.—A very hearty meal.

BLAW-PIPE.—A child's toy for blowing peas or arrows; commonly made of the stalk of hemlock.

BLAW-UP.—(1) An explosion.

Ther's been another *blaw-up* at Frödingham fo'nises.

(2) A quarrel.

Him an' her hes hed a strange *blaw-up*.

BLOW-UP, *v.*—(1) To swell.

His eyelid was tang'd wi' a beä an' was that *blawd-up* it was a reg'lar sight.

(2) To scold.

She *blaw'd-up* sky high.

(3) An embankment or sluice is said to *blaw-up* when it bursts.

"The barrier bank hes *blawed-up* at Gaainsb'r, an' th' watter's eäht foot deäp up o' th' wrong side."—May 26, 1886.

(4) Anything inflated by wind or gas is said to be blawn-up.

His steers got among red-cloäver, an' three on 'em was bad heäv'd; one on 'em was that *blawd-up* 'at it deed.

BLAW-WELL.—(1) A blow-well, q.v.

(2) An intermittent spring.

(3) A place in boggy land, where marsh gas rises up to the surface in bubbles.

BLAZE.—A white mark on a horse's face.

BLAZE, *v.*—(1) To spread tales abroad.

He *blaazed* them mucky lees all thrif cuntry-side, he did.

(2) To mark a tree for felling.

(3) When a tree is struck by lightning, it is said to be blazed.

BLEARING.—(1) Crying.

(2) The lowing of oxen, the bleating of sheep.

BLEB.—(1) A bubble.

(2) A blister on the skin.

BLEE.—Colour, complexion, only occurs coupled with blench.

She niver *blenched a blee*, whatever he said to her, that is, she never changed colour.

BLENCH, *v.*—To change colour.

He niver *blench'd* noht, though he was sweärin' false all time.

BLEND-CORN.—Rye and wheat mixed.

BLESSED.—An intensitive, often used in the sense of damned or confounded.

A similar transfer of meaning occurs in the Vulgate version of Job, j. 5.

"Ne forte peccaverint filii mei, et benedixerent Deo in cordibus suis."

In some editions of the Douay version there is a note on this passage:

"For greater horror of the very thought of blasphemy, the scripture . . . [here] uses the word *bless* to signify its contrary."

That haail o' Sunda' brok ivery *blessed* paane e' th' winda's o' th' sooth side o' th' hoose.

What a *blessid* fool . . . is; he's alus aaither drunk or carryin' on wi' women.

BLETHER, BLATHER.—(1) A bladder.

Missis gev me a *blether* o' saam.

There exists a parody, which I have never seen in a printed form, of the song, "I'd be a butterfly," which begins:—

"I'd be a bottle flee,
Born e' a *blether*."

(2) Soft mud, such as is scraped off roads, and other things of such-like consistency; often used figuratively.

Well, ther' is sum *blether* upo' them theäre Gloucestersheere roäds!

Doä'nt you be oher contented Jack; satisfied foäks hes gen'lyns *blather* e'steäd o' braains, an' alus falls moore wark then waages.

(3) The lowing of a calf.

(4) Noisy or foolish talk.

BLETHER, *v.*—To cry, to weep with much noise.

BLETHER-DICK.—(1) A character among mummers.

(2) A boy armed with a blown bladder, attached to the end of a long stick by about half a yard of string, with which he pursues his playmates.

BLETHERHEAD.—A foolish noisy person.

I can't tell wheäre all them *bletherheäds* cums fra' at runs yawpin' about at 'lection time?

BLETHERMENT.—Noisy talk.

BLETHER O' SAAM.—A nickname for a man with a bald head.

BLIND (with a short *i*).—A pretence, a stratagem.

He pretended to be deäf for a *blind*; he could hear as well as I could.

BLIND-BOIL.—A boil that does not come to a head.

BLIND-DRUNK, *adj.*—Very drunk.

BLIND-EARS, *s. pl.*—Ears of corn with no grain in them.
See DEAF CORN.

BLIND-HELTER.—The head-gear of a horse.

BLIND-MAN'S-HOLIDAY.—Twilight.

BLIND MOUSE.—The shrew.

BLIND POTATOE.—A potatoe is said to be blind when it is thought to have no "eyes," or when the "eyes" have been destroyed.—Geo. Todd, 4th April, 1878.

BLINK.—A wink.

BLINK, *v.*—To wink, to wince.

Th' sun mak's one *blink*.

He'll not *blink* at oht when ther's onything to be gotten.—Cf. Havelock, 307.

BLINKER.—A horse-bluff.

BLINKERS.—Spectacles.

BLISH-BLASH.—Idle talk.

BLOAR. See BLOOR.

BLOB. (1) A splash.

He did maake a *blob* when he tum'l'd i'to th' beck.

(2) A large drop.

The watter was hingin' e' *blobs* up o' th' eäve straws.

(3) A pear-shaped piece of lead which forms the weight of a mason's level.

BLOBBING.—A method of catching eels by means of worms strung on a worsted thread.

BLOB-KITE.—A fish, the barbolt or eel-pout.

The first *blob-kite* I iver caught was e' Peacock warpin' dreän; I thoht it was sum kind on a toäd an' dar'n't tuch it, soä I hammer'd it all to bits off the hook ageän a yaate stohp.

BLOOD, *v.*—To bleed.

Th' hoss was *blooded* three times, but he deed for all that.

(1664) "For Will. Walker *blooding* and other charges, September 15th, 1s. 6d.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*

BLOOD-HORSE.—A thorough-bred race-horse.

BLOODING-IRON.—A fleam for bleeding horses. We are told in the ballad of the "Death of Robin Hood" that the Prioress of Kirkless went down to him—

"With a pair of *blood-irons* in her hands."

And that

"She laid the *blood-irons* to Robin Hood's vaine.

Alacke, the more pitie!

& pearct the vaine & let out the bloode

That full red was to see."

Percy Folio, vol. i., p. 56.

BLOOD-STALE.—A disease of horses, in which the urine passes away mingled with blood.—Cf., L. Towne, *Farmer and Grazier's Guide*, 1816, p. 21.

BLOOD-STICK.—A knobbed stick for striking the fleam in bleeding horses.

BLOOD-SUCKER.—A gad-fly.

BLOODY, *adj.*—(1) Well-bred, coming of a good stock. Commonly used with regard to animals, but sometimes also as to human beings.

That's a *bloody* tit th' Squire rides noo.

He cums of a *bloody* stock, that's why he's kind to poor foäks.

(2) Before the French Revolution put all previous history out of men's heads, at convivial meetings in these parts, there was a common toast—

"May times mend and down with the *bloody* Brunswicks."

BLOOR, *v.*—(1) To bellow as oxen do.

(2) To cry loudly, commonly used in relation to children.

BLOSSOM.—An ironical term for an untidy girl.

BLOT.—The report of a gun or pistol.

BLOT, *v.*—To shoot.

I'll not hev thoo *blottin'* about wi' that theäre pistil, thoo'll be shuttin' sumbody.

BLOTCH.—A blot.

BLOTCH, *v.*—To blot.

Noo, lads, doänt *blotch* yer books nor suck yer pens.

BLOTCH-PAPER.—Blotting-paper.

BLOW-WELL.—A spring in the bed or foreshore of a river.

"From the treacherous and boggy nature of the soil and the many concealed *blow-wells*."—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, p. 61.

BLUBBER, *v.*—To weep noisily.

"Forthwith the woman left her web and all to be *blubbered* her cheekes with weeping."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 195.

BLUBBER-LIPPED, *adj.*—Having thick lips.

BLUE.—The Liberal colour in Lindsey.

I've been *Blew* all my life, an' my fore-elders was an' all, an' I'm not agooin to chaange just becos a woman wi' a title cums to seä me an' butters me doon at 'lection time.

BLUE-BOTTLE.—(1) A large prismatic-coloured fly; a meat fly.

(2) A plant having a blue flower, which grows among corn.—*Centaurea Cyanus*.

BLUE MILK.—Milk from which the cream has been taken.

BLUE MILK CHEESE.—Cheese made of blue milk.

BLUE NOSED BARLEY.—Barley which turns blue at one end of the grain before it is ripe.

BLUFF.—A halo round the moon.

BLUFT, BLUFF, BLUFTER.—A blinker.

BLUFT-HELTER.—A halter to which blinkers are attached.

BLUNDER, *v.*—To make turbid.

Plëäse sir, sum lads hes been *blunderin'* th' watter e' Saaaint John Well.

BLUSTERLY.—(1) Windy.

It's been the *blusterliest* summer e' all my time.

(2) Violent in temper or language.

BLUSTRATION.—The act of blustering.

You seä we've gotten oor man i'to Parliament for all the *blustraation* of you Tories.

BOAK, *v.*—To retch, to be on the point of vomiting.

"*Boke*, vox agro Lincoln. familiaris nobis significat nauseare, ad vomitum tendere, etiam eructari."—Skinner, *Etymologicon*.

BOAN (boa·h'n.)—A bone.

BOARD CLOTH.—A table cloth (obsolete.)

"Item *boardclothes* xiijs. iiij."—*Inventory of Richard Allele, of Scal-thorpe, 1551.*

BOARDEN-BRIG.—A bridge made of timber.

There is a bridge in the parish of Bottesford which was built of stone about twenty-two years ago, but as it replaced a timber structure it is still called the *Boården Brig*.

BOARDENING, BOARDS, BOARDING.—Boards are called boards when not in use, but boardening when employed.

We mun hev' sum *boårdenin'* fixed up atweän th' corn-chaamber an' the malt-hoose.

BOARDEN-TRAY.—A tray (q.v.) covered with boards, used in lambing-time and in bleak weather to afford shelter to the ewes and lambs.

BOAR-SEG.—A boar which has been castrated when fully grown.

BOAT, *v.*—A horse is said to "boät well" or "be a good boäter" when it willingly goes into a ferry-boat.

BOAT-CHOCKS, *s. pl.*—The blocks of wood on which a boat rests when on land or on the deck of a vessel.

BOAT-GEAR (boat·gear).—The furniture of a boat, such as oars, boat-hook, and bucket.

BOATH (boa·h'th).—Both.

BOB.—(1) The weight of a plummet.

(2) A technical term used in bell-ringing.

(3) A knob-like lump of hair or fibre.

She duz her hair e' a little *bob* o' weäk daays.

BOB, *v.*—(1) To duck the head, to stoop, to bow, to curtsey.

He was on th' top o' th' coäch, an' did n't *bob* his heäid, as he went under th' archway, an' thrif that he was very nigh kill'd.

(2) To form into a "bob," hence, to set in order.

Bob up thȳ hair lass, its all about thȳ faace.

Bob up that stack eävins, or all th' watter will run down th' sides when it raains.

BOBBERY.—A disturbance, an altercation. Query, modern slang.

BOBBIN.—A cotton ball, a cotton spool.

BOBTAILED, *adj.*—Having the tail cut off close; said of horses and dogs.

Brumby's *bobtailed* mare is th' fastist trotter atween here an' Doncaster.

BO'D (bod).—A bird.

"When *bobs* hes two taails," that is, when it is spring and the swallows come.

BO'D-BOY.—A bird-boy, a boy employed to scare birds from corn.

BODDOM.—(1) Bottom.

It's at *boddom* o' th' kitchin' stairs.

(2) Principle.

"There's noäbody hes a better *boddom* then him; bud he's curus to talk to."—Said of the compiler, 1870.

BO'D-EYED.—Bird-eyed, near sighted.

BODGE.—A botch, a clumsy patch.

BODGE, *v.*—(1) To botch, to patch.

(2) To ram, to pound.

Mind an' bodge th' muck aroond that stohp well, or it weänt stan-fast.

BODILY.—Entirely.

He carried all th' plums awaay *bodily*; ther' wasn't one left up o' th' tree.

BO'D-KEEP, BOD-CORN (lit. bird-keep, bird-corn). Very lean grains of corn mixed with the seeds of weeds which the winnowing machine separates from the better portions in the operation of dressing.

BODLE.—A small coin.

I don't care a *bodle* for naaither you nor him.

BO'D-MOOTHED, *adj.*—Bird-mouthed, *i.e.*, shy, afraid of giving an opinion.

BO'D-TENTING.—Driving birds away from corn or other crops.

BODY.—(1) A person, commonly though not exclusively applied to girls and women.

She's as clever a *body* as ony missis neäd hev' about a hoose if it wasn't for one thing; she's alus runnin' after th' lads.

(2) The abdomen.

(3) The nave of a church.

BODY-HORSE.—The horse between the shafts in a team.

BOGGART, BOGGLE, BOGIE.—Something of an unearthly nature with which it is terrible to come in contact; a bugbear.

Ther' ewsed to be a *boggart* like a greät, hewge, black dog to be seed ageän Nothrup chech-yard; I niver met it mysen, but ther's scoärs that hes.

What's 'ta scar'd on bairn duz 'ta think as a *boggle* 'all get 'ta?

BOGGINS.—Plough-bullocks, q.v.

BOGGLE.—(1) Dried *mucus nasi*.

(2) See BOGGART.

BOGGLE, *v.*—(1) To shy, to take fright, applied to horses.

(2) To hesitate.

He can reäd just midlin', but he *boggles* a deäl when he teks to spellin'.

(3) To draw anything into puckers when it is being sewn.

BOGIE.—See BOGGART.

BOG-SPAVIN.—A soft swelling on a horse's leg.

BOHDER.—A boulder, a waterworn stone larger than a cobble, q.v.

There's a big *bohder* wi' a ring in it ageän th' blacksmith shop at Laughton; thaay ewsed to tie bulls to it to baait.

BOHT.—A bolt.

BOHT, *v.*—(1) To bolt.

(2) To run away.

He *bohhted* awaay as soon as we clapt ees on him.

(3) Bought.

I *bohht* theäse here specteckles o' a hawkin' man.

BOIL.—The condition of boiling.

Put it upo' fire an' gie it a *boil*.

BOILING SPRING.—A spring which gushes out of the ground and overflows.

Yě seā Moor-Well's a *boilin' spring*, so it niver faails; but Brank-Well's been a dug well i' sum-body's daay, soā it's dry noos an' thens.

BOIL OVER.—"I sha'n't tak' it upo' my sen to saay oht, bud if I'm not sorely mista'en th' pot 'll boil oher afoore long," said when a quarrel or a scandal is anticipated.

BOILY.—Boiled bread and milk for children.

BOKE.—See **BOAK**.

BOLD, *adj.*—Large, fine, well-filled out; said of grains of corn.

BOLLED, *adj.*—Said of corn or flax in the ear.

"The barley was in the ear and the flax was *bolled*."—*Exodus*, ch. ix., v. 31.

BOLL.—The seed vessel of flax.

BOLSTER.—A bolt.

[1503]. "For making of ij lockes and bolsteres."—*Leverton Church Warden's Acc. in Archæologia*, vol. xli., p. 341.

BOLT, *v.*—(1) To abscond, to run away.

(2) To swallow food without mastication.

(3) To shy, said of horses.

He was a good 'un to goā, but he *bolted* reight roond at ivery stoān heāp as he past.

(4) To sift meal. On the title page of *Artachthos; or, a New Booke Declaring the Assize or Weight of Bread*, 4to, 1638, is represented a man engaged in the process of sifting flour, out of whose mouth proceeds a label inscribed "I bolt."

BOLTER.—A horse that shies.

BOLT-HOLE.—(1) The hole by which a rabbit makes its escape when the ferret pursues it.

(2) Any unknown hole by which a person makes his way into or out of a house or other building.

He lock'd th' barn doors fast enif, bud, you seā, th' sarvant chaps stoāl th' corn for th' herses thrif a *boht-hoāle* behind th' machine.

(3) Used figuratively as a means of escape.

Thoo'll just hev' to gie in, Jack, becos we've maade all *boht-hoāles* agen thé an' thoo can't get oot o' this business noā waays.

BOLTING.—The process of sifting meal.

BOLTING CLOTH.—A cloth used in mills for sifting meal.

In 1534 the Gild of Saint Mary, of Boston, "possessed a *bultynge* pipe covered with a yearde of canvesse and also ij *bultynge* clothes."—*Peacock, Eng. Ch. Furniture*, p. 189.

BOLTING-HUTCH.—The tub, box, or enclosure into which meal is sifted.

"In the boultinge house, one dough trough ij *bolting-wittches*.—*Unton Invent.*, 1620, p. 29.

BOLTINGS, *s. pl.*—The coarse meal which is sifted from the flour.

BOLT-ON-END, *phr.*—Upright.

He deed e' his chair sittin' up *bolt-on-end*.

BOLT OUT, *v.*—To speak suddenly, rashly, unadvisedly.

He *bolted oot* all he knew, though we hed telled him to keāp squat.

BO'N (*bon*), *v.*—(1) To burn.

I mun hev them theāre wicks *bo'nt* as soon as thaay 're dry.

(2) "Bo'n it," "bo'n thoo;" forms of cursing.

BOND-COURSE.—A heading-course, a course of bricks or stones inserted at intervals crosswise in a wall for the purpose of tying the other courses together.

BOND-STONES, *s. pl.*—Large stones put in a rubble wall for the purpose of tying the other courses together.

BONE-DRY, *adj.*—Very dry, as dry as a bone.

BONE-FIRE.—A bonfire.

"At the bonfires on the fifth of November it was a practise to throw one or two fragments of bone among the glowing embers."—Cf., *Archæologia*, vol. xxij., p. 42. Gomme, *Geut. Mag. Lib.* (Dialect, &c.), p. 339. *Monasticon Angl.*, vol. iii., p. 359, col. 1.

BONE-IDLED.—Very idle.

He's strong enif fer onything, but he's *boāne-idled*; that's his complaaint, an' noā doctor can cure it.

BONES.—"To make no bones" is to go to work on any matter without hesitation or ceremony.

He maade noā *boāns* aboot it, but lock'd up th' yaate-steād at once.

BONE-SETTER.—A person who sets bones, commonly one who has not a legal qualification, but used occasionally for a surgeon.

[1732]. "She was very much hurt, so that a *bone-setter* was sent for." Fretwell's *Diary* (Surtees Soc., vol. lxxv.), p. 211.

BONE TO PICK.—"To have a bone to pick" with some one is to have a cause of quarrel with him.

BONING STICK.—An instrument used for setting out the depth of drains or other cuttings in the soil.

BONNY, BONNYISH.—(1) Well in health, commonly used of a woman after childbirth.

- (2) Handsome, pleasant to deal with, respectable, of good conduct; well off. Said of men and things.

C — 's wife is a very *bonny* woman, I reckon.

Them's th' *bonniest* carrots I've seen to year.

He's a *bonny* man; just tell him how things is an' you'll get yer answer at once.

She's a *bonny* woman, wi' a hoose an' gardin on her awn, an' thaay saay a lot o' munny e' th' Lincoln bank besides.

The cuckoo, in the following verses, is "bonny" as a har-binger of summer and fair weather, and the bringer of good luck :—

"The cuckoo is a *bonny* bird,
She sings as she flies,
She brings us good tidings
And tells us no lies.
She sucks little birds' eggs
To make her voice clear,
And then she sings cuckoo
Three months in the year,"

- (3) Frequently used ironically.

You're a *bonny* creätur, you are; this is tho'd time you've plaay'd traun. What do you think th' school-maister 'll saay? See BLOSSOM.

BONNY DEAL.—A large quantity.

Ther's a *bonny deal* o' taaties to year.—1887.

Ther's been a *bonny deal* o' rain cum'd this maaydaay-time.—1886.

BONNY GO.—Something uncomfortable or irritating, but which has a humourous side to it.

BONNY PENNY.—A large sum of money.

I reckon he 's lost a *bonny penny* oher that theäre incloäsin' job.

BOOBY-OTCH.—A booby, a simpleton.

BOOKS.—To be in anyone's books is to owe him money; to be in his "black books" is for him to owe you a grudge.

BOOL.—(1) A ball.

- (2) A hoop.

When we was bairns, we ewsed to goä to th' coopers an' buy wooden cask-hoops for *bools*.

BOOL, *v.*—(1) To trundle a hoop.

"Goä thȳ waays, bairn, an' *bool* thȳ hoop," said to a child when its presence is troublesome.

- (2) To walk or ride fast.

He's *boolin'* along at a bonny raate.

BOON, *v.*—To repair a highway.

Skinner notes it as a Lincolnshire word, and says that it was communicated to him by Michael Honywood, Dean of Lincoln. He glosses it "vias hyeme corruptas æstate reparare, resarciare & instaurare."—*Etymologicon*, sub. voc.

A Lincolnshire marsh-man, who entertained a vehement dislike to the clerical order, once said to a friend of the author, "I'd hev all cheches pull'd doon to *boon* th' roads wi', an' parsons kill'd to muck th' land."

BOON-DAYS. *s. pl.*—The days on which farmers send their teams to cart materials for the repair of the highways.

BOON-MAISTER.—Surveyor of highways.

BOOR.—The woody material in which the fibre of flax and hemp is enclosed.

"When the flax was to be prepared for use, the seed was taken from it by means of a mill; the *boor* was taken from it by other machines."—Stonehouse, *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, p. 29.

BOOT.—Profit, advantage.

"I went about it while there was any *boote*, but now it *bootes* not."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 78.

"When bale is at hyest *boote* is at next."—*Sir Aldingar*, l. 133, in *Percy Folio*, vol. i., p. 171.

"When the bale is hest,

Then is the *bote* nest,

Quoth Hendyng."

Prov. of Hendyng in Morris's *Specimens of Early Eng.*, p. 100.

BOOT, *v.*—To profit.

"It duzn't *boot* a penny to me whether ther's a brig builded oher Bottesworth beck or noä."—1874.

BOOT, TO.—Said of anything given in exchange.

I'll swap herses wi' yě, and gie yě my saddle and bridle *to boots*.

BOOTS, OLD.—"To go it like ohd boots," means to do anything with all the energy that is possible. Probably slang.

BORN DAYS, IN ALL MY.—During my whole life.

In all my born daays I niver seed a bairn one hairf so awk'erd as thine is.

"I wish I'd noht else to do but to smooke bacca like that o' thine *all my born daays*."—1st Oct., 1878.

BORN FOOL.—A very unwise person, but one whose lack of sense is believed to arise from sloth and inattention, not from idiotcy.

BOROUGH ENGLISH.—The custom by which the youngest son succeeds to real estate, instead of the eldest, as by the common law. It prevails in that part of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey, which is within the parish of the same name, in the Manor Keadby, in the Isle of Axholme, at North Thoresby, in a part of the parish of Hibaldstow, and several other places in Lincolnshire.

BOSSACKS.—A fat, idle woman.

BOSWELL (boz'l), **BOZZEL.**—A gipsy. The word is said to be taken from the name of Charles Bosvile or Boswell, a Yorkshire gentleman, who "established a species of sovereignty among . . . the gypsies, who, before the enclosures, used to frequent the moors about Rossington." He died in 1709.—Hunter, *South Yorks.*, vol. i., p. 68.

Aug. 21 (1848). "Pursuing some *Bossills* to put them out of Carr, 3s."—Blyton, *Constable's bill*.

BOTCHMENT.—An ugly patch, or addition to anything.

"That theäre beeldin' looks a queer *botchment* aside th' chech-steäple." This was said of a temporary workshop, which was used by the masons when Bottesford Church was restored.

BOTHERATION, BOTHERMENT.—Plague, trouble. *Botheration* is sometimes used interjectively as a kind of oath.

"*Botheraation!* what a truble you are, bairn."

BOTHERSOME, troublesome.

I'm scar'd we shall find th' flees very *bothersum* to-year, noo ther's hardly ony swalla's to catch 'em.—May 29, 1886.

BOT'NY BAY.—Botany Bay.

To send to *Bot'ny Baay* means to transport, no matter where.

"He's gone to *Bot'ny Baay* and theäre he maay staay," is a reply given to a person who asks where someone is when the person questioned does not wish to give the true answer.

BOTTLE.—A bundle of hay, straw, furze, or sticks.

"That no man shall get anie *bottells* of furies, and to pay for everie *bottell* that is gotten iiijd."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578.

"Gather and tie in *bottles*."—Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 162.

"For he shall tell a tale by my fey,
Although it be not worth a *botel hey*."

Chaucer, *Manciple's Prologue*.

(1621). "Will Lee, of Northallerton, for stealing a *bottle* of hay."—*Quarter Sessions Records, North Riding Record Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 113.

"So the unhappy sempstress once they say
Her needle in a *pottle* lost of hay."

Hen. Fielding, *Tom Thumb* edit., 1730,
Act ii., sc. 8.

BOTTLE JACK.—A machine in the shape of a bottle used to turn meat in roasting.

BOTTLE-FLY.—Probably a Blue-Bottle, q.v. See also BLETHER.

BOTTLE-NOSE.—A porpoise.

BOTTLE-NOSED.—Having a swollen and inflamed nose.

"He is a big man, *bottle-nosed*, wrinkled, fat, fleshie, and eyed like a catte."—*Bernard Terence*, p. 340.

BOTTLE-RACK.—A wooden frame in which empty bottles are kept.

BOTTOM.—(1) The low land in a valley—land adjoining a stream.

Squire boht them beck-*bottoms* uncommon dear.

(2) A cotton ball.

BOTTOMING SPADE.—A hollow spade used for levelling the bottoms of the trenches in which the tiles of underdrains are laid.

BOUGE OUT, v.—To bulge.

BOUGH-POT, BEAU-POT, BO-POT (bou·pot, boā·pot.)—A flower-pot; a vase for cut flowers; a vessel containing flowers or branches of shrubs put in an empty fire-grate.

"Four *bow-pots* constitute my fields;

This but a scanty harvest yields."

Monthly Mag., May, 1806, p. 324.

BOUGHT BREAD.—Baker's bread, as distinguished from home-made bread.

"In the north of England *bought bread* is still, or was lately used to signify the finer kind purchased of the baker, in opposition to that of a coarser quality, which in almost all families is baked at home."—1802. *Edmund Turner*, in *Archæologia*, vol. xv., p. 10.

BOULDER.—A large water-worn stone, larger than a *cobble*, q.v. (See also BOHDER).

"He gripen sone a *bulder-ston*
And let it fleye, ful god won,
Agen þe dore, þat it to-rof."

—*Havelok*, 1790.

BOUNCER.—Anything very big. A fine child, a large turnip, or an astounding lie are all *bouncers*.

BOUNCING, adj.—Big, large, fine.

"In very truth there is a jolly *bouncing* boy born."—*Bernard Terence*, p. 44.

BOUND.—Certain.

"He is *bound* to do this or that" does not imply legal or moral obligation, but that he cannot help doing it.

He's *bound* to get on, he's alus at his wark.

She's *bound* to hev su'muts bad befall her, for she hardlin's thinks o' onything but what belongs to sarvant chaps.

He's *bound* to kill his sen if he goäs on drinkin' e' this how.

BOUNDER, BOUND STONE.—A boundary stone.

In 1579 Richard Parkin "*eripiebat & removebat vnum lapidem vocatam bounde-stone . . . inter campos ville de Asbye . . . et Brumby.*"—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Court Roll*.

"De Johanne Willson quia vxor eius effodebat vnum le *bounder* existentem inter se et vicinum suum."—*Scotter Court Roll*, 1599.

BOUT (bowt).—A struggle. As with sickness, with an enemy, or in a game.

He's hed a bad *bowt* this time; we thoht noht bud he wo'd dee. Awiver, he's cum'd roond.

BOW (bow).—A bow for shooting.**BOW (bow).—(1) A willow twig bent in the form of a crescent or a circle, to which a fishing net is fastened.**

(boh).—(2) An ornament of ribbon on a woman's head-dress or other part of her person.

(boh).—(3) A piece of cap-wire, formerly used for the purpose of making the borders of women's caps stand off.

(boh).—(4) The semi-circular handle of a scuttle or pail.

(boh).—(5) The handle of a key.

(1628). "For mendinge the *bowe* of the church dore key iiijd."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, vol. iv., p. 35.

"Item ij litle *bowed* pannes."—1594, *Inventory of Sir Will. Fairfax in Archæologia*, vol. xlviii., p. 132.

(boh).—(6) The arch of a bridge, or in a church.

An arch spanning the street at Lincoln is called the *Stone Bow*.—Cf. *Craven Gloss.*, 2nd ed., v. i., p. 45.

BOW, v.—To curve, to bend.**BOWK.—The belly.****BOWLER.—A child's hoop.****BOW-WINDOW (boh).—A pregnant woman is said to have her bow-window out.****BOWY-YANKS.—Leather leggings.****BOX HARRY, *phr.*—To save all you can.****BOX IRON.—An iron for ironing clothes, with a hollow cavity for receiving a heater.**

BOXING-TIME.—The time between Christmas Day and the end of the first week of January.

BOYKIN.—A little boy.

BOZZELL, BOZZILL.—A gipsy. See BOSWELL.

BOZZELLING.—Living on commons and in lanes after the manner of gipsies.—1885.

BRABBLE, BRABBLEMENT.—A noisy quarrel.

"For me, a stranger, to goe follow sutes and *brabbles* in law, how easie & profitable a matter were that."—*Bernard Terence*, p. 76.

Ther' was a deäl o' *brabblement* aboot th' Messingham causeys, but it's been oher an' dun wi' years sin'.

BRACK, *pt. t.*—Broke.

He *brack* th' seein-glass all e' peäces, an' we've not hed noä luck sin'. 1887.

BRACKEN.—The common fern.

"O bury me by the *bracken* bush,
Beneath the blumin' brier;
Let never living mortal ken
That a kindly Scot lies here."

Battle of Otterburn, in Aytoun's *Ballades of Scotland*, vol. i., p. 17.

BRACKLE, *adj.*—Brittle.

BRACKY, *adj.*—Brackish.

BRADE, *v.*—(1) To rub off, to abrade.

It *braades* the skin.

(2) To desire to vomit.

BRADELY, *adv.*—Bravely.

BRADE OF, *v.*—(1) To be like another in figure, taste, or character.

That bairn *braades* o' it's gran'feyther.

"Ye *brayde* of Mowlle that went by the way."—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 88.

(2) To hold a strong conviction.

Braade o' me, that lad 'all be a preächer when he's grawd up.

BRAFAST, BRAK'EST.—Breakfast.

BRAID, *v.*—To embroider.

BRAIN-PAN.—The skull.

Cf. II. *Henry Sixth*, Act iv., sc. 10, l. 13.—Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, Act ii.

BRAMBLING.—Gathering brambles.

BRANDER.—The dogs in an old-fashioned fire-place.

BRAND-IRON.—A branding-iron used for branding cattle or dead farming stock.

BRANDRETH, BRANDRIFF.—(1) A tripod used for supporting a pot upon a fire.

"One brass pott, iij pannes, *brandryt*, cressyt iiij^s."—*Inventory of Thomas Robynson, of Appleby, 1542.*

(2) A rick stand, whether of stone and timber or iron.

BRANDY-SNAP.—Thin gingerbread.

BRANDLINS.—Brandlings, a sort of red and yellow earth-worm found in old dunghills, much esteemed as a bait for fish.

BRAN-NEW, BRAND NEW, *adj.*—Quite new.

She'd a *bran-new* goon on, wi' a pair o' shoes I'd not ha' pick'd of on a muck-hill.

BRANGLE, *v.*—To entangle.

You've gotten them things into sich a *brangled* mess it'll tak' me better then a noorer to reightle 'em.

His bisniss was that *brangled* it took three lawyers most on a year to put things stright.

BRANGLEMENT.—Entanglement.

BRANT.—(1) Perpendicular, steep.

(2) Fussy, consequential.

BRASH.—(1) Rubbish, such as clippings of hedges, briars, garden weeds.

(2) Nonsense, worthless talk.

Hohd yer *brash*.

(3) An eruption on the skin.

BRASH, *adj.*—Brittle.

BRASS.—(1) Money.

He's that rich, he fairly stinks o' *brass*.

(2) Impudence.

Charlie's *brass* eniff for oht; wheäreiver he goäs he mun be th' very fo'st man.

BRAT.—A dirty or ill-mannered child.

"*Bratt*, sic nobis appellatur puer seu infans parentibus vilissimis, imo mendicis natus, spurius, expositus."—Skinner, *Etymolog.*

"A penniless wench, a beggar's *brat*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 373.

BRAT.—An apron of rough material, a coarse cloth.

Skinner says it is a Lincolnshire word, meaning "Semicinctum ex panno vilissimo."—*Etymolog.*

BRATCH.—A bitch (obsolescent).

BRATTLE.—Brittle.

As *brattle* as cheány.

BRATTY.—Dirty, used in relation to children.

BRAUNGE, *v.*—To strut; to carry oneself in a conceited manner.

He went *braungin'* along Brigg Markit-plaace as thof it was all his awn.

BRAVE, *adj.*—In good health, better than could be expected. Said especially with regard to women after lying-in.

She's been strange an' *braave* this last weäk, strange an' *braave* she hes.

BRAWN.—(1) A boar.

(2) Muscle.

(3) The feet, head, and tongue of a pig, with the bones removed, spiced, boiled, and pressed into a mould.

BRAY.—The edge of a bank or ditch.

Ohd ducks quacks little uns on to *braay* o' bank an' broodles 'em, but them as runs wi' hens gets off to dykes by the'r-sens, an' traails aboot while thaay're clear bet. I've lost a many that waay.

If yè plew so near hand th' *braay* you'll be hevin' th' dike-side cauve in.

"Fleckford Beck was full from *bray* to *bray*."—*Mabel Heron*, vol. i., p. 103.

"A palizado above the false *bray*."—*Symonds's Diary*, 1645, p. 231.

BRAZEN, *adj.*—Impudent.

She's *braazenest* huzzy I know; ther's noht to cap her in Lunnun.

BRAZIL.—"It's as hard as *brazil*" is a common saying. What *brazil* is seems to be forgotten. Query Brazil wood or brass?

In 1616 there was, at Kirton-in-Lindsey, "One piece of waste lande there to buyld a melting hows, for ther hath bene sometimes a *brasse* mine, as it seemeth."—*Norden's Survey of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, fol. 8.

BRAZIL DUST.—Powdered Brazil wood, used for making diet-drink.

BREAD (bri'h'd).—Breadth; usually applied to land or textile fabrics.

He's two *breäds* o' land e' Ep'uth field.

"All their tails were interwoven like so many strings in a *breade*."—Wallis to Smith in *Letters in Bodl.*, vol. i., p. 12.

BREAD AND BUTTER DOG.—A dog kept for amusement, not for use.

M. : Whose dog's that, Dick ?

N. : It's th' parson's new un.

M. : Oh, it'll be nobbut a *bread-an'-butter dog*, I reckon then.

BREAD AND CHEESE.—(1) The cheese-shaped seeds of the common mallow. See CHEESECAKES.

(2) The leaf buds of the hawthorn.

BREAD-CORN.—Corn to be ground into *bread-meal* (q.v.), not to be used for finer purposes.

It was, until the recent fall in the price of corn, a common custom with farmers, when they engaged a bailiff, to contract to give him a certain sum of money per annum, and to allow him his *bread-corn* at the rate of forty shillings a quarter.—Cf. *Monasticon Anglic.*, vol. v., p. 298; *Piers the Plowm.*, B. vi., 64.

BREAD-MEAL.—Flour with only a portion of the bran taken out, from which brown bread is made.

BREAK.—(1) A toothed instrument used in dressing flax and hemp.

Instruments of this kind are represented on the seals of the North Durham family of Brankston.—Raine, *North Durham*, App., p. 139.

(2) A strong carriage used for breaking horses to harness.

BREAK, *v.*—To become bankrupt, to fail in business.

"Before I *brake*, as also after I become bankrout."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 113.

BREAK-NECK.—(1). A great discomforture.

This (Sedan) is as gret a *braake-neck* for this Emp'ror as Watterloo was for th' ohd un.

"A *break-neck* light on these envious persons who are willing to tell these sad newes."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 341.

(2) When a job is more than half finished a person is said to have *broken the neck* of it.

BREAK ONE'S DAY.—(1) Not to keep an appointment.

He said he'd cum to saddle on Monda', bud he *brok his daay*, an' hes n't been near hand yit.

(2) To have one's time wasted by interruptions.

I hev my *daays brokken* reg'lar by different foäks cumin' botherin' all about a pack o' nonsense.

BREAK UP.—When a frost goes away it is said to *break up*.

BREAKINGS, *s. pl.*—(1) The division of a tree trunk into branches.

(2) The marks in polished wood caused thereby.

Daughter : Faather's wem'led th' inkstand oher up o' th' best room taable.

Mother : Naay sewerly, bairn.

Daughter : Yes, he hes, just ageän th' *braakin'* i' th' taable top.

BREAM.—A boar.

BREAST.—The iron front of a plough.

BREAST-PLATE.—A strap of leather running from one side of the saddle to the other, over a horse's breast, for the purpose of hindering the saddle from slipping backwards.

BREAST-PLOUGH.—A paring spade: an instrument for paring the surface of land.

BREATHE, *v.*—(1) To take breath after strong exercise.

I'd been huggin' corn into th' laathe, an' was breáthin' my sen e' th' crew-yard whilst such times as I could lock all up.

(2) To give a horse time to take breath.

"And many a gallant stay'd perforce,
Was fain to *breathe* his faltering horse."

Lady of the Lake, i., 4.

BREECHBAND.—Part of the harness of a horse which goes behind the breech.

BREEDER.—A boil, often surrounded with other smaller ones; a carbuncle.

BREEDING IN AND IN.—The practise of breeding from animals near akin to each other.

BREEKS.—Breeches.

BREEZE.—(1) Perspiration; perspiration from quick walking.

He was all of a *breeze*.

(2) Very quickly; said of walking,

He did go by with a *breeze*.

BRERE.—A briar.

BREW-LEAD.—A leaden vessel used in brewing.

BREWSTER.—A brewer (obsolescent).

"Of Richard Cook, a common *brewster*, breaking the assize of bread and ale, vjd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey, Manor Fine Roll*, 1632.

BREWSTER SESSIONS.—The petty sessions at which justices of peace grant licences to public-houses.

BRIAN.—Brine. Wheat was formerly dressed with brine to hinder the smut; arsenic is now commonly used. See MARQUERRY.

In 1645 Abel Barker, a Rutlandshire gentleman, ordered his servant to buy wheat and have it *brined* after the Lincolnshire fashion to avoid blasting.—*Hist. MSS. Com.*, vol. v., p. 384.

BRICK A BREAD, *lit.*—A brick in breadth. A wall is so-called when but of the thickness of the width of a brick.

BRICK OVEN.—An oven made of bricks, commonly with a domical top, in which bread and pies are baked. A baker's oven.

BRIDEWELL.—A prison. When anyone spoke of *the bridewell* he meant the now disused prison of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

"I will all to becurry thee or bethwack thy coate, and then put thee in *bridewell* to draw at the mill as long as thou livest."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 16.

BRIDGE, *v.*—To abridge, to beat down in price.

BRIDLE TOOTH.—A tooth of a horse which grows out of the side of the gum. There is a silly superstition that when this malformation occurs in mares the animals will be barren.

BRIDLE, TO BITE.—To suffer well-deserved hardship.

Thaay niver minded what end went fust when times was good, soä thaay hev to bite the bridle noo.

BRIDLE ARM.—The left arm.

BRIDLE HAND.—The left hand.

BRIDLE UP, *v.*—To raise the head scornfully.

She did *bridle up* when thaay tell'd her what he'd been a saayin'.

BRIG.—A bridge.

"Where the waters, winding blue
Single-arch'd *brig* flutter through."

John Clare, *Solitude*.

BRIGS.—(1) A frame used in brewing to set the tems on.

(2) A similar frame used in a dairy to set the sile on.

BRIMMING.—The restless state of sows when at heat.

BRINDLED.—Variously coloured, said of oxen.

BRING UP, *v.*—To rear young.

Oor bitch *broht up* three pups last time, an' did well by 'em.
I shall nobbut *bring up* one o' th' white cat kitlins.

"Whatsoever God sends vs, or be it boy or girle that shee shall be delivered of, they have purposed to *bring it up*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 18.

BRING UP AGAINST, *v.*—To accuse, to charge with.

He *broht up ageän* me that my muther hed a bairn afoore she was wed.
I wod niver *bring up ageän* an ohd man what he did when he was a lad.

(2) To come in contact with.

His herse run'd awaay an' *broht up ageän* George Todd hoose corner an' knock't a lot o' stoäns oot.

BRISTLING, *adj.*—Brisk, said of the wind.

Ther's a *bristling* breeze to-daay maaster.

BRISTOWE-RED (obsolete). A textile fabric.

"One Kyrtyll of *bristowe read* whiche were her mothers."—*Will o Roland Staveley, of Gainsburgh, 1551.*

BROACH.—(1) A spit.

(2) The tap of a barrel.

(3) The spindle on which yarn is wound.

(4) A church spire.

Mr. Stoänehoose pot a *broäch* upo' Butterweek steäple but it's a sore poor thing; just for all th' world like Sir Robert injun chimla.'

BROACH, *v.*—To tap a barrel.

BROAD AS IT'S LONG, *phr.*—Equal; the same one way as the other.

Well, if he hes call'd you, you've called him an' all, soä fer all I seä, it's as *broäd as it's long.*

BROADCAST, *pp.*—Sown by the hand from the hopper, as distinguished from drilled. A farming term.

BROAD-SET, *adj.*—Stumpy, muscular.

BROADSHARE.—An agricultural implement.

BROCK.—(1) A badger.

(2) A small green insect, *cicada spumaria*, which surrounds itself with a white froth commonly called *cuckoo spit*, q.v.

A man or animal in a profuse perspiration is said "to sweat like a *brock*." The insect, not the quadruped, is certainly meant.

BROCK, *v.*, *pt. t.*, and *pp.*—Broke, broken.

Th' wind last Gaainsb'r fair *brok* hairf th' top off one o' th' munk's peär-trees.

BROCKEN-BODIED.—Ruptured.

BROD.—(1) A round-headed nail made by blacksmiths.

(2) An instrument for cutting up thistles.

BROD, *v.*—(1) To prick, to poke.

(2) To cut up thistles.

Hannah Todd's *broddin'* e' th' Ramsden.

BROG, *v.*—To push with a pointed instrument.

BROGGLE, *v.*—To poke.

You're alus *brogglin'* at th' fire; noä wonder it can't bo'n.

Th' suff fra' th' dreän was stopped up, an' I hed to *broggle* iver soä long afoore I could get it open.

BROHT IN.—Converted; having convictions of sin and certainty of grace.

He's been *broht in* at th' chapil, but I doänt seä as it hes mended his waays a deäl.

BROILING-IRON.—A grid-iron.

"One *broyleing iyron*" occurs in the *Inventory of William Gunas*, of Keadby, 18th September, 1685.

BROKE, pp.—Exhausted, used up.

We're *broäk* for kindlin', we hev'n't soä much as a stick about th' yard.

All on us 'll be *broäk* fer to'nups next winter.—1887.

BROKEN-BACKED.—Damaged, worthless.

I doän't think as I iver seed sich 'n a lot o' *broäken-back'd* rattle-traps e' my life as ther' was at . . . saale.

BROODLE.—To brood, to fondle.

Ther 's hens as 'all *broodle* straange chickens.

I niver but once afoore seed a cat *broodle* a yung duck.

BROTHER-CHIP.—Fellow workman. Query, modern slang.

BROTH, BROTHS.—Broth, whether it takes the plural termination or not, is always a plural.

Will 'ta hev a few *broth*?

Put th' *broths* up o' th' taable, lass.

"To warm up old *broth*" is to renew an engagement of marriage that has been broken off.

BROWN-CLOCK.—A brown beetle, a cock-chafer, *Melolantha vulgaris*.

BROWN-CREEPER, BROWN-CREETERS.—Bronchitis.

BRUFF.—A ring of pale light around the moon. See **BURR**.

BRUFF, v.—To cough.

BRUSH, v.—(1) To disturb, to drive away.

Brush that theäre hen oot o' th' stick-hill.

When he pot th' ferrits in, my wo'd, them rats did *brush*.

(2) To trim hedges with a hook.

BRUSH-OUT, v.—To flush a drain or sewer.

BRUSHINGS.—The small twigs trimmed off hedges.

BRUSSEN.—Burst.

That theäre herse hes eät soä many tars, he's o'must *brussen* his-sen.

BRUSSEN-PELLE THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY. Maundy, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

BRUSSEN-GUTS.—A very greedy eater.

BRUSSEN-GUTTED.—(1) Broken bodied, ruptured.
(2) Very fat.

BRUSSEN-HEARTED.—Broken hearted.

BRUSSELS, *s. pl.*—Bristles.

BRUST, *v.*—To burst.

BRUZZ, BRUZZEN, *v.*—To bruise.

BUB.—An unfledged bird. See BAREBUB.

His skin was as black as a *bub*-craw.
As bare as a *bub*, *i.e.*, quite naked.

BUCK.—A smartly-drest young man.

BUCK, *v.*—To copulate, said of the deer and the rabbit.

BUCKET.—A pail, whether made of wood, metal, or leather. Sometimes, however, a distinction is made, a wooden vessel of this kind being called a *bucket* and a tin one a pail. A man who lived at Brumby, a new-comer from southern parts, wanted a *bucket* for the purpose of catching the blood when he bled his horse, so he said to his servant, "Fetch me a pail, lad." The boy had never heard the word before, and, misunderstanding it, brought his master a pale from a neighbouring fence. At the petty sessions held at Winterton, September 3, 1875, a witness stated that some men were running races in the parish of Frodingham, and that beer was supplied to them in a *bucket*. Another witness contradicted this, saying, "it wasn't a *bucket*, it was a paail;" the vessel was made of tin.

BUCKET-EARS.—The eyes in which the kilp (*q.v.*) of a bucket works.

BUCKHEAD, *v.*—To *buckhead* a hedge is to lop off the top branches, so as to leave branched stumps about three feet high.

BUCKLE TO, *v.*—To begin work with a will.

Cum, I can't dally noä longer ; we mun *buckle to*, lads.

BUCK-STICK.—An old-fashioned man ; a dear old friend.

BUCK-THISTLE.—The large meadow thistle.

BUCK-THORN.—The black thorn.

BUCKT UP.—Dressed very smartly.

BUD, *conj.*—But.

First Mother : He did.

Second Mother : Bud I tell yě he didn't.

First Mother : I saay he did then.

Second Mother : Then thoo lees ; it was thȳ awn bairn an' noäbody else nobbud him, fer oor Jim seed a lad 'at seed anuther lad, 'at seed him do it with his awn ees, soä noo then.

—*Epworth*, 1874.

BUDGE, *v.*—To move on.

BUFF.—To strip to his buff.

"To be in his *buff*," is to strip, or to be naked.

BUFFET.—A hassock. The difference between a bass and a *buffet* seems to consist in the former being covered with rush matting and the latter with carpet.

"*Buffet*-stool, vox agro Linc. usitatissima est autem sella levior portatilis, sine ullo cubitorum aut dorsi fulcro."—*Skinner, Etymolog.*

"Go fetche us a light *buffit*."—*Towneley, Mysteries*, p. 199.

BUFFLEHEAD.—A weak or silly person.

He's as big a *bufflehead* as thaay could fin' e' all sheere ; he weän't sink noä well to get watter 'at's fit to drink, bud lets his wife an' bairns an' sarvants drink stuff 'at's noä better then sipe fra' a manner-hill. He wants real bad to hev th' newsenser doon of him.

BUG, *adj.*—Proud, officious.

He's as *bug* as th' Queen's coächman.

As *bug* as a lop, *i.e.*, a flea.

As *bug* as my lord.

"He looks very *bug* of it."—*Skinner, Etymolog.*

My ohd man's that *bug* aboot takkin' care o' th' Squire's hurses when groom goäs to Sheffield shaw.—H. T., 3rd August, 1886.

"Major Knight, on Monday, October the 9th (1643), summoned the castle (of Bollingbroke, co. Lincoln), in the Earl of Manchester's name, but was answered that his *bugg* words should not make them quit the place."—*Rushworth, Hist. Coll.*, Part III., vol. ii., p. 281.

BUGABOO.—A bugbear, with which children are frightened by parents and nurses.

BUILD ON, *v.*—To depend on.

He *built on* keäpin' th' farm wheäre his faather deed, but . . . to'n'd him oot, soä he took to drinkin' an' soon ended his sen'.

BULKER.—A wooden hutch in a workshop or a ship.

Skinner says *Bulkar* is a Lincolnshire word, meaning "Tignum, Trabs."—*Etymolog.*

BULL, FELL AS.—Very angry, fierce, savage. See FELL.

He look'd as *fell as a bull* when I met him at laane-end, bud I niver suspicion'd what a do he'd hed wi' 'em all.

BULL, TO PLAY WITH THE, *phv.*—Signifying doing some dangerous thing without reasonable cause.

“You’ll *plaay wi’ th’ bull* while (*i.e.* till) you get a horn in yer ee, or yer arse,” are common forms of caution given to reckless persons.

BULL-BAITING.—This cruel amusement was formerly enjoyed in almost every village. It gradually went out during the last century. A superstition still lingers that bull beef is not wholesome for food unless the animal has been baited.—Cf. White, *Workshop*, p. 60; *Notes and Queries*, V.S., vol. i., pp. 181, 274, 312, 455.

BULLDOGS, *s. p.*—Rough waves on the Humber are called *Barton Bulldogs*.

BULLFINCHER.—A high clipped hedge; a fox-hunting term.
To get a *bullfincher* is for horse and man to fall over one of these hedges.

BULL-HASSOCKS, *sb. pl.*—Large round tufts of grass standing above the common level of the turf.

There is a place in the Isle of Axholme called *Bull-Hassocks*.

BULL-HEAD.—A tadpole.

BULL-HOLE.—A deep pool in a beck.

BULLIES.—The bullace or larger sloe.

BULLING.—A cow at heat is said to be “a-bulling.”

BULLOCK, *v.*—(1) Bellow.

(2) To use loud-mouthed abuse.

BULLOCKING.—Imperious.

BULLS, BUNS, *s. pl.*—The cross pieces of harrows in which the teeth are fixed and through which the slots (*q.v.*) pass.

BULLS AND COWS, *s. pl.*—Flowers of the *Arum Maculatum*.
See LORDS AND LADIES and COWS AND CALVES.

BULL-SEG.—A bull castrated after maturity.

BULL’S EYES, *s. pl.*—A coarse, round sweetmeat, flavoured with peppermint.

BULLY-RAGGING.—Blustering, foul, loud-mouthed abuse.
He gev him a straange *bully-raggin’* last Winterton statts.

BUM, *v.*—(1) To buzz. See BUZZARD-CLOCK.

"*Bumming* gad-flies ceas'd to tease."—John Clare, *Recollections after a Ramble*.

(2) To swell after a blow.

It *bumm'd* up as big as a egg.—Scotton.

BUMBLE-FOOT.—A thick, clumsy, or misshapen foot.

BUMBLES, *s. pl.*—Rushes, such as are used for chair bottoms.

I like pews best e' cheches; I can't abide them *bumble*-seated chairs. As ohd Squire Heäla' ewsed to saäy; it's makkin' onessen like a Paapist to set doon 'e one on 'em.

BUMBLING, BUMMING.—The humming of insects.

BUMEL-BEE, BUMBLE-BEE.—A humble-bee.

"An old woman, being asked what she thought of a certain somniferous preacher, replied sharply, 'What! parson! why, thoo mud as well hev a *bum'el-bea* upov a thistle-top.'"—Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., *Lincoln Pocket Guide*, p. 16. Cf. Britten & Holland's *Eng. Plant Names*, Flap Dock.

BUMPER.—(1) The buffer of a railway carriage.

(2) The heavy weight used in driving piles.

BUN.—The stalk of hemp or flax, or any long dry stalk that resembles them.

BUN, *pp.*—(1) About to go somewhere or do something.

I'm *bun* for Brigg statuts.

He's *bun* to fetch th' ky off o' th' common.

(2) Bound.

He's deäð afore noo, I'll be *bun* for it.

(3) Bound as a book.

I mun tak' this here hymn-book to Jackson's to be *bun*, all th' inside's a cummin oot.

"One olde boke *bun* with ledder. . . . One lityll colet-boke *bun* withoute burdes." (1514.)—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, vol. i., p. 255.

BUNCH.—A bundle of laths.

BUNCH, *v.*—(1) To kick savagely.

"Defendant came to him in a field and *bunched* him because he would not drive the horses steadier."—*Gainsburgh News*, 19th May, 1877.

"He actually saw him *bunching* an old man." (1647. —*Depositions from York Castle* (Surtees Soc.) p. 10.

(2) Used with reference to the blows a calf gives with its head to the cow's udder to make the milk flow.

Cauves *bunches* the'r muther's bags as soon as thaay can stan wi' oot ony larnin.

BUNCH-CLOT.—Clodhopper.

BUNDLE, BUNDLE OFF.—To dismiss with contumely, to remove hurriedly.

I *bundl'd* him oot o' th' hoose quick.

He *bundled* him off theäre an' then wi' oot payin' him his waage.

BUN-FEAST.—A feast where *buns* are eaten.

Ther' was a *bun-feäst* at Butterwick Methodis' Chapil, an' the maazes maade th' plance smell that strong Sarah o'must swoun'd awaay.

BUNG UP, *v.*—To stop up.

Th' mohds hes *bung'd up* the suffs in Naathan-Land.

BUNK, *v.*—To run away.

BUNS, *s. pl.*—See BULLS.

BUNNY.—A child's name for a rabbit. See BUNT.

BUNT.—The tail of a rabbit.

BUNTER.—An old harlot ; a procuress.

"While *bunters* attending the archbishop's door
Accosted each other with cheat, bitch, and whore,
I noted the drabs, and considering the place,
Concluded 'twas plain that they wanted his grace."

A Collection of Epigrams, 1737, vol. ii.,
p. lxxiii.

BUNTING.—A term of endearment used to children.

BURGESS.—One who holds his land by burgage tenure.

"The word is used at Gainsburgh to signify one who holds an ancient messuage of the Manor of Gainsburgh, and pays a rent to the lord called *burgh-rent*.—Cf. Stark, *Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 541.

BURGREVE, BURGRAVE.—An officer belonging to the Manor of Gainsburgh.—Cf. Stark, *Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 531.

BURLYMAN.—A manorial officer (obsolete).

"There be appointed foure *burley men* for to see all paines that are made to be kept."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1586. Cf. *Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, vol. iv., p. 368, I. Whitaker, *Hist. Whalley* ed., 1876, vol. ii., p. 227. *Athenæum*, 12th July, 1879, p. 41 ; 26th July, 1879, p. 115.

BURN, *pp.*—Born.

He was a gentleman *burn*, you see, not a chap 'at hes to wark fer his livin' like thoo an' me.

BURN CANDLES AT BOTH ENDS.—To be very wasteful.

BURN DAYLIGHT.—To light candles before dark.

BURNER.—A man who burns bricks or lime.

"To brickyard hands: Wanted, two steady men as *burners*."—*Linc. Chron.*, 4th December, 1874.

BURNING GLASS.—A lens. These instruments were commonly used for lighting pipes out of doors before the discovery of lucifer matches.

BURNING-IRON.—A branding iron.

BURNING SHAME, *phr.* — An exceedingly shameful action.

BURNING THE GRASS.—Mowing with a blunt scythe.

BURNT SAND.—Hard lumps of sand of a dark red colour.

BURR.—(1) The halo round the moon.

(2) The adhesive prickly fruit of the burdock.

(3) The centre of a millstone.

BURY-HOLE.—A grave, a child's word.

BURY-CAKE, BURYING-CAKE.—A funeral cake.

BURYING.—A funeral.

Ther' niver was a *buryin'* that ony body knaw'd on o' th' no'th side o' Bottesworth chech afoore Lizzie Ashton's, bud all th' grund's full o' boäns.—1876.

BURYING-TOWELS, *s. pl.*—Towels used for carrying a coffin.

BUSH.—Two circles of iron lining the nave of the wheel of a cart or waggon, within which the axle works.—Cf. *Household Books of Ld. William Howard* (Surtees Soc.), p. 100. *Pro. Soc. Ant.*, ii. series, vol. vi., p. 372.

BUSH, *v.*—To stick thorns on land for the purpose of hindering poachers from netting partridges.

BUSH-HARROW.—A harrow made by inserting bushy thorns in a frame of wood.

BUSH-HARROW, *v.*—To harrow land with a *bush-harrow*.

BUSHEL.—One-fourth of a quarter of corn, not one-eighth, as in most other parts of England.

The strike or half *bushel* represents here, and in some other parts of Lindsey, the legal *bushel*. The earliest mention I have yet met with of this local measure is the following: The churchwardens of Kirton-in-Lindsey farmed certain lands set apart for maintaining the church and its services. During the reign of Edward the Sixth—the precise year is not noted—they sold several parcels of “lyane,” that is line or flax-seed. The account they rendered to the parish is as follows:—“Md: thys ys þe perrselles of lyane delyvered hereafter followjng. It delyvered to master subdene vj quartorys ix̄s viijd. . . . It to Thomas Smythe of brege iij quartors iiij̄s. It to Wylliam redar of þe same j quartor xvjd. . . . It to þe glover of barton a *bowssyll* iiijd.”—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, p. 13. Cf. *Marshall's Prov. of Midland Counties* (E. D. S. Gloss., B. 5). Symond's *Diary* (Camden Soc.), p. 127.

BUSINESS COW.—A cow which gives a good supply of milk and cream.

BUSK.—(1) A bush. There was in 1672 a place in the manor of Scotter called Goute *Buske*.

“For out of towne me list to gone,
The sound of birdes for to heare
That on the *buskes* singen cleare.”

Chaucer, *Romaunt of the Rose*.

(2) A piece of wood, whalebone or steel, worn in the front part of a woman's stays for the purpose of keeping them straight.

BUSK, v.—(1) To hasten, to hurry forward.

Noo *busk* thy sen off an' doänt stan' theäre gawmin' for a weäk.

(2) To drive off.

I'll *busk* that hen fra' off 'n her nest.

(3) To drive out.

If he cums across my door stoän ageän I'll *busk* him.

Theäre's a man at . . . that's alus saayin' ' I'll *busk* yě, ' an' soä he's gotten th' naame w' iviry body of *Buskem* . . .

BUSS.—A kiss.

BUSS, v.—To kiss.

BUST, pp.—Burst.

BUSTLE.—An article of women's dress used to make the gown stand off behind.

“I bought you some . . . muslin to make you a *bustle*, but the tiresome folks did not send it with the other things, so I have been obliged to make it of some calico.”—*Northorpe Letter from M. A. A. to M. P.* Circa, 1825.

BUT.—Used reduntantly in phrases such as “I couldn’t help but see;” “I couldn’t but get weet o’ my feät.”

BUTCHER, *v.*—To slaughter animals as a butcher does.

He’s *butchered* that sheäp real well.

BUTCHERING.—The business of a butcher.

He was a farmer, but he’s taken to *butchering*.

BUTT.—A flounder, or any kind of flat fish.

BUTTALL.—That portion of a piece of unenclosed land which abuts on another property (obsolete).

“The *buttalls* and boundaries thereof.”—*Lease of Brumby Warren*, 1628.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—The pace of a horse between a trot and a canter.

BUTTERBUMP.—The bittern, *Botaurus Stellaris*.

A farm-house on the site of Thornholme Priory is called *Butterbump* Hall. Bitterns were formerly very common in the marshes around. The name of one of the hamlets of Willoughby-in-the-Marsh is *Butterbump*, and Mr. Boulton, in the *Zoologist* for 1864 (p. 8960) writes that . . . a particular bend in the river Hull, known as Eske, was formerly called *Butterbump* Hall from the booming of these birds that lived around it.—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, p. 104.

BUTTER DOWN, BUTTER UP, *v.*—To flatter.

He *butter’d her doon* so wi’ talkin’ to her aboot her bairns, that she lent him three hairf-croons an’ her husband dikin’ boots.

It’s noä ewse *butterin’* on me up i’ this how bairn, thoo wants to stäay awaay fra chapil an’ play wi’ ‘Liza, an’ thoo’s not agooin, soä noo then.

BUTTERED EGGS, *s. pl.*—Eggs beaten up with butter and cooked over the fire.

BUTTERFINGERED.—Careless in holding things, especially crockery (in almost general use).

Thoo’s th’ *butterfinger’d*est lass I iver seed; that’s three plaates an’ a wine-glass thoo’s brocken this very weak an’ Frida’ is n’t here yit.

BUTTER GOB.—A large front tooth.

BUTTER-MONEY.—The money made of butter, milk, eggs, &c., which is commonly the perquisite of the farmer’s wife.

BUTTERSCOTCH.—A confection of butter and sugar, otherwise called “toffee;” it is said to have been first made at Doncaster by a Scotchwoman, whence the name.

BUTT-HILLS, *s. pl.*—Mounds which have been used for *butts* in archery. They are frequently barrows. Two bearing this name exist at Twigmoor, and one at West Halton. There was in the seventeenth century an enclosure at Bottesford called *Butt-close*, and until about twenty years ago there was a pasture at Northorpe which went by the name of the Butcliff close.

BUTTON OFF.—A person is said to have a *button off* who is half idiotic.

BUTTONS, *s. pl.*—(1) Small mushrooms such as are used for pickling.

(2) Small round cakes of gingerbread.

BUTTON UP, *v.*—To be silent.

BUTTRISE (*but'ris*).—A blacksmith's tool used for paring horses feet before they are shod.

BUTTS.—The ends of ridges in an open field which abutted on other ridges that were at right angles to them.

BUTTY-SHOP.—A shop where goods are given on account of wages.

BUZZARD-CLOCK.—A kind of beetle, a cockchafer.

"Au 'eerd un a bummin' awaäy loike a *buzzard-clock* ower my yeäd."—Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, 18.

BY.—The termination of many names of places: as Crossby, Brumby, Roxby, Risby, signifying "town." The village well at North Kelsey is called the Bye-well.

BY.—Of, concerning.
Well, what *by* that.

BY.—Passed, understood.
Mr. Spillman was *by* here this mornin'.

BY.—Nigh unto.
He lives *by* Frodingham Station.

BY, *conj.*—By that time.
I'll hev it ready *by* you cum back.

BY ALL MANDER O' MEÄNS, *phr.*—By all means.
By all mander o' meäns you mun sleck oot that fire afoore you goä awaäy.

BY AND BY, *phr.*—After a time, shortly.

"*I am hic adevo. Ill be heere by and by againe.*"—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 67.

"With that [I] conueied my selfe from them, *by & by* weeping."—*Ibid*, p. 337.

BY BLOW.—A bastard.

BYE-BILL.—A bill that is statute-run; anything that is out of date.

There was an old woman who acted for twenty years as parish clerk at Normanby-by-Spital. She was very well educated, but a Papist at heart all the time. When she was dying some of the neighbours wanted to read the Bible to her, but she said she would have nothing to do with it, it was naught but a *bye-bill*.—*John Thorpe*.

BYGONES, *s. pl.*—Things past, more especially past troubles.

What's th' ewse o' reāpin' up *bygones*? Th' ohd man's in his graave.

"The *bygones* of her husband's stipend."—*Decisions of the Eng. Judges during the Usurpation*, p. 30.

BY GOOD RIGHTS (*raits*).—Fitly, properly, in justice.

Them two cloāsis is mine *by good reights*, but I ha'n't munny to try it wi' him.

BY HOURS.—See BY-TIME.

BY-LANE.—A private way, or a parish road, not a highway.

"He turned down a narrow *by-lane*, fenced from the open fields on each side by deep and wide ditches."—*Ralph Skirraugh*, vol. ii., p. 99.

BY-NAME.—A nickname.

BY NOW, *adv.*—By this time.

I should o'must think he'll be at Brigg *by noo*.

BY PATH.—A private footway or bridle-road, or if a public path one that is little used.

"His modyr, Ion and ouper kyn
Went by a *by-paþ* to mete with hym."

Manning of Brunne, *Meditations*, l: 480.

BY RAW.—In order, let by the row.

He knows th' naames o' all th' kings and queens o' England *by raw*.

BY TAKE.—(1) A house or farm taken of the tenant, not of the landlord.

(2) A farm on which the tenant does not live.

He hed th' cliff farm as a *by-tak*, he alus liv'd beloā th' hill.

BY THAT.—At once, in an instant.

What a dog Rob is! When I ligg'd doon th' hoss-rug he was on it ageän *by that*.

BY-TIME, BY HOURS.—Time not included in the ordinary day's work.

He could n't write when he was thoty year ohd, bud he toht his sen at *by-times*.

BY-WIPE.—(1) A bastard.

(2) An indirect sarcasm.

C

CABBAGE.—“Thaay ’re baacon o’ one side an’ *cabbage* o’ th’ uther,” said of exceedingly fine cabbages.—September, 1875.

CABBAGE, *v.*—To steal. Used of petty thefts only.

CABBAGE-HEAD.—A simpleton.

I niver heärd o’ sich an’ a *cabbage-head* in all my life. He pot white o’ egg an’ soot on his heäd to mak’ his hair ton black.

“Thou foul, filthy *cabbage-head!*”—Aphra. Behn.—*The False Count*, 1682. ed. 1724, vol. iii., p. 146.

CABLE.—A long, narrow strip of ground in an open field.

CAACK.—Human dung.

CAACK, *v.*—To dung.

CAACKLE.—When a hen cackles she is believed to say—

“Cuca, cuca, cayit,
I’ve laid an egg, cum ta’ it.”

CAACKLING.—*pres. pl.*—Gabbling; tale bearing, commonly used regarding women.

CAD.—Carrion. See KET.

CADDIS.—A narrow woollen binding.

“They come to him by the gross; inkles, *caddises*, cambrics, lawns.”—*Winter’s Tale*, act iv., sc. iii.—Cf. i. *Henry the Fourth*, act ii., sc. iv.

CADDY, *adj.*—Hale, hearty.

Robert Lockwood was the *caddiest* ohd man as I iver knaw’d. When he was better then ninety I’ve seed him huggin’ two buckets o’ watter at a time up Yalthrop Hill as nim’le as a bairn.

CADE.—(1) A lamb reared by hand.

“Three *cade* lambs were playing near the door.”—John Clare, *Shepherd’s Calendar*, p. 126.

(2) A child that is babyish in its manners.

CADGE, *v.*—To do odd jobs; to live by “catch-work,” *q.v.*

CADGER.—One who cadges. The term is often applied to men who do odd jobs as grooms, such as making up horses for fairs.

CAFFLE, *v.*—(1) To entangle.

You've *caffled* them cottons together shaameful.

(2) To prevaricate.

He *caffled* a bit when he was afoore th' magistrates, bud it were to noā good.

CAGGLE, *v.*—To stick together, to coagulate.

The drain of a sink being stopped, the maid servant explained that she never washed any earthy vegetables at it but that "its th' hard watter, th' soāp an' things that *caggles* all together."

CAG MAGS.—(1) Old geese.

(2) Unwholesome meat.

CAILES.—Nine pins (obsolescent).

"Le jeu des quilles, the game at nine pins."—Miege, *Fr.-Eng. Dict.*, 1679.

CAINGE, *v.*—(1) To waste through sickness or declining health.

Poor thing! she'll not bide it a deäl longer; she's *caaingin'* awaay, poor bairn; said of a child that had swallowed a halfpenny.

(2) To decay, said of things without life.

CAKE (kai'h'k).—(1) Bread baked on the sole, not in a tin.

"The women near Burton-Stather are very lazy . . . Mr. Goulton's expression was, 'they do nothing but bring children and eat cake.'"—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.* 1799, p. 413.

(2) Linseed or other cakes used as food for cattle.

(3) A silly person, especially one fat and sluggish.

He was a sore *caake*, wo'd n't stir his-sen so much as to maw his muther gress-plat.

(4) Anything very bad to bear is called hard *caake*.

CAKE-BREAD.—Bread of a fine quality, made of flour such as cakes are made of.

CALCIE (kal'si).—A causeway (obsolescent).

"*Calseys*, they are common passage wayes upon the land, made of stone, sand, or gravel, and they have the name a *calce*, the usual stone, it should seem, whereof most *calseys* have formerly been made."—*Instruc. for jury men in the Commission of Sewers*, 1664, p. 28. See CAUSEY.

CALEVER.—A culverin, a hand-gun (obsolete).

"For mending ye *calever* vjd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey, Ch. Acc.*, 1569.

CALKINS, *s. pl.*—See CAUKENS.

CALL.—Reason, occasion.

If suppoäsin', she hed hed a misfo'tun, her faather hed no *call* to ewse th' lass e' that how.

CALL, *v.*—(1) To miscall a person, to call a person out of his name, that is, by a nick-name, and hence, by an easy transition, to use foul words, to abuse.

"No child in the Band of the Cross must use bad language, or *call* any one."—*Rules of the Epworth Band of the Cross*.—*Crowle Advertiser*, December 19, 1874.

I'm cum'd to seä, Squire, if I can't hev sum rem'dy . . . *call'd* me shaameful yesterda' afoore all the foäks as was cumin' fra' chapil.

"They *call* our place (Gainsburgh) for being dirty; look at Retford."—*Gainsb. News*, Feb. 9, 1878.

"David when Simeon did *call* him all to nought, did not chide again." *Homily against Contention*, pt. II., ed. 1815, p. 98.

(2) To proclaim by the town crier.

It was *call'd* on three market-daays at Brigg, bud it was n't fun.

(3) What do they *call* you? What is your name?

CALLED HOME, TO BE.—To die.

He was *call'd hoäm* on th' sixt o' November.

CALLING IN CHURCH.—Publication of banns.

CALLIS, *v.*—To harden or indurate: applied to soil, sand, gravel, and the like.

CALLIS-SAND.—White scouring sand.

CALL OF.—Call for.

He said I was to *call of* him when I was ready.

CAM, *v.*—Came.

He *cam* at six o' clock e' th' mornin'.

CAMBRIDGE, *v.*—To roll with a Cambridge roller. An agricultural implement which takes its name from its inventor, Mr. William Colbirne Cambridge.

"We *Caambridg'd* them to'nups as soon as thaay was sawn."—July 10, 1882. *Yaddlethorpe*.

CAMERILL, CAMBERILL.—The hock of an animal.

CAMERILL-STICK.—A somewhat curved piece of wood with several notches in it at each end, used to put through the hamstrings of animals when dressed, by which the carcase is suspended.

CAMP.—An encampment.

Ther' ewsed mostlin's to be a *camp* o' gipsies i' th' laane ageän Shawn dike.

CAMPERS, *s. pl.*—Persons who live in tents—gipsies.

CAMP-MEETING.—A meeting for religious purposes, held in the open air, by the Primitive Methodist Connection.

CAN, *v.*—May:

"Can I chen to-daay?" enquired a woman servant of her mistress, a lady from Devonshire. "Yes, I have no doubt you *can*, Mary," was the reply, "for you did it very well last week!"

CANARY, CANARY PLANT.—(1) *Corydalis Lutea*.

(2) *Tropæolum Canariensis*.

CANCH (kansh).—A small but uncertain quantity of unthreshed corn, straw, hay, or clover.

Ther's just one little *canch* o' oäts left an' that's all.

"ij *canchis* of barley xxvs. . . . *Canch* Rie and Crushen Rye xiiijd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Court Roll*, 1519.

CANDIED TOGETHER, CANDED TOGETHER, *pp.*—Stuck together by rust, pressure, or other means.

"She lost him one night in the great frost upon our common, and there he was found in the morning *canded* in ice."—Th. Killigrew, *The Parson's Wedding*, act i., sc. i.

I fun a lump o' sneel-shells what would fill a barra' e' th' inside o' a holla' esh treä, all *candied* toghether.

A labourer, who came upon a "find" of bronze celts at West Halton, said, "Thaay was all *candied* toghether."

Shakspeare speaks of "The cold brook *candied* with ice."—*Timon of Athens*, Act iv., sc. iij.

CANDIED PILL.—Candied lemon-pæel.

CANDLE, SALE BY.—An auction where a short piece of candle was burnt, and the last bidder before the candle went out became the purchaser. Cf. T. L. O. Davies, *Supplementary Eng. Gloss.*, sub. voc.—*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* IV. 103 ii.—Palmer *Perlust. Yarmouth*, vol. ii., p. 109.—*Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii., p. 389.—Briscoe, *Old Nottinghamshire*, i. series, p. 65.—Cox and Hope, *All Saints, Derby*, p. 68.—Russell, *Haigs of Bemerside*, p. 357.—Fleet, *Sussex Ancestors*, p. 45.

CANDLE LEET TIME.—Dusk, the time when candles ought to be lighted.

CANKER.—(1) Rust.

- (2) The hair-like gall on the wild rose, caused by the *cynips rosae*.

"The *canker*-blossoms have full as deep a dye,
As the perfumed tincture of the roses;
Hang on such thorns, and play as wantonly,
When summer's breath their masked buds discloses."
Shakspeare, *Sonnet* liv.

- (3) Inflammation in the ears and mouths of animals.

"Washed my horses mouthes for the *canker*, which were foule eaten therewith."—Adam Eyre's *Diary* (Surtees Soc.), p. 69.

- (4) A diseased place in the bark of a tree.

- (5) Caries of teeth or bones.

CANKER, *v.*—To rust.

CANKERED.—Ill-tempered.

He's alus real *cankered* when times is bad.

"Wee had never such a *cank'red* carie,
Were never in our companie."

Percy Folio, vol. i., p. 48.

CANNON-MOUTH.—Part of a horse's bit.

"A round, long piece of iron, consisting sometimes of two pieces that couple and bend in the middle . . . so contrived that they rise gradually towards the middle, and ascend towards the palate; to the end, that the void space left underneath may give some liberty to the tongue."—*Sportsman's Dict.* 1785 sub. voc.

CANNY, *adj.*—Knowing, well-skilled in the small duties of life.

CANT.—Part of a buttress wall, or other building which is sloped off.

CANT, *v.*—(1) To set on edge.

- (2) To cut diagonally, to slope.

- (3) To deceive by pious pretences.

CANTER.—One who deceives by pious pretences.

Moäst foäks calls 'em ranter, I call 'em *canters*.

CANT-HOOK.—A tool used for turning over timber.

CANTING.—The fondling ways of a child.

CANT-WINDOW.—A bay window, the angles of which are bevelled off.

CANTY.—Lively, cheerful.

CAP, *v.*—To surpass.
Well, this *caps* all.

CAPE, CAPEING.—The coping-stones of a wall.

CAPES, *s. pl.*—Ears of corn and fragments of ears, broken off in threshing.

"We make the miller sitte on his knees and rye it, that the dirte and dust may goe through, and the chaffe-*cafes* and heads gather togeather on the top."—Best, *Rural Economy in Yorkshire*, 1641, p. 103.

CAP IN HAND, *phr.*—Humbly.

He's alus *cap in hand* to . . . when he's theäre, but when his back's ton'd he calls him a leein' nazzle, like th' rest o' foäks.

"Doth hee thinke . . . that I will come to entreate him *cap in hand*?—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 341.

CAPPER.—(1) Something very superior.

(2) Something very puzzling.

CAPPING SHEAVES.—The hood sheaves of a stook.

Ten *sheaves* make a stook of corn; when it is probable that rain will fall, two of these *sheaves* are taken and put at right angles upon the top, so as to make a hood for the others.

CAPPING STONES.—Coping stones. See CAPE.

CAP-SCREED.—The edging of a woman's cap when the borders were worn full and broad, as they were about 1838.

Master Edward's setten my *cap-screed* a-fire, as I was huggin' him up to bed.

CAPTAIN.—The chief person in a gang of labourers.

CAR.—Low, unenclosed land, liable to be flooded.

"Sire Thadok þe erchelischop of 3ork,
He lavede in *kerres* as doþþe stork."

Robert Manning of Brunne,
Story of Engl. ii., 805.

"Yt ys ordered that euery inhabytant of Scotter shall put ther geyse on the *carre*, or else clyppe ther wynges, or pull theym vpon payne of eurye flocke iij^s. iij^d.—*Scotter Court Roll*, 1556.

CARAKTER.—Character.

"Consider, sir, a servant's bread depends upon his *carackter*."—*High Life Below Stairs*, Act i.

CARE, A PRETTY.—Said of any person or thing which causes much trouble or inconvenience.

He's a *pretty care* poor creatur', strong as he ewsed to be, he can't do one thing for his sen noo'.

CAR FIR, CAR OAK, CAR WOOD.—Timber and roots of trees dug up in the cars and moors.

CARF.—The incision made by a saw in cutting timber.—*Messingham*, cf. Ray, *South and East Country words* (E.D.S.), B 16, p. 85.

CARGRAVE.—A manorial officer who has custody of the *cars*. See CAR.

CARGRAVER.—(1) A cargrave.

(2) A man who digs turves and buried timber in the cars.

CARPET.—When seryants are sent for into the parlour to be scolded, they are said to have been up o' th' *carpet*.

CARL-HEMP, *i.e.*, male hemp.—The *female* plant of the *cannabis sativa*.

"It is curious that this name is always given to the *female* plant by the old writers, who called it the *male* plant, although they observed that it bore seed."—Britten and Holland's *Eng. Plant Names*.

Hemp was much cultivated here until the end of the wars of the first French empire. My father informed me that *carl-hemp* was used for ropes, sack-cloth, and other coarse manufactures; the *finble-hemp* was applied to making sheets and other household purposes.

CARPETING.—The material from which carpets are made, before it is cut up into lengths, shaped and stitched together ready for use. Several similar words are employed as strainering, the web from which strainers are made, sheeting the material for sheets. Shirting has already passed from English into German.

CARRAWAY SEED.—Used as the type of something quite worthless, because so very small.

I wo'dn't gie a *carrawaay-seed* to hev it one waay or tuther.

CARRIAGE.—A vehicle for riding in, having springs and four wheels. A two-wheeled vehicle is never called a *carriage*.

You call that basket-work thing you ride in a *carriage*, but it's noht o' th' soort, it's a gig, for ther's nobbut two wheäls underneän it.

CARRITY-POLL.—A nickname for a person with red hair.

Carrett-beard is set down as a nickname in Symond's *Diary* (Camden Soc.), 1645, p. 275.

CARRY ON, *v.*—(1) To flirt, to romp.

She's a steady enif lass when th' missis is by; but when her back's ton'd, she does *carry-on* bonnily wi' th' chaps.

(2) To use violent language.

He *carri'd on* aboon a bit when him an' th' chaps cum'd hoäme, an' ther' wasu't noä dinner ready.

He *carries on* shaameful when he's e' drink.

(3) To act in a wild and foolish manner in any crisis of affairs.

"An' theäre thaay stans' beälin an' *carryin' on*, till thaay'd o'müst wept enif to fill a wesh-tub."—Mabel Peacock, *Tales and Rhymes in the Lindsey Folk-Speech*, 62.

CARRY-TALE.—A tale-bearer.

She's the newsyest ohd *carry-taale* i' all Blyton, an' that's saayin' a deäl.

"Some *carry-tale*, some please-man, some slight zany,
Some mumble-news, some trencher-knight, some Dick."

Love's Labour Lost, Act v., sc. ii.

CART.—A cart is said to be too light on, when there is not sufficient weight to keep down the shafts. It is too heavy on when the pressure on the shafts is too great.

CART, TO GET INTO.—To get into a bad temper.

"Na, noo, thoo neädn't *get into th' cart*, for I weän't draw thee."—Winterton, August 6, 1875, cf. *Bare-cart*.

CART-ARSE, CART-TAIL.—The hinder part of a cart.

"When from Fleet-bridg to Westminster, at *cart's arse* I was whipt,
Then thou with joy my soull uppheld'st so that I never wept."

John Lilburne, *The Work of the Beast*, 1638.

Last page.

"That they take out theire forkes and rakes out of the *waines arse*."—1641.—Best, *Farming Book* (Surtees Soc.) p. 47.

"That Margaret Justice be whipt the next day att 2 o'clock in the afternoon att a *cart's arse*, and Ann Blevin and Jane Justice be carryed in the cart att the same time, from the Exchange to Jane Justice's house in Dale Street."—*Record*, 1708, in Sir James Picton's *Municipal Archives of Liverpool*, 81.

CART-EARS, *s. pl.*—Iron eyes at the end of the shafts, to which the traces of the fore horses are attached.

CARTE-BOTE.—The right of getting wood for making and mending carts (obsolete).

"Et *carte-bote* ibidem et non alibi annuatim expendendum."—*Lease of Lands* in Brumby, 1568. Cf. *Mon. Ang.*, v. iiiii, p. 209, i.

CARTEE.—A lightly-built cart having springs.

"To be sold by auction by Mr. John Thorpe . . . wagon, carts, *cartee*, harrows, ploughs, machines, and a general assortment of farming implements."—*Gainsburgh News*, March 23, 1867.

CART GUM.—The black compound of grease and tar which exudes from the axles of carts and waggons.

When I was a lad I liv'd sarvant wi' Dook up ov Motton Car, an' ther' was a chap wi' me what wanted straange an' bad to hev' sum whiskers graw; so I tell'd him if he nobbut rubb'd his cheäks wi' *cart-gum* oher-neet he'd find 'em grawin' e' th' mornin', an' th' soft blether-head hed no moore sense then to do as I tell'd him, an' he hed to scrub th' skin awaay afoor th' *cart-gum* wo'd cum off."—Th. Stocks, *Yaddethorpe*.

CART-SADDLE.—The saddle placed on a shaft-horse in a cart, wagon, or carriage.

In *Piers the Plowman* the "comissarie" is called *cartesadel*.—B. text, pass. ii., line 179.

CARVE.—A measure of land. Probably a carucate (obsolete).

"In 1626 Vincent Codder, of Scotter, surrendered a *carve* of pasture to William Beck."—*Scotter Court Roll*.

CAR-WATER.—Water coloured by peat.

CASE-HARDENED, *adj.*—(1) Hard on the outside only.

This bread's nobbut *caase-hardened*, it's not hairf fit e' th' inside.

(2) Obdurate, obstinate, incorrigible.

He's a real *case-hardened*, theäf. It's not long sin' he stoäl a uven to sell to get drink wi'.

CASSELTY, *adj.*—Hap-hazard, chance.

Casselty meat is the flesh of an animal that dies by accident, such as the flesh of drowned sheep.

Casselty weather, is weather that is uncertain, now rainy and now sunshiny.

CASSEN, *pp.*—(1) Cast, warped, twisted.

That door's *cassen* soä as it duzn't fit th' standard.

(2) Overthrown.

Ther's a sheäp *cassen* i' th' Fimblestangs.

(3) Beaten in a lawsuit.

He went on for ten year or better, but was *cassen* at last, an' he'd th' expences all to paay.

CASSON.—Cow dung.

"When I cum'd oot o' Ketton prison, I was that dry for a sup o' gin, 'at if I'd seed ony o' th' top o' a *casson* I should hev sup'd it."—B. J., Oct. 4, 1882.

I alus reckon a ugly lass wi' a smart bonnit on to be just like a primroäse e' a *casson*.

"Cow-cassons until the time of the enclosures supplied the poor with a great part of their fuel. They were dried in summer and stacked for winter use. This practise is common all over Central Asia, and even in Egypt and Syria."—E. J. Davis, *Anatolica*, p 304.

"In the 43. of Elizabeth there was a place in Brumby called *Casson*-lands."—*Kirton Court Roll*.—Cf. *Ralf Sherlaugh* vol. ii., p. 104.

CASSONING.—(1) Getting *cassons* for fuel.

- (2) Breaking *cassons* and spreading them on pastures.

CAST.—(1) Style, manner.

I knaw'd by th' *cast* o' his faace that he was leein'.

- (2) A second swarm of bees from the parent hive.

CAST, *v.*—(1) Sheep and cows are said to *cast* their young when they are born dead. *Pick* is the more common word, but *cast* is considered the refined term.

- (2) An animal is said to be *cast* when thrown down for the purpose of shoeing, or any surgical operation.

"The animal is first *cast* or thrown, and his legs bound together."—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 63.

CAST-BYS, CAST-OFFS, *s. pl.*—Things thrown on one side as worthless.

These Ritualists are bringing in all sorts of old things which I thought had been *cast-bys* ever since Popery was done away with.

CASTINGS, *s. pl.*—(1) The curled lumps of earth cast up by worms.

- (2) The dung of birds.

- (3) The lumps of undigested matter which certain birds void from their mouths.

CASTING-TOOL.—A wooden spade shod with iron used by "bankers."

CAST-METAL.—Cast-iron.

CAST OUT.—To quarrel.

CAST OHER, *v.*—(1) To meditate.

I've been *castin' oher* what you said iver sin' I seed you last.

- (2) To become overcast.

CAST UP.—(1) To vomit.

- (2) To reckon up accounts.

- (3) To recriminate, to recall former quarrels, to remind of unpleasant things.

He *cast* things *up* at me, that happen'd afoore we was wed.

"But a *cast oop*, that a did, 'boot Bessy Marris's barn."—*Tennyson Northern Farmer*, 4.

CAST WATER.—A person is said to *cast* another's *water* who pretends to discover diseases and their cure by the inspection of urine. These impostors, of whom several yet exist, are called water-casters or water-doctors, q.v.

CAT.—A soft cake made of clay, salt, meal and some aromatic ingredients, employed to lure pigeons into a dovecote. The use of the *cat* is said to have been illegal. Perhaps it was forbidden by the regulations of some manor court.

CAT, *proverb*.—As lame as a *cat*.

CAT, *v*.—To vomit.

CAT-BLASH, CAT-LAP, CAT-WAB.—(1) Weak, worthless, drink.

You call this teä maay be; I call it sore *cat-blash*; why it hes n't strength to run oot o' th' spoot.

(2) Worthless talk.

I can bēar to hear bairns chitter, for thaay knaw noä better, bud I weän't listen to *cat-wab* like this, soä I tell yē.

CATCH.—(1) A keel, a small river boat.

"And after that tooke a Scottish barke, and a Dover barke, and a pram or hute and a *catch*."—Husband, *Coll. of Orders, Ordinances and Declarations*, 1643, vol. ii., p. 261.

(2) A latch of a gate or door.

"For . . . a *catch* & a ringe for the west gate."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, 1610, vol. iii., p. 196.

CATCHED, *pt. t.*—Caught.

"I *caught* the fellow alone."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 404.

"The animal has *caught* cold."—Vegetius Renatus, *Of the Distempers of Horses*, 1748, p. 108.

"Over the principal door there is a large picture . . . representing the woman *caught* in adultery."—Udal Ap Rhys, *A Tour through Spain and Portugal*, 1780, p. 88.

"There was a noble lord, in the list then did stand,
Threw Devonshire a sword and he *caught* it in his hand."

Lord Delemere.

CATCH-FLY.—A snapdragon. *Antirrhinum majus*.

CATCH HOLD ON.—To catch.

CATCH IT.—A threat of punishment.

My eye, but if you doänt cut off quick you'll *catch* it.

CATCHMAN.—(1) The master of a catch, q.v.

(2) A man who earns his living by "catch work." See CADGER.

CATCH-WATER.—A drain at the foot of a hill, for the purpose of catching the water that comes from thence, and taking it direct into a main drain, thus hindering it from overflowing the lowlands.

CATCH-WORK.—A man is said to be at *catch-work* when he does not work for any regular employer, but catches a day's labour now from one master and now from another.

CATERWAUL.—The cry of the female cat when she desires the male.

"As little regarded as the *caterwauling* of a cat in a gutter."—*Ivanhoe*, chap. xvii.

"To a similar cause the *caterwauling* of more than one species of this genus is to be referred."—Shelley, *Peter Bell*, part iii., *note*.

CAT-CRADLE.—A game children play with their fingers and a piece of string.

CAT-FAT.—"As short as cat-fat," signifies something that breaks very readily and in an unexpected manner.

This warp is as short as *cat-fat*, it weänt hing together a bit.

CAT-GALLOWS.—Two forked sticks stuck in the ground, with one laid across to form a leaping-bar.

CAT-HAW.—The fruit of the hawthorn.

CAT-HAW-CHAP.—A fop.

CAT-HEAD.—A kind of apple.

CAT-ICE.—Thin ice with no water under it.

CAT-IN-PATTENS.—He fraames like a *cat i' pattens*, said of a person who does anything in an unworkmanlike manner.

CAT-JINGLES.—*Herpes Zoster*, the shingles, a disease with which elderly persons threaten children who are fond of nursing cats. The symptoms are said to be large red spots which grow around the waist, one fresh one growing on each side every day. When they meet over the spine the patient dies.

CAT-LEGGED, *adj.*—Lanky; used of animals.

CAT'S AUNT.—When a person talking of another, says “she,” without mentioning the name of the woman referred to, the hearer often says by way of reproof, “She’s the *cat’s aunt*.” Common in London and elsewhere.

CAT-TAIL.—I wish I’d hohd o’ oor *cat taail*, *i.e.*, I wish I was at home.

CAT-TAILS, *s. pl.*—The heads of the great bulrush, *Typha latifolia*.

CATTLE-RAKE.—The extent of pasturage on a common, or in an open field, on which the stock of a certain parish were permitted to depasture.

CATTLES, *s. pl.*—Plural of cattle (obsolete).

“Keep from biting, treading underfoot, or damage of beasts, horses and *cattles*.”—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716.

CAT WASHING DISHES.—The sunlight reflected from a pail of water, upon a wall or the floor.—*Bottesford*, October 1, 1878.

CAUDLE.—A warm drink.

Mrs. Baayley of Messingham, she ewsed fer to mak’ sum very fine *caudles* fer badly foäk.

CAUF.—(1) A calf.

(2) The calf of the leg.

(3) A silly fellow, a coward.

A gentleman was enlarging to a Winterton lad on the virtues of Spanish-juice. “Ah, then, ye’ll ha’ been to th’ mines, wheäre thaay gets it,” the boy exclaimed; whereupon the mother broke in with “A greät *cauf*. Duz he think ’at thaay dig it oot o’ th’ grund, saäme as thaay do sugar?”

What a *cauf* it is! Why, he’s as scar’d o’ a toäd as I am o’ a mad bull.

CAUF-HEART.—A coward.

CAUF-HEARTED, *adj.*—Cowardly.

CAUF-LICK.—A portion of the hair on the head that will not lie in the direction in which it is brushed.

CAUF-TOD.—Literally calf dung, but used as a name for a kind of sweet-meat sold at Messingham and Ashby feasts.

CAUKINS, *s. pl.*—Projections on the hinder part of horses' shoes, used for the purpose of enabling the animals to hold their feet on the pavements of streets, and on high-ways in slippery weather.

"Drive her coursers . . . and strike bright daylight out of the azure rocks with their steeled *caukins*."—John Day, *Peregrinatio Scholastica*, chap. xiv. See **CALKINS**.

"The iron rims placed on the under side of clogs are called *caakers* in Lancashire."—Morris, *Furness Gloss.*, p. 15.

CAUL.—(1) A thin membrane which is said to be found encompassing the heads of some infants at birth. It is believed to act as a charm against shipwreck.—Cf. Palmer, *Perlust. Yarmouth*, vol. i., p. 163. *Thiers Traité des Sup.*, vol. i., p. 319, Le Brun., *Sup. Anc. et Mod.*, vol. i., 116-148. Stallybrass, *Trans. of Grimm's Teutonic Mythology*, vol. ii., 874.

(2) The thin fatty membrane to which the intestines of a pig are attached.

(3) Perhaps a staithe (obsolete).

"Thomas Abbott, of Stockwith, shall make one *caule* against his banks lying in the aforsaid Goule."—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, p. 5.

In the 14th of Elizabeth in the *Manor Roll* of Little Carlton the word *caul* is used for a pigsty."

CAULIFLOWER.—A little fungus-like knot on the top of the wick of a candle, which enlarges, becoming first red and then black. Cf. *Georgica* i., 392.

CAULK (*kaulk*).—Chalk.

"The materials are a mixture of brick, freestone, and *cauk*. . . . The internal walls, for the most part soft *cauk*, found in the neighbourhood."—William Fowler, *Discrip. of Thonnton Coll.*, 1824.

"Bits of brick, slate, and *cauk* set in curious figures."—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme*.—(*Surtees Soc.*), p. 212.

CAUSEY.—(1) A footpath, especially when made of flagstones or paved with cobbles.

(1659.) "For paving the *causey* in the church-yard."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, vol. iii., p. 286.

(2) A highway over boggy land, that has been made by raising a bank above the level of the water as it stands in flood time.

"porow myres, hylles & vales, He made brugges & *causes*."—Robert Manning of Brunne, *Story of Eng.*, i., 110.

"That no manner of person nor persons shall grave near any *cawsey*, by xx^{ti} fott of eyther syde in payne of vjs viid."—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1578.

"In 1582, Thomas Dawber surrendered a piece of land called "*Cawsey furlong*," within the manor of Scotter, to Nicholas Hickes."—*Scotter Court Roll*, sub ann.

Brumby *caucee* is mentioned in the *Court Roll of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, of 4th Edward iv.

CAUSEY.—(2) *continued*.

"Brumby *causey* & the dikes on either side of them shall be sufficiently scoured and cleansed."

"There is one *causey* or highway within the Lordship of Coulby . . . defective."—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, pp. 11, 15.

(1643.) "There was a stone *causey* thorow a bog, where but two horses could march in front, where the rebels had cast up a ditch on each side of the *causey*."—Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.*, part iii., vol. ii., p. 509.

"From this place, sir, I further travell'd

Upon a *causey* that was gravell'd."

(1702.) *Burlesque of Sir Roger Lestrangle's*

Trans. of Visions of Quevedo, p. 192.

"Look, look, on the *causey* yonder,
Rides the Moorish king away."

Rodd, *Spanish Ballads*, vol. ii., p. 325.

CAUSEY, *v.*—To pave.

We mun hev' oor coort-yard *caused*, it clicks up soä e' a raainy time ther's noä gettin' in an' oot.

"These London kirkyards are *causeyed* with through stanes panged hard and fast together."—*Fortunes of Nigel*, chap. iii.

CAUVE, *v.*—(1) To calve.

(2) To slip down as earth does in a cutting or in a bank undermined by water.

"He was sitting cleaving stones when the rock *calved* in upon him."—John Wesley, quoted in *Notes and Queries*, iv. series, vol. xii., p. 166.

CAVE IN, *v.*—(1) To break in.

(2) To yield, to submit.

CAVEL.—A measure of land.—See Stonehouse *Hist. Isle of Axholme*, p. 92.

CAVING.—See KAVING.

CAVING RAKE.—A rake used for separating the long bits of straw from the corn before it is winnowed.—Cf. Best, *Rural Economy in Yorks.* (Surtees Soc.), p. 121.

CAVING RIDDLE.—A riddle used after threshing for separating the corn from the bits of short straw which have come down the machine with it.

CAVING UP.—Sweeping the barn floor and throwing the corn into a heap preparatory to "dressing."

CAVINGS, *s. pl.*—Bits of straw and dirt mixed with small corn separated from the good corn by the threshing machine.

"The short chaffy substance thus separated is in some districts termed *cavings*."—R. W. Dickson, *Practical Agriculture*, ed. 1807, vol. ii., p. 298.

CAVVASSING ABOUT.—Wandering about ; said of sickly people who cannot rest.

CAW.—Power of breathing.

He run'd so fast up th' hill he'd lost his *caw* afoore he got to th' top.
I'll mak thee *caw* for it, *i.e.*, I will knock the wind out of you.

CAWK.—A blow.

He gev him a big *cawk* o' th' side o' th' heäd 'at sent him awaay
roärin' like a bull.

CAWKER.—Anything very big, as a blow, a lie, a turnip.

Well, Charlie, this is a *cawker* an' noä mistaake ; why, ther' was twenty
foäks heärd th' saay it, an' noo thoo've th' faace to deny it.
Them sweädes is *cawkers*, thaay're like real picturs.

CESS.—(1) An assessment ; a local tax.

Th' draainige *cess* is higher then iver t' year.

(2) A space of ground lying between a drain or river and the foot of its bank.

"The occupiers of the land adjoining the *cesses* of the Navigation
... are authorized to discharge all persons trespassing thereon,"—
Ancholme Navigation Notice, October 6, 1874.

(3) The foreshore of a drain or river.

(4) Fidget, irritation, trouble in domestic life.

CESS, *v.*—(1) To cast back earth.

Noo then, Bob, get thȳ spaade an' help Abraham to *cess* that theäre
muck back, we shall be hevin' e' th' dreän else.

CESS-GETHERER.—One who gathers a local tax.

John Lockwood, th' *cess-getherer's* been for th' coort o' sewers raate.

CHAAIN.—A chain.

CHAAMBER.—A chamber ; an upper room in a house or outbuilding.

Well, you see it wasn't a *chaamber*, becos it was upo' th' grun' floor,
bud him an' her ewst to sleäp theäre.

CHAAMBER-LEE.—Human urine. It is frequently kept in a vat for a considerable time to be mixed with lime as a "dressing" for seed wheat. It was formerly much used for washing clothes and also as a "drink" for horses to "make them look well in their skins;" also for outward application to harden horses' feet.

CHAFER.—A brown-coloured beetle.

Chaafers hes maade pretty wark wi' leäves o' yon elmin-treä.

CHAFF-CUTTER.—If a person gives information with great reserve, it is said to be “like choppin’ it oot on him wi’ a *chaff-cutter*.”

CHAFFER, v.—(1) To haggle over a bargain.

He *chaffers* as long oher buyin’ hauf a scoore lambs, as thoo wo’d oher five hunderd poond woth o’ beās.

(2) To interchange irritating remarks, short of a serious quarrel.

He duzn’t saay ‘oht that’s much wrong, bud he’s alus *chafferin’* at me.

CHALK, v.—To mark on a board with chalk the number of pints of beer a person is in debt to a publican.

Benny Maason’s been to th’ Gohden Cup, an’ hed two quarts o’ aale *chalk’d* doon to you.

“Thence to Daintree with my jewel,
Famous for a noble duel,
Where I drank and took my common,
In a tap-house with my woman.
While I had it there I paid it,
Till long *chalking* broke my credit.”

Drunken Barnaby, Ed. 1805, p. 6.

CHALK-SCRAWL.—The chalk marks made in the above kind of account-keeping.

CHALLENGE, v.—(1) To claim.

I *challenge* that theäre plew as mine, an’ you’ll get wrong if you sell it, I can tell yě that.

“Therefor tille helle now wille I go,
To *chalange* that is myne.”

Towneley Mysteries, p. 244.

(2) To recognize.

I hed n’t seen him for moore then ten year, but I *challenged* him at once.

CHAMBERED, adj.—A house is said to be *chambered* when it has a second storey.

“Within it stood a great copper, just under the thatch, the room not being *chambered*.”—*Account how Mr. Reading’s House at Sandtoft happened to be burnt*, 1697.

CHAMP.—Appetite.

You’re off your *champ* to-daay. What’s matter wi’ yě?

CHAMP, v.—To chew.

CHANCE.—If a mare has a foal without its being known that she has had intercourse with a stallion, the off-spring is commonly named *Chance*.

CHANCH (chaanch).—Chance, risk.

CHANCH, *v.*—To risk.

I'll *chanch* it once moore, though ther's noā saayin' what maay happen.

CHANCH-BAIRN, CHANGH-BEGOT, CHANCHLING.—
A bastard.

CHANCH-CUM.—(1) A bastard.

(2) One of the lower animals whose paternity is unknown.

(3) Any object which has been acquired by chance.

CHANGE.—(1) To turn sour or rancid, to decompose.

That milk's *chaanged*; fling it i'to th' swill-tub.

He was a straange han'sum kerpse an' did n't *chaange* a bit afoore buryin.

(2) When a child, usually good tempered, becomes suddenly irritable without any obvious reason it is common to remark "Bless th' bairn, he must hev been *chaanged*." Allusion is here made to the old superstition of *changelings*.

(3) Said of fruit when it passes out the green state and assumes its final colouring.

Plums, aw yis, you can get 'em; I seed sum at New Holland an thaay was beautiful *chaanged*.

CHANNEL.—A kennel, an open sewer, a gutter.

CHANNEL-BONE.—The collar bone.

CHANNELGE.—To challenge, *i.e.*, to recognise.

CHANNER.—The suppressed noise between a bark and a whine which a dog makes when watching for a rat.

CHAP.—(1) A fellow. The servant *chaps* are a farmer's unmarried yearly servants. When a man takes a wife he ceases to be a *chap* even if he continues to "let his-sen by th' year."

(2) The acknowledged lover of a maid-servant.

Oor 'Liza's gotten a *chap* ageän.

(3) Impertinence.

Noo then noän o' thỹ *chap*.

She niver gev me naaither sauce nor *chap* i' her life.

(4) The jaw, more particularly the jaw of a pig.

Pigs *chap* and *chap*-ham are dainties in the farm-house kitchen.

CHAP, *v.*—To retort impertinently or angrily.

He *chapped* ageän when I tell'd him what I thoht on him.

CHAP A HALTER is to tie a knot on the cord of a halter so as to hinder it from twitching.

CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.—A festival held in commemoration of the opening of a Methodist chapel, at which time children say their “pieces.” See PIECE (2).

CHAPPY, *adj.*—Impertinent.

He's as *chappy* as Lord Yarb'r's nineteen staable-boy.

CHAPTER-FIGURES, *s. pl.*—The Roman numerals; so called because they are used for numbering the chapters in the authorized version of Holy Scripture.

CHAR, CHARE, *v.*—To do odd jobs about a house. The word is only used in relation to women's work.

CHAREING (chair'ing).—Performing the work of a charwoman.

She's a loän woman an' gets her living by *charein*.

CHARES, *s. pl.*—Odd jobs about a house.

We doän't keäp noä sarvant, bud I send oot noo an' then for Sally Knox to cum an' do bits o' *chares*.

CHARWOMAN, CHAREWOMAN.—A woman who assists at odd times in household work but is not a regular servant.

CHARK, *v.*—To line a well with stones or bricks.

Saaint John Well is all *chark'd wi' gravil stoäns*.

CHARKING.—The lining of a well.

CHARKING-BRICKS, *s. pl.*—Curved bricks made for lining wells.

CHARM, *v.*—To eat as rats or mice do.

If you doän't get them oäts sell'd th' mice 'll *charm* 'em all awaay.

CHARMINGS, *s. pl.*—The husks of corn or malt.

CHASTISE, *v.*—To scold, to rebuke, not to beat.

I *chastised* him well, but I did'nt tuch him.

CHATS, *v. sp. l.*—(1) Small or diseased potatoes unfit for market.

(2) A worthless person. A Trent-side farmer said to the author on the eve of a general election, “I reckon, Squire, we shan't hev noä voätin' this time i' this part, but it's matterless one waay or th' uther, for all th' markit-stuff 'll goä for Mr. Winn an' Sir John; ther'll be noht but th' *chats* left for th' tuther chap.”

(3) Fircones.

(4) An exclamation used to drive away cats.

CHATTER, *v.*—To shatter, to scatter, to rend in pieces.

He's taa'en it to school wi' him an' *chatter'd* th' best part o' the leäves oot, said of a Bible.

When hoose-thack gets to be rotten like oors th' sparras *chatters* it about soä 'at ther's noä keäpin' th' doär-stoän cleän fer a minnit.—
Sarah Stocks, 1877.

CHAUDER.—A chaldron, four quarters of grain; one and a-half tons of coal.

CHAVLE (chav·l), *v.*—To chew badly.

That herse *chavles* queerly; he wants his teäth filin'.

CHAW, *v.*—To chew, to masticate.

CHEÄN (chee·h'n).—A chain.

CHEÄN-HARROW.—A harrow which has no wood about it, but is made entirely of iron chain-work.

CHEÄNY.—China.

CHEÄT.—The “elbow” at the bottom of a bottle, q.v.

CHEÄTERY.—Cheating.

He calls it business; I call it reight doon *cheätery*.

CHECH (1) A church. The church regarded as a spiritual body.

(2) The church service.

We've *chech* twice a daay on Sunda's an' once i' th' weäk besides.

Faather's fall'd oot wi' th' parson consarnin' oor pew, so we've *chech* at hoäm.

CHECH-GARTH.—A church-yard.

CHECH - MAISTER, CHECH - WARNER, CHECH - WARDNER.—A churchwarden.

Bob went to Patrín·ton e' Yerksheeran' thaay maade him *chech-maaister*.
He's *chech-warner* at Bottesworth though he is a Paapist.

CHECH-WARNER.—A long clay pipe.

CHECK.—A crack, a flaw.

That theäre esh is full o' *checks*; it'll niver do to mak ferk shafts on.

CHECK, *v.*—To rebuke.

CHECK-CHECK, *interjec.*—Words used in calling pigs, as “choo-choo” and “huigh-huigh” are in driving them away.

CHECKER.—A small stone, a pebble.

I mun tak my boot off; I've gotten a *checker* in it.

CHEEK, *v.*—To accuse.

I *cheek'd* him wi' it, an' he couldn't saay a wod.

CHEEK BY JOWL.—Side by side.

CHEEP.—The cry of a young bird.

CHEESE.—A kind of cement was formerly made by putting ale and cheese into common mortar. The practice is now obsolete has only become so of late years.

"2 quarts of ale & 2 pound & a half of *cheese*" were used for this purpose in Louth Church in 1714.—*Ch. Acc.*, vol. iii., p. 887.

CHEESE-BRIG.—The frame which supports the cheese-mould when the cheese is being made.

CHEESE-CAKES, CHEESES, *s. pl.*—The seeds of the common mallow.

CHEESE-FAT, CHEESE-VAT.—The mould in which cheeses are made.

CHEESE-LOP.—The dried stomach of a calf used for curdling milk for cheese.

CHEESE-RACK.—A frame on which cheeses are put to dry.
See CHEESE-CAKES.

CHELP, CHELT.—(1) The chirp of a young bird.

A *chelpin'* chicken's sewer to dee.

(2) Saucy or impertinent speech.

Ho'd thy noise, an' let's hev noän o' thỹ *chelp*.

CHELP, *v.*—(1) To chirp as a young bird.

(2) To talk saucily.

"While she stands *chelping* 'bout the town."—John Clare, *Summer Evening*.

CHELTERED, *pp.*—Congealed, clotted.

All his heäd an' neck was *cheltered* wi' blood.

CHEN (chen).—A churn.

CHEN, *v.*—To churn.

CHEN-DASH, CHURN-WORKS.—The machinery in the interior of a churn by which the cream is kept in motion.

CHENEY.—China.

I once boht sum *cheney* cups an' saucers for a penny a peâce at a saale at Messingham, an' ther' was a man here fra Hull last weak 'at bid me ten shillin' a peâce for 'em.

CHEN-MILK.—Buttermilk.

CHERRY-HOB.—A cherry-stone.

CHESFAT.—A cheese-fat, q.v.

CHESLOP.—Cheese-lop, q.v.

CHESS.—A tier.

I've been tell'd that 'e plaaces wheäre thaay graw silk-worms ; thaay keäps 'em on traays, *chess* aboon *chess*, like *cheney* i' a cupboard.—*Bottesford*, July 4, 1875.

CHEW, *v.*—To ruminate, to meditate.

I've gin him sum'uts to *chew* as 'all last him all his life.

CHEWSE, *v.*—Choose.

CHICK-CHICK, *interjec.*—A call for poultry.

CHICKEN-CORN.—Inferior corn such as is given to poultry.
The “tailings” or “hinderends.”

CHICKEN-RAWED, *adj.*—Barley is said to be *chicken-rawed* when it is cut too soon, and the grains retain a brown stripe upon them which they lose if allowed to become fully ripe.

CHICKEN-WEED.—Chick weed.

CHIEV (*cheev*).—To achieve.

CHILDBED.—The womb.

CHILDER, *s. pl.*—Children. In Amcotts church-yard there is the following inscription :—

“Here lieth the body of Jane, wife of Timothy Belton, who departed this life April the 24th, 1774, aged 38 years.

Then take these tears mortality's relief,
Until we share thy joys, forgive our grief ;
And let thy once-lov'd friend inscribe this stone
And with thy *childer's* sorrows mix his own.”

CHILDERMAS.—The feast of the Holy Innocents.

CHILL, *v.*—To make warm ; said of water given to horses.

I doän't reckon to give oor hosses cohd watter ; I alus *chill* it.

CHIMLEY, CHIMLA' (*chim·li*).—Chimney.

CHIMLEY-BAWK.—An iron bar fixed across the chimney on which the “reckin-hooks” are hung.

CHIMLEY-BREAST.—The front of the chimney over the fire-place.

CHIMLEY-CHEEK.—The side of the chimney-piece.

CHIMLEY-DOCTOR.—A person who professes to cure smoky chimneys.

A chimney-doctor is mentioned in the Doncaster corporation accounts of 1772.—Tomlinson's *Doncaster*, p. 337.

CHIMLEY-MONEY, CHIMLEY-RENT.—Smoke and reek, smoke-pennies. A payment which was made in some parishes to the rector or vicar, and in others to the Lord of the Manor, by all persons who had chimnies. It is almost obsolete, but has been paid to the Vicars of Kirton-in-Lindsey and Messingham within human memory, and at North Kelsey, very recently.

“I reckon nothing for my owne labour and *chimney-money*, which I hope you will allow.”—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1671. Cf. North, *Chron. of St. Martin's, Leicester. Notes and Queries*, vi. series, vol. iii., p. 377.

CHINCH.—Black, mingled with various shades of brown or other colours.

I shall buy her a *chinch* dress next time I goä t' Ep'uth; Reed hes a lot o' new-fashion'd peäces just cum'd fra wheäre thaay mak' em.

CHINCH-CAT.—A cat of mingled colours, black yellow and brown; when white is mingled with these the cat is called a tortoise-shell cat.

Mrs. Ashton o' Nothrup Hall hed, when I was a little bairn, the prettiest *chinch-cat* I iver seed.

CHIN-COUGH.—Hooping-cough.

CHIN-UP.—A game somewhat resembling hockey.

CHIP, *v.*—(1) To crack as the hands and lips do from cold; or as an egg does when the bird is about to come forth.

(2) To quarrel.

Thaay *chipp'd* about th' election for coroner, an' hev n't spok' to one another sin.

CHIRP, *v.*—(1) To cry as a young bird. See CHEEP.

(2) To argue saucily with a superior; to answer impertinently.

CHISCAAKE.—Cheesecake.

CHISSELLS.—The coarsest kind of flour.

CHISLOCK.—The lower portion of the gullet.

CHIST.—A chest.

That carved *chist* o' Bottesford chech ewsed to be ohd William Stocks meäl ark.

"This is Esther Hobson *chist*, 1637," is inscribed on a linen chest at Bottesford Manor.

"Wan it was gouen, ne nicté men finde
So mikel men micté him in winde,
Of his in arke, ne in *chiste*."

Havelok, 222.

CHIT, *v.*—To germinate, said of corn only.

It's not sprouted to no meänin', but ther's here an' theäre a graain
'at's *chitted* a bit.

CHIT.—A pert female child.

CHITTER.—The noise made by a door or window which does not fit tightly; a shrill vibration or slight rattling sound such as church windows sometimes make when the organ is played.

CHITTER, *v.*—(1) To gabble.

I can't abide to go near th' hoose; she's alus a-*chittering*.

(2) To chatter, as the teeth do from cold or weakness.

(3) To chatter as birds do.

"No music's heard the fields among,
Save when the hedge-chats *chittering* play."

John Clare, *Autumn*.

CHITTERLINGS, *s. pl.*—The small intestines of animals.

Cf. *Surtees Soc.*, vol. ix., p. 57.

CHITTY-FACED.—Baby-faced.

CHITTY PRAT.—A small breed of fowls.

CHOÄK (choa'h'k).—The core of an apple or an artichoke.

CHOÄK-BAND.—A thong of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse.

CHOÄK-FULL.—Quite full.

Th' ceestren's *choäk-full* o' watter.

A person is said to be *choäk-full* when he cannot possibly eat any more.

"When *choakful* of water and hung in the air,
They are forced into motion."

B. D. Walsh, *Aristophanes*, p. 311.

CHOÄK-ROPE.—A rope or piece of cane used for putting down the throats of oxen when they are choaking.

CHOCK, CHOG.—A small block of wood or stone used to *chock* or *scotch* the wheel of a cart or waggon.

CHOCK, *v.*—The act of stopping a wheel by putting a piece of wood or stone before it.

CHOLLUS.—(1) Harsh, stern.

(2) Strong clay land is described as *chollus*.

That theäre Wood Cloäs' is *chollus*; ten loäd o' lime on a aacre wo'd reightle it finely.

CHOO-CHOO, *interjec.*—A word used in driving pigs.

CHOP, *v.*—(1) To change.

He's alus *choppin'* and chaangin' aboot, can't be eäsy nowheäres.
Th' wind's *chopp'd* roond to th' nor-eäst ageän.

(2) To exchange.

He *chopp'd* his graay mare awaay at Scotter Shaw for a blind hoss.

(3) The hands and face are said to be *chopped* when the skin is cracked by cold.

CHOPPING-BOY.—A fine and healthy male child.

"*Chopping boy.* Quod dicimus de puero grandiusculo & pro ætate robusto."—Skinner, *Etymolog.*, sub. voc.

CHOPPY.—Hay, oats in the straw, or clover cut in short lengths for cattle food.

CHOP-STRAW.—A person fond of arguing.

CHOW, *v.*—To chew.

CHOWL-BAND, JOWL-BAND.—The strap of the bridle which goes under the jaw.

CHOWSEL, *v.*—To masticate.

CHRIS-CROSS.—The signature of a person who cannot write.

CHRISTEN, CHRISTIAN.—(1) A human being as distinguished from one of the lower animals. Not a follower of our Blessed Lord as distinguished from the adherents of other faiths.

"All *Christ'ans* hes souls to be saaved, whether they be white or black, and whether thaay saay the'r prayers to God Almighty as Protestants do, or to idols, stoäns, an' bits o' rags as Papists, Heüthens, and Mahomet's men do."—*Missionary Sermon by a local preacher, delivered in Messingham Wesleyan Chapel, circa 1842.*

A teetotal advocate said to the author about ten years ago, "Brewtes, as we call 'em hes moore sense then *Christ'ans*; thaay won't so much as look at alcoöl if you put it under the'r very noäses."

"Lack-a-day, sir, it was only the cat; they sometimes sneeze for all the world like a *Christian*."—*High Life Below Stairs*, Act 2.

(2) Human ordure, as distinguished from that of other animals.

Thoo stinks sorely; thoo must ha' troäd e' sum *Chrishten*.

CHRISTEN, *v.*—To give a nickname.

His name was . . . but we *christen'd* him Hell Fire Dick up o' accoot o' his darin'.

CHRISTMAS.—Evergreens used for Christmas decorations.

CHRISTMASING.—Going begging at Christmastide.

CHRIST-TIDE.—Christmas (obsolete).

"Gathered at *Christide*, xiijs. 5d."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1627.

CHUCK.—A child's name for a hen.

CHUCK, *v.*—To throw.

He'd as well *chuck* his munny oot o' th' winda' as go on drinkin' e' this how.

CHUCK-CHUCK, *interjec.*—The call for poultry.

CHUCK-HOLE, CHUCK-PENNY, CHUCK-BUTTON.—

A game played by boys. A circle is marked on the ground, in the centre of which is a small hole. Each person in the game throws a coin or button at this hole. He whose missile hits the hole and remains therein (or in case no one hits it, he who has come the nearest thereto) wins the game. If all the objects thrown roll outside the ring it is a "dead heat," and each boy reclaims his penny or button.

CHUCKLE-HEAD.—A large-headed, weak-minded person.

CHUCK-STONES.—Stones used by children in playing a game.

CHUCK-UP, *v.*—(1) To break a contract.

He let his sen at Ketton Statts for foherteen poond waage, bud *chuckt up* an' hes gotten sixteen noo.

If I doän't find things reight when I get theäre I shall *chuck up*.

(2) To vomit.

CHUMP, CHUMP-HEAD.—A stupid person.

CHUNK.—A lump.

I can do very well wi' a bit o' baacon an' a *chunk* o' bread.

"If a man or a woman dare to stand before you blow them to hell with a *chunk* of cold lead."—*Speech of Gen. Atchison in Gladstone's Kansas*, 1857, p. 31.

CHUNTER.—(1) To mutter.

(2) To murmur, to grumble.

CHURCH (check).—The north side of.

"Thaay bury them as kills the'r-sens wi' hard wark o' th' no'th side o' th' *check*." This saying has reference to the superstition prevalent in many parishes against burial in the north portion of the churchyard.—Cf. Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, p. 109. Elias Owen, *Old Stone Crosses of the Vale of Clwyd*, pp. 196, 197, 198. See *CHECK*.

CHURCH HEADLANDS, *s. pl.*—There were in the parish of Kirton-in-Lindsey certain lands so called in the open field, the crop of which was sold yearly for the benefit of the Church.

"*Churchheadlands*, sold by the consent of the whole parish to George Kent, price iiii*l*."—*Ch. Acc.*, 1590.

CLACK.—Worthless talk.

Hohd yer *clack*, I'm stalled o' hearin' yě.

"Like Robert Southey, King of Rhyme :

Who now gets yearly butt of sack,

As payment for what we call *clack*."—

A Nineteenth Century . . . History of . . .

Abeillard and Heloise, 1819, p. 33.

"Brazen magpies, fond of *clack*,

Full of insolence and pride,

Chattering on a donkey's back,

Perch'd and pull'd his shaggy hide !"

John Clare, *Recollec. after a Ramble*.

CLACKER.—See CLAPPER.

CLAG, *v.*—To muddy.

Thỹ petticoäts is *clagg'd* all oher, lass. Wheäre hes ta been ?

CLAGS.—(1) Dirt sticking to anyone after walking in mud.

(2) Dirty wool cut from sheep.

CLAG-TAIL.—A girl whose garments are *clagged* with mud.

CLAM.—(1) Thirsty.

I am *clam* ; I wish I was 'long-side on a beer-barril.

(2) Cold, damp.

Thoo's as *clam* as a kerpse.

(3) Tenacious, sticky, adherent.

Th' muck's that *clam* it weän't slip off 'n th' sluff when yě dig it.

CLAM, *v.*—(1) To snatch, hold of.

He *clammed* hohd on her, or she'd hev tipped heäd fo'st i'to th' warpin' dreän.

(2) To stick, to adhere, as sheets of wet paper do to each other.

CLAMMED, CLEMMED, *pp.*—Parched with thirst.

I'm fairly *clamm'd* wi' this raape threshin'; do, Sarah, pleise g'e me a sup o' beer.

"Ye'll be choak'd and *clamm'd* to death."—John Clare, *Noon*.

CLAMMER, *v.*—To climb.

Oor Uriah's *clammered* into th' parson's cherry tree, muther, an' he is swalla'in' on 'em aboon a bit. I shouldn't ha' tell'd ye nobbut he weänt chuck me ony doon.

CLAMMUX.—Clamour.

CLAMOURSOME.—Clamorous.

CLAMP.—(1) A pile of bricks or limestone for burning.

(2) A pile of rubbish for burning.

(3) A piece of iron used to repair broken flagstones or strengthen buildings.

CLAMP, *v.*—To tread heavily.

CLAMS, *s. pl.*—(1) The nippers that shoemakers and saddlers put between their knees.

(2) Iron braces used for binding together stone-work.

CLAN.—A considerable number of persons having a common object, or being bound together by a common tie.

Ep'uth was full to-daay; ther' was th' whole *clan* o' th' Foresters theäre.

CLAP.—(1) A blow with the open hand.

(2) Silly talk.

Stint thȳ *clap*, thoo'd tire a toäd to deäd.

(3) At one *clap*, *i.e.*, at one time, all on a sudden, together.

Thaay all cum'd at one *clap*.

CLAP, *v.*—(1) To strike with the open hand.

"And sipe *clapte* him on þe crune."—*Havelok*, 1814.

(2) To put, to place, as "*clap* the kettle on the fire."

(3) To slam.

I niver seed onybody so bad for *clappin'* doors, as Ted is.

(4) To pat.

You've troäd on Crab, go *clap* him.

CLAP-DOOR.—A fall-door such as is used to gain access to a loft or cellar. Not a half-door as in Northamptonshire.—See *Baker's Northamp. Gloss.*, vol. i., p. 121.

CLAP EYES ON, *phr.*—To see.

The fo'st time I *clapt eyes on* her was at No'thrup Staation, an' th' last time was at Retford.

Eleanor was th' han'sumist woman I iver *clapt eyes on*; I doön't care who tuther is.

CLAP-GATE.—A gate set across a foot-path, which hits against two posts. A gate of this kind hinders cattle from straying, but is easily opened by human beings. It is frequently called a "kissing gate."

CLAP HOHD ON.—To seize, to snatch.

Th' p'liceman *clap't hohd on* him just as he was gettin' upo' th' New Holland boät.

CLAPPER.—(1) An instrument used by boys to frighten birds.

Two or three thin pieces of board are united loosely by a strap. These are attached to a handle; when it is shaken a loud noise is made. A *clapper* of this kind was used in Catholic times to summon people to church on the last three days of Holy Week, when the church bells were silent. Peacock, *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, 42, 118, 126, 138.

(2) The fan of a winnowing machine.

CLAPPER CLAW, *v.*—To attack with the finger nails.

CLAP-POST.—The post against which a gate claps in shutting. The opposite one is called the "hing post," *q.v.*

CLAP TO, *v.*—To enter into, as cold does.

It was that cohd as I com' fra' Brigg on Christmas Eäve, it *clapt to* my very heart.

CLART.—(1) Sticky dirt.

(2) Silly or exaggerated talk.

(3) Flattery.

CLARTING ABOUT.—Idling away time.

Noo then, you lads, I'm not gooin' to hev you *clartin' about* wi' that prickly-otchen, when you oht to be pullin' ketlocks.

CLARTY.—Dirty, sticky.

I doöi n't beleäve as any plaace is soä *clarty* as Lincoln laane is; it's muckiest roäd i' sheere.

CLASH.—A quarrel.

CLASH, *v.*—To quarrel.

CLAT.—(1) A tell tale.

- (2) Anything dirty or sticky.
- (3) Useless fidget.
- (4) Spoon-meat.
- (5) Ridiculous or exaggerated talk.
- (6) Flattery. See CLART.

CLAT, *v.*—(1) To work in an aimless or fidgetty way at some useless employment.

- (2) To bedaub.
Th' bairn'll *clat* her-sen all oher wi' that treäcle.

CLATTING.—(1) Tale-bearing.

- (2) Running in and out of doors.
- (3) Making litter or dirt in a house.

CLATTY.—Dirty.

What art ta' cumin' i' to this cleän kitchen wi' them *clatty* boots on for? See CLARTY.

CLAUM, *v.*—(1) To paw about with the hands.

- Thy bairns is real fond o' 'Liza, thaay're alust *a-claumin'* about her.
- (2) To touch with dirty or sticky fingers.
Nelly's *claum'd* my book all oher wi' her treäckly han's.

CLAUMING.—Sticky, dirty, said of roads.

I want it to dry a bit afoore I go, it's so *claumin'* under foot.

CLAW, *v.*—To scratch.

Th' cat's *claw'd* th' sideo' my Sunda' silk goon fra' top to bottom.

CLAY, *v.*—To put clay upon the land.

CLAY-LANE.—An unstoned parish road. When a lane of this kind has grass on its sides it is called a green lane; when its surface is strong clay, and there is little or no grass at the sides, it is called a *clay-lane*. There are two *clay-lanes* in the parish of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

CLAYS, THE.—Strong clay land.

It's dryish here, but it's weat up o' th' *clays* yit.

CLAY-TAIL.—A dirty girl, "a draggie-tail." See CLAG-TAIL.

CLEAN, *adj.*—(1) A woman after she has been churched is said to be *cleän*; before that time it is held among old-fashioned people, that it is sinful for her to go out of doors beyond the eaves-dropping.

- (2) Among Roman Catholics a person is said to be *cleän* who has just been to confession.
- (3) Land is *cleän* when there are few weeds on it.
- (4) Grain is *cleän* when properly winnowed.

CLEAN, *v.*—To perform the afternoon toilet.

Cum, Mary, my lass, get thy sen *cleän'd*, it's just *teä*-time.

CLEAN, *adv.*—Entirely.

I've *cleän* forgotten what thaay call him.

Stop a minnit, I shall have *cleän* dun when I've sarv'd th' pig, an then I'll goà wi' yē'.

Them caakes is *cleän* fit.

"I am *clean* forgotten, as a dead man out of mind."—*Psalm xxxi.*, v. 14, *Prayer Book Version*.

"Wee must preserve mechanicks now

To lectorize and pray,

By them the gospel is advanc't

The *clean* contrary way."

Rump Songs, part 1., p. 151.

CLEAN DIRT.—Earth or mud, in distinction from anything foul or offensive.

Mother: "Bless me! Why sitha', oor Ned's all oher muck ageän; this is tho'd time this very daay."

Grandmother: "Well, niver mind, Jaane, it's nobbut *cleän* do't this time."

CLEANING UP TIME.—The month before May-day, when scrubbing, whitewashing, and such-like work is done, before the old servants leave. In the Isle of Axholme where the servants follow the Yorkshire custom of leaving their places at Martinmas, this work is frequently done in the Autumn, and is called "the back-end *cleäning-up*."

CLEANSING.—The placenta or after-birth of any of the lower animals.

"The after-birth in the North is termed the *cleansing*."—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 42.

CLEAR, *adv.*—(1) Entirely, quite.

She's *clear*, bonny, really she is.

It's *clear* unreäsonable, like axin' watter to run up-hill.

(2) Free from blame or punishment.

Thaay'd hed him afoore th' magistraates, but he caame off *clear*.

CLEAR PROFIT.—Net profit.

CLEAS (cli.h'z), *s. pl.*—The claws of birds or animals.

CLEATS.—Colt's foot. *Tussilago farfara*.

CLEAVERS.—*Hairiff*, q.v.

CLEG.—A gadfly.

You ma' knaw it's Scotter Shaw-daay [July 6]; th' *clegs* hes cum'd. Stoned-horse-men when thaay dee to'n i'to *clegs*.

"He had a littill we leg,

And it was cant as any *cleg*."

Border Min., vol. i., p. 268.

CLEETCH.—A brood of young birds, especially of the domesticated kinds. Sometimes used jestingly for a family of young children.

CLEUGH.—(1) The outfall sluice of a river or drain communicating with a tidal river, and provided with floodgates.

The *eu* in this word is sometimes pronounced like the *ew* in *new*, and sometimes nearly like the German *ü*. The *gh* is very rarely guttural.

"They began to work at a place on Humber side called Gallow Clowe."—*Rep. Hist. MS. Com.*, vij. 568, col. 1.

- (2) A shuttle fixed in the gates or masonry of a lock which is capable of being raised to admit or discharge water, so as to allow vessels to pass. A similar arrangement by which the admission of water to the wheels of watermills is regulated. *Cleughs* of this kind usually wind up by a handle or winch.

CLEUGH-HOALE.—A deeper or wider part of a drain just above the sluice.

CLEW.—(1) A ball of worsted, cotton or silk thread.

- (2) See CLEUGH.

CLEW-LINE.—A line attached to a sail.

CLICK.—(1) The ticking of a clock or watch.

- (2) The noise a swing-gate makes on fastening.
(3) The sound of the death-watch.
(4) A snatch.

We've hed a fox about th' decoy, an' hev' hed five *clicks* at him, but hev'nt gotten him yit.

CLICK, *perf.*, CLUCK, *v.*—To snatch.

Johnny alus liked when he cam hoām to hev hot caakes ready for *clickin'*.

I should hev hitten him if Tom hed n't *cluck* hoħd o' my airm.

We ewsed to hev strange *clickin'* aboot for watter afoore you put that pump doon."—*Yaddletborpe*, Geo. Jackson, June 11, 1881.

"The vicar . . .

Clickt up a rail that they had broke,
And to close battel him betook."

Th. Ward, *England's Reformation*, 1716, p. 353.

CLICKS.—Colt's foot. *Tussilago farfara*, *Winteringham*.

CLICKETY-CLACK.—The noise made by a person walking in pattens.

CLICK, HOLD OF, *v.*—To snatch hold of.

If I hedn't *clickd hold* o' th' herse heäd he wo'd ha run'd oher her as sewer as could be.

CLICK UP.—Mud *clicks up* when it adheres in large flakes to the feet.

CLIFF.—(1) The oolite range of hills which runs north and south from the Humber to Grantham.

"The *cliffs* lie fallow every other year."—*Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

(2) Stone, commonly chalk, put to hinder certain portions of the Trent banks from being washed away by the tide.

CLINCH, *v.*—(1) To clench.

You mun drive that spike thrif, an' *clinch* it o' tuther side.

(2) To grasp.

I *clinch'd* him fast by th' scuff o' th' neck, or he'd hev bitten me.

CLINCHER.—An unanswerable argument.

Ther' was a man doon fra Lunnon lectur'in, an' he says, "You maay depend upon it, my friends, ther' niver was noä Noah's flud." So, says I, "You talk like a fool, you do; why, how did them cockles an' oysters get i'to th' stoäns if it hedn't been as th' Scriptur' says? So noo then, Maister Lunnoner, that's a *clinch*er for thē," says I.

CLINK.—A sharp blow.

CLINKER.—Something very good, large, or fine.

Well, that is a *clinker*; I'm blessed if I iver seed sich an a bull e' all my life.

CLINKERS.—(1) Small hard bricks used for paving stables.

(2) Bricks that have been burnt in too hot a fire, so that parts of them have become fused.

(3) Iron slag used for mending highways.

CLINKING, *adj.*—Good; excellent.

A *clinkin'* good un' for th' wark I want her for, but a reg'lar slug up o' th' roäd.

"The driver no doubt praised it highly, when he declared that it was a *clinkin'* good one."—L. J. Jennings, *Rambles Among the Hills*, p. 95.

CLINK OFF, *v.*—To run away.

When he begun t' talk aboot lumberin', I thoht it was best to *clink off*.

CLIP.—(1) Speed, rapid motion.

Them traains goäs wi' a *clip*, duzn't thaay?

- (2) "A *clip* of wool" is the quantity shorn by one farmer in a single season.

He'd a good *clip* this year; all his hogs will tod threes.

When S. . . . T. . . . deed, he'd eleven years *clip* by him.

- (3) A small internal projection in a horse's shoe, formed to hinder it from slipping.

- (4) A blow, commonly a slight one.

Justice: Did he assault the boy?

Witness: Well, noä, yer warship, I can't saay as he did, he nobbut fetch'd him a *clip* as he was ruuinin' awaay like.

CLIP, *v.*—(1) To cut with scissors.

My gran'muther hed sum ohd tap'stry bed-hingin's, wi' dogs an' men on herseback work'd e' silk on 'em, but we *clipp'd* 'em up for doll-cloäs when we was bairns.

- (2) To shear sheep.

We *clip* to-morrow; can you lend us George Todd to wind wool?

"For xxj clippers for *clippyng* of my ms. shepe ix^s. iiij^d."—*Hou sehold Acc. of Lestrangle's*, 1520, in *Archæologica*, vol. xxiv., p. 438.

- (3) To cut the hair.

We mun hev oor Bill's hair *clipt*.

- (4) To embrace.

I seed 'em *clippin'* an' cuddlin' one anuther ageän th' pin-fohd.

"Quap blancheflur ich com anon,

Ac floris *cleppen* here bigon."

Floris and Blanchf, p. 67, line 594.

"She *clipped* and kyssed Governar,

Oftentymes with good herte"

Arthur of Little Britain, Ed. 1814, p. 35.

- (5) To shorten; said of the daylight.

The daays *clip* off sorely; we shall hev winter here ageän afoore we know wheäre we are.

CLIPPER.—(1) One who shears sheep.

"I mun goä to As'by to neet to see efter sum *clippers*."—June 4th, 1886.

- (2) Something very excellent.

He says she trots twelve mile an hooer reg'lar; she m un be a *clipper*.

CLIPPERS.—Shears.

CLIPPING.—Sheep-shearing.

CLIPPING-BOARD.—The board on which a sheep is held while it is being shorn.

CLIPPINGS.—Bits of cloth, silk and the like, cut off by tailors and dress-makers in cutting out clothes.

CLIPPING-TIME.—The time of sheep-shearing.

I remember her straange an' well ; th' last time I seed her was in *clippin'-time*, an' she cum'd to us e' th' laathe an' broht us sum aale.

CLIPS.—An eclipse.

"And þat is cause of þis *clips* that closeth now þe sonne."—*Piers the Plowman*, B. text, pass. xviiij., l. 135.

CLITTER-CLATTER.—(1) A rattling noise.

(2) Idle, noisy talk.

CLOÄS (kloa:h'z).—(1) An enclosure. See CLOSE.

(2) Clothes.

CLOÄS, *adj.*—Close, silent, reserved, secret, miserly.

He's a real *cloäs* man, an' knows waay to hoold his tung ahind his teäth.

CLOÄS-BED.—A close-bed ; *i.e.*, a bed which, when not in use, shuts up and looks like a chest of drawers.

CLOÄS FISTED, *adj.*—Penurious, stingy.

CLOÄS-HERSE, CLOÄS-HOSS.—A frame on which clothes are hung to dry.

CLOÄSIN.—An enclosure.

She's goän to pick wicks e' th' *cloäskins*.

"A tied my herse t' the steel, an' ran hoäm thruff the *closins* ageän."—Samuel Wills, *The Lincolnshire Labourer*. See CLOSE.

CLOCK.—(1) Any of the larger kinds of beetle.

"Flies, grasshoppers, hornets, clegs and *clocks*."—Sylvester, *Dn. Bartas*' Ed., 1633, p. 361.

(2) The seed of the dandelion. Children have a notion that the hour of the day, or the number of years we have to live, may be told by the number of puffs it takes to blow all the seeds from a dandelion-head.

(3) The ornamental part of a stocking which runs up the sides.

CLOCKSMITH.—A clockmaker (obsolete).

"The *clocksmyth*, for a gods pene ijs."—*Kirton-on-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1573.

CLOCK-WORK.—Any person or thing which does its work thoroughly well, without bustle and without delay is said to go like *clock-work*.

Ohne Hast, ohne Rast.

CLOD, *v.*—To throw violently, generally used with regard to some heavy body.

"He's bundled them two chaps as came wi' you out o' th' house . . . clodded 'em into th' carriage, an' told Reuben th' coachman to drive w i' 'em to Hell."—*Ralf Skerlaugh*, vol. i., p. 187.

CLODDY.—An awkward, ill-dressed man.

What a *cloddy* he is! he looks as thof he'd goân to Gresham shop an' putten his sen into th' fosit suit o' cloäs thaay shaw'd him.

CLOG.—(1) A log of wood.

(2) A log of wood furnished with a chain, by which it is attached to one of the legs of a horse or cow that will not come from the pasture when called.

(3) A wooden-soled boot.

(4) A wooden-soled over-shoe worn by women.

CLOGGED-UP, *pp*.—Stopped up.

That suff's fairly *clogged-up* wi' esh tree fangs.
His lungs is that *clogged-up* wi' asthmy, he can't blaw.

CLOOF.—The hoof of an animal.

CLOOT.—(1) A blow.

He fetched him a *cloot* o' th' side o' his heäd that maade all his teäth chitter.

(2) A cloth, a clout, a rag.

"Put now these old cast *cloots* and rotten rags under thine arm-holes."—*Jeremiah*, ch. xxxviii., v. 12.

While May is oot,
Cast not a *cloot*.

"There's moore *cloot* then pudding." The allusion is to the cloth in which a pudding is boiled, the meaning being that there is more outside show than worth or wealth in the person to whom it is applied.

(3) A patch, especially a patch on a shoe, or a piece of board nailed on a door or a wall to block a hole.

(4) A plate of iron nailed on an axle-tree to hinder its being worn away by friction against the bush of the wheel. Among the expenses incurred by Simon de Eya, Abbot of Ramsey, on his journey to London, *circa*, 1338, was 1j^d. for ij. carteloutes.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. ii., p. 584. In *The Apparel of the Field of Henry, Earl of Northumberland*, in 1513, mention is made of *clontes*, *clout nailles*, wheles [and] axilltrees.—*Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 405. Robert Abraham, a shop-keeper at Kirton-in-Lindsey, had at the time of his death in 1519, iii dosan wayncloutes.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Court Roll*.

(5) A mean, base or ignorant person. The Isle of Axholme men who resisted the drainage works, undertaken by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, declared in 1650, that they would give no obedience to the Parliament, that "they could make as good a parliament themselves; some said it is a parliament of *clouts*."—*John Lilburn, Tried and Cast*, 1653, p. 86.

CLOOT, *v.*—(1) 'To strike.

If ta duz n't slot off, I'll *cloot* thē.

(2) To patch.

"Old shoes and *clouted*."—*Joshua*, ch. ix., v. 5.

CLOOT-NAAIL.—A nail used for attaching *clouts* to axletrees, and otherwise for nailing iron to wood.

CLOP, *v.*—To attach an additional sole to a boot by wooden pegs.

CLOSE, CLOÄS, CLOÄSIN'.—The plural sometimes, though rarely *clösen*. An enclosure, whether grass or under plough, as distinguished from a *field*, *q.v.*, which is unenclosed land under plough. In recent days, this distinction has in a great measure fallen into disuse, and we constantly hear persons speaking of a *field*, when they mean a *close*.

"No man having any *clöses* in Thonock or Sumerby, or in the Parke shall make chase of horses through the corne fields."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records in Stark's Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 91.

"A *clösse* called Spencer *Close*."—*Plumpton Corresp.*, 16.

"Drew to the bottom of a great *close*, or pasture, ordering themselves there among the trees beyond a great hedge, which parted that *close* from our field."—*Prince Rupert's beating up the Rebel's Quarters, at Postcomb and Chinner*."—1643, p. 5.

"The king approached near us . . . and his army lay in *clöses* hard besides him."—*Letter of Earl of Essex*, Sept. 3, 1644, in Rushworth, *Hist. Col.*, part iii., vol. ii., p. 701.

"Through grassy *close* or grounds of blossom'd bean."—John Clare, *Sunday Walks*.

CLOSING.—An enclosure. See CLOSE.

CLOT.—A clod.

Thäere's noht iver cum'd up fer *clöts* like a Caambridge roll.

CLOT-HEÄD.—A stupid person.

For shaame on thee sen, thoo greät *clot-head*.

CLOT-MELL.—A mallet for breaking clods.

CLOTTED, CLOTTERED, *pp.*—Entangled, coagulated.

All its mane was *clotted* together.

Ther' was a deäl o' *clotted* blud on his cloäs.

CLOTTING.—Breaking clods with a wooden mallet.

CLOUD.—A large number or quantity of anything.

Ther's *clöods* o' sparra's e' th' ivin upo' th' no'th side th' hoose.

Mester's spilt *clöods* o' ink upo' th' lib'ry floor.

We've hed *clöods* o' bread fra As'by.

"Sparrows are to be found in *clöods* along the hedgerows of our corn-fields at the present time."—*The Scotsman*, August 28, 1886.

CLOW.—See CLEUGH.

CLUB, *v.*—Turnips are said to *club* when they go to “fingers and toes,” *q.v.*

CLUB-TAIL.—The stoat, *mustela erminea*.

CLUCK.—(1) The noise made by a hen when calling her chickens or when desiring to sit.

(2) A similar noise made by children when going to sleep.

CLUCK, *pt. t.* of CLICK, *q.v.*

CLUMP, *v.*—To tread heavily.

CLUMPST.—(1) Clumsy.

(2) Benumbed by cold.

(3) Stolid, surly, uncouth, morose, taciturn.

Clumps, ignavus, ineptus . . . vox agro Linc. usitatissima.—
Skinner, *Etymologicon*.

I couldn't mak onything on him. He was that *clumpst* he wo'dn't
speāk.

CLUNCH.—(1) Close, hot, cloudy.

(2) Sullen, morose.

CLUNCH-CLAY.—Stiff, hard clay.

CLUNG, *adj.*—(1) Stiff, tenacious, sticky.

Ther's a deäl o' *clung* land mud be meller'd wi' suffin' an' dreäin'.

(2) Stern, sour-tempered.

“There's no rulin' childer unless you're *clung* wi' 'em.”—*John Markenfield*, iij., 115.

CLUTCH.—A handful.

A *clutch* o' bread an' a bite o' cheäse is all I want.

CLUTHER, *v.*—To cluster.

Th' bo'ds was all *cluther'd* together like a swarm o' beäs.

CLUTTER.—Loud, meaningless noise, senseless babble.

What a *clutter* she mak's all aboot noht.—July 5, 1886.

“Our chaplains quite grumble, nay openly mutter
That for mere religion there should be such a *clutter*.”

The Camp Guide, 1778, p. 14.

CLUZZEN, *v.*—To clutch.

Th' dogs hed *cluzzen'd* hohd o' one anuther afoore I seed 'em.

COACH AND SIX.—If a person wishes to describe any small thing as very large, it is common to say that it is big enough to turn a *coach and six* in.

I tell'd her to mind what she was a-dooin' on, an' I hed n't gotten th' wo'ds well oot o' my mooth, when she toir a hoäle i' her frock big enif to to'n a *coäch-an'-six* in.

"Is there not a hole in my belly that you may turn a *coach-and-six* in?"
Th. Otway, *The Atheist*, Act v., Sc. 1.

COACH-HORSE.—A dragon fly.

COAL-BINK.—A wooden hutch for coals.

COARSE.—The opposite of fine.

It's a *coärs*e mornin' this here.—Sir. *Bottesford*, Dec. 13, 1887.

For a man to leather his sarvant gell e' that how's a *coärs*e waay o' gooin' on, I reckon.

COARSE TIME.—One who has been very ill, or who has endured much trouble is said to have "had a *coärs*e time on it."

COARSE WEATHER.—Bad, rough, unpleasant weather.

COAT (koa·h't).—As in pigeon-cote, dove-cote.

COAT.—(1) To have "a good *coät* on," signifies to be in good condition; said of horses and oxen.

(2) To "cast the *coät*," is to change the hair.

COAT-FEATHERS.—The feathers on the body of a bird, as distinguished from the pen-feathers, or quills of the wings.

COB.—(1) The stone of fruit.

(2) The pips of apples, oranges, &c.

COBBLE.—(1) A round pebble large enough for paving.

Brigg markit plaace ewsd to be paaved wi' *cobbles*.

(2) Pavement made with *cobbles*.

His herse legs flew up i' th' chech laane on th' *cobbles*, an' brok' boäth th' gig shavs.

(3) A large boulder.

Ther' was a *cobble* fun when thaay was makkin' a undergrund passige at Blybur. It was that big thaay hed to tunnill roond him.

COBBLE, *v.*—To pelt, to throw stones.

Sum lads hes been *cobblin'* th' chech winda's.

"Them carrots is that bad, I wodn't ewse 'em to *cobble* a dog wi'."—*Ashby*, March 25th, 1883

COBBLE-STICK.—The set-stick or piece of wood used to keep a horse's traces the proper distance apart.

COB-HALL.—A small house in the south-west corner of the market-place at Kirton-in-Lindsey. There is some reason for believing that it stands on the site of the prison of the lord of the manor, the late Mr. W. E. Howlett, told me that this building occupies the place of the weigh-house of the market, and that the word *cob* is akin to the A. S. *Ceáp*.—*Cob Castle* a prison . . . North, Wright, *Gloss.* sub *voc.* The north-east tower of Lincoln Castle is called *Cob Hall*, perhaps from the practice of beating delinquents there with a leathern belt called *cobbing*.—Sir C. H. J. Anderson's *Lincoln Guide*, p. 152. This place is mentioned by Henry Norris in 1781, and is called *Cobs Hall*. He thought it was a chapel.—*Archæologia*, vol. vi., p. 265.

"These two dayes they played their ordnance very thicke upon the *cobb*."—*Rushworth Hist. Coll.*, vol. iii., part ii., p. 679.

The ordnance map shews a place called *Cobbe Hall*, near Snettisham, in Norfolk.

COB-IRONS.—(1) The dogs of a fire-place.

(2) The irons by which a spit is supported.

COB-NUT.—A large filbert.

COCK.—"He's heard the ohd cock crow," said of children who repeat sentences or opinions which they have picked up from their fathers.

COCK-A-DOODLE-DO.—The crowing of a cock.

Cock-a-doodle-do,
My daame hes lost her shoe,
My mester's lost his fiddlestick
And duz n't know what to do.

COCK-BRAINED, *adj.*—Weak, silly, flighty.

"Dost thou aske, *cockbrained* foole."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 162.

COCKELTY, COCKLING, *adj.*—Rickety, standing unsafely.

This boät's raather *cockelty*; I should'nt like for us to be e' th' watter. That chair is n't fit to sit in, it's oher *cocklin'*; it's gotten three long legs an' a sho't un.

Braade o' me things is *cockelty* e' that quarter. He'll be hevin' a man wi' a red collar (a bailiff) cum sum neet to drink teä wi' him.

"And on the *cockling* dirty stones
Drop'd down upon his marrow-bones."

Edward Ward, *Don Quixote*, 1711, p. 105.

COCKELTY-BREAD.—A game played by children.

This is the waay you maake *cockelty-bread* ;
This is the waay you maake *cockelty-bread* ;
Up with yer heäls an' doon wi' yer head,
This is the waay you maake *cockelty-bread*.

The children turn head-over-heels after repeating the third line.

COCKER.—A person who keeps cocks for the sport of cock-fighting ; one who fights cocks.

William M. . . . was a greät *cocker*, but he hed to do it on th' sly of laate ; ther's a law cum'd up ageän sich like things.

" Thise dysars and thise hullars,
Thise *cokkers* and thise bollars,
And alle purs cuttars,
Bese welle war of thise men."

Processus Tallentorum, Townsley Mysteries
(Surtees Soc.), p. 242.

COCKER, *v.*—To indulge.

He's *cocker'd* his wife up so, that noo she can't walk roond th' gardin wi' oot takkin' coh'd.

COCKEREL.—A young cock.

Ant. : Which, of he or Adrian, for a good wager, first begins to crow ?

Seb. : The old cock.

Ant. : The *cockerel*.—*The Tempest*, Act ii., sc. i., l. 31.

COCK-EYE.—A squint.

She's a real *cock-eye* ; one eye oot o' th' winda', an' tuther watchin' th' kettle boil.

COCKING.—Cock-fighting.

COCKLE UP, *v.*—To blister, to expand irregularly, to curl up as paper does when wetted.

The blight's *cockled up* all th' cherry tree leäves.

He niver can paaper anything wi oot its *cocklin'* not fit to be seän.

COCKLING.—See COCKELTY.

COCKLOFT.—A small upper chamber.

COCK-MA-DO.—A fussy young fellow.

That theäre *cock-ma-do* weänt craw so lood when he's as oh'd as you an' me.

COCK O' TH' MIDDEN, COCK O' TH' WALK.—The most important person in a household, parish, or district.

COCK-PIT.—A kind of apple.

COCK-ROSE.—The gall on the rose, *Isle of Axholme*. See CANKER and GIPSY ROSE.

COCK-WEB.—A cob-web.

"Ther's a vast mess o' *cockwebs* all oher th' barn."—*Grayingham*, 1878.

COCK'S EGG.—A small yokeless hen's egg which ignorant people think is laid by the cock.

COCK-STRIDE.—A small distance.

He might ha' taa'en it for thē; its nobbut a *cock-stride* fra his hoose to the carrier's.

"Days lengthen on their visits a *cock's-stride*."—John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 32.

COCK-TREDDLE.—The embryo in an egg.

COD.—(1) The pod of beans and peas.

(2) A pillow; perhaps obsolete.

"iij. *coodes*, one payre of fembyll sheyttes, one lynnyn sheytt and a halfe, iiij.s."—*Inventory of Tho. Robynson, of Appleby*, 1542.

CODDER.—A saddler.

CODDLE, *v.*—To pet, to nurse, to be over careful of.

CODGEL.—A stupid man.

CODGER.—A dirty, mean old man.

CODLIN.—An early kind of apple.

COFFIN.—(1) A small oblong cinder which flies out of the fire accompanied by a report. The appearance of such a thing presages death. When the cinder is round it is called a purse (q.v.), and presages good-luck.

(2) A pork-pie mould.

(3) The hoof of a horse, that is "all the horn that appears when he has his foot set on the ground."—*Sportsman's Dict.*, 1785, sub. voc.

COFFIN BONE.—The large bone of a horse's foot.

COG.—A kind of boat or ship formerly used on the Humber.—Cf. Statute 23, Henry VIII., chap. xviii.—Blount, *Law Dictionary*.

COG, *v.*—To recover from sickness.

He's been very bad, but he'll *cog* ageän sewer enif.

COGGLE.—A large gravel stone, a cobble, q.v.

COHD, *adj.*—Cold.

Its *cohd* eniff to skin a toäd.

COHD AIR OFF.—To "tak th' *cohd air off*" is to warm slightly.

Set his beer up o' th' hud-end for a minnit to tak th' *cohd air off*.

COHD CAKE, *lit.*—*Cold cake*; something very painful or hard to bear.

It's strange *cohd caake* for that poor lass, at Spaldin', to be sent to prison just for pullin' a floer.—July 24, 1875.

COHD CHILL.—A shivering fit, a bad cold.

COHD CHISEL.—A strong steel chisel used for cutting iron.

COHD COMFORT.—Unwelcome news.

COHD FIRE.—The materials for a fire laid, but not lighted.

COHLCH, *v.*—To trim and cleanse the slopes or batters of a ditch or drain.

COHTER-HOÄLE.—The hole in the beam of a plough into which the *coulter* is fitted.

COIL.—Fuss, bustle.

You mak as big a *coil* about th' ratcatcher bein' here, as thof th' Queen was cumin' to bra'fast.

COLD.—See COHD.

To take one *cold* on the top of another, means taking a new *cold* ere you are rid of the old one.

COLLAR, COLLAR-HOHD-ON, *v.*—(1) To seize, to snatch.

I doän't think ony body could be a better hand at collarin' brass then John Little was.

(2) A cooking term, a method of pickling eels and pork.

COLLOGUE, *v.*—To colleague, to plot.

Thaay're *colloguin* together to pull Charlie thrif, but it's to noä ewse.

"Why, look ye, we must *collogue* sometimes, forswear sometimes."—Webster, *The Malcontent*, Act. v., sc. ii.

"As parasites to flatter and *collogue*."—Rob. Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, 1652, p. 7.

COLLOP.—(1) A thick slice; commonly of bacon. It was, and perhaps is, the practise in serious families for the younger members of a household and the guests each to repeat a text of Holy Scripture in the morning at breakfast. In or about the year 1847, a boy who had not been accustomed to this form of devotion, went to visit a family where it was practised. The head of the household was a remarkably fat man. From deficiency of memory or some other equally potent cause, the lad never had his text ready and daily received rebuke for his inattention. On the last morning of his stay, on being asked for his portion of Scripture, he repeated without a moment's hesitation, "He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks."—*Job*, ch. xv., v. 27.

(2) An unfortunate circumstance, a mess.

COLLOPS AND EGGS.—Fried bacon and eggs.

COLLOP MONDAY.—The day before Shrove Tuesday.

COLLYFOGLE.—*Connyfoble*, q.v.

COLOURBINE, COLUMBINE.—*Aquilegia vulgaris*, used in making stuffed chine, q.v.

COLT.—A new hand at any work, before he has paid his footing or admission money.

COLT-EVIL.—A disease to which male horses are subject.

COLTING.—A beating.

COM.—See CUM.

COMASSING.—Begging at fair times.—*Scotter*.

COME AGAIN, *v.*—To appear after death as spirits are reported to do.

Thaay do saay he ewsed to *cum ageän*. I doän't knaw how it ma' be, but I've slep' for three weäks together e' very room wheäre he was mo'der'd an' I niver seed oht warse then my sen. An' seein' as he was a forelder o' my awn one would think it a deäl likelier thing he should shaw hissen to me then to them soft sarvant lasses.

COME AT.—(1) To attain.

Th' apples was soä high I couldn't *cum at* 'em.

(2) To ascertain.

I ax'd him *ageän* an' *ageän*, but I could n't *cum at* reight end o' taale .

COME-BACK.—A guinea fowl, so called from its cry.

COME-BY-CHANCE.—(1) A bastard.

(2) A foal or calf the paternity of which is not known.

COME FRA.—A person's native place, or the place where his home has long been.

He lives at Brigg but Yalthrop's his *cum fra*.

COME-HITHER, WOHEY.—Said to horses to make them turn round.

COME INTO PROFIT.—A cow is said to *come into profit* when the milk comes after calving.

COME OFF.—An excuse.

It's a bonny *cum off* to talk e that how.

COME ON.—To grow, to thrive, to improve, said of infants and young animals.

Them Scotch beäs hes *cum on* aboon a bit sin we got em.

COME OUT.—Said to a dog in scolding it.

COME OHER.—To deceive, to wheedle.

He tell'd all soorts o' fine taales at 'lection time but he couldn't *cum oher* me.

COME ROUND, *v.*—(1) To recover from sickness.

(2) To become reconciled.

(3) To wheedle.

COMERS AND GOERS.—Visitors.

I niver seed so many *cumers and goers* e' ony hoose e' my life as ther is theäre.

COME THROUGH.—To recover.

He'll *cum through* this time but it's been a sore bout for him.

COME THY WAYS.—Come on! make haste!

Cum thy waays, on wi' thee, whatever hest 'a been doin? I've been litein' o' thee this hooer.

COME TO BE.—To be, to become.

When you *cum to be* an ohd man like me an' hev bairns o' yer awn grow'd up you'll see different.

COME TO ONES END.—To die.

Well, he was tied to *cum to* his end like uther foäks, but I niver thoht he'd be taa'en e' this how.

COME TO SEE.—To make love to.

Jim *cums to see* oor 'Liza.

COME UP, *interjec.*—Said to horses to urge them on.

COMFORT.—A comfit; a sweet-meat.

COMINGS IN.—Receipts.

His *cumings in* is all fra land; I reckon it at five hundred a year.

COME TO.—(1) To recover.

I thoht I should dee, but I'm *cumd to* ageän nistly noo.

(2) To become friendly.

He wodn't speäk one while, but he's *cumd to* noo.

COMMISSION, COMMISSIONERS.—When these words are used, without anything to qualify or explain their meaning, the Commission of Sewers is always meant.

COMMON, *v.*—A road that has not been stoned is said never to have been *commoned*.

COMMON DAYS.—(1) The days on which farmers cart materials for the highways.

"Parsyvall norton quia non observabat le *common-dayes*."—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1586.

(2) Work days; all days except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

COMMONS.—To do *commons* is to cart material for the repair of the highways.

COMPACTED TOGETHER, *pp.*—(1) Lying very closely, as birds do in a nest.

(2) Adhering together as nails do from rust.

COMPANY-KEEPER.—A female companion to a lady.

Faber wife ewsed to be *cum'p'ny-keäper* to Miss Alexander.

COMPOSITITY.—Comprehension.

He's gotten no *composity* aboot him.

COMRADING, *pres. pt.*—Gadding about from house to house, associating with loose company.

She's niver within doors; alust *comraadin'* aboot sumwheäre.

CON.—Words compounded with *con* are accented on the first syllable, *e.g.*, cònfinement.

CONCARN (1) Concern.

I'll hev no *concarn* wi' him, *i.e.*, I will have no dealings with him.

"Defendant called the affair a strange *concarn*."—*Gainsburgh News*, May 19, 1877.

(2) An intrigue.

Thaay'd a *concarn* together for years, an' he'd two bairns by her.

(3) A person, used as a term of extreme contempt.

What a leein' *concarn* she is.

He is a *concarn* to hev to do ony business wi'.

CONCARN, *v.*—To concern.

"If the inhabitants of the tounne where he is not *concerned* to cleanse will sweep up their manor, his cart and horses shall carry it away."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, 1692, in *Stark's Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 266.

CONCARN YOU, *interjec.*—An objurgation equivalent to "confound you."

CONDEMNED.—Money is said to be *condemned* if it be owing before it is earned.

All them theäre stacks is *condemned* for rent an' moore things besides them.

CONFINED LABOURER.—A farm labourer hired by the year.

"A *confined labourer*, a married man who can clip sheep and work on a farm."—*Gainsburgh News*, June 27, 1868.

"An' 'er brother is a *confined labourer* at Earby wi' a farmer Brown." Samuel Wills, *The Lincolnshire Labourer*.

CONIES, *sb. pl.*—Rabbit-skins.

CONNY, *adj.*—Pretty, comely, suitable.

CONNYFOBLE, CONNYFOGLE, *v.*—To deceive, to entice by flattery.

CONSATED, *adj.*—(1) Conceited.

(2) Firmly of opinion.

I'm *consated* he'll kill his sen wi' drink afoore many munths is oher if he goäs on e' this fashion.

CONSITHER, *v.*—To consider.

"I thoht it was a goäst at fäst, for I'd been tell'd ther' was a woman wi' oot her heäd ewsd to walk theäre, but when I'd *consither'd* mysen a bit, I fun oot it was moon shinin' on a fledge o' watter e' Tommy Waakefield dykein' boddum."—*Robert Lockwood*.

CONSTERNATED.—Astonished.

CONVARTED, *pp.*—Converted. Having convictions of sin and certainty of grace.

Mason: I've cum'd to ax you, sir, if you've any objections to me tonin' Methodist?

Squire: No; I've nothing to do with your religion.

Mason: Then I'll goä next prayer meetin' as ther' is, an' get *convarted*, for Mr. Waakefield hes a pair of cottages to build, an' if nobbut I'm broht in, I'm sewer to get th' job.—*Messingham*, circa 1859.

About th' year 1860, an old man at Willoughton was *convarted* to Mormonism. On being asked what the process felt like, he replied, "Aw, it wer' bewtiful; just for all th' world like treäcle runnin' doon mÿ back."—*Dowse*.

CONY.—A rabbit (obsolescent).

CONY-GARTH.—A small enclosure for rabbits (obsolescent).

COO.—A cow.

"Mÿ faather's bad wi' a stroäk, he'll niver get noä better, an' what's warse oor *coo* went an' deed last neet.—M., *June*, 1886.

COOL.—A lump or swelling on the head.

COOP.—A chicken hutch.

COOSLOP.—Cowslip.

Cooslop peeps meks real good wine.

COOT.—A water hen.

As bare as a *coot*.

As lousy as a *coot*.

COP, *v.*—Schoolboy slang.

You'll *cop* it, *i.e.*, you will catch it.

Cop him a hot 'un, *i.e.*, give him a hard blow.

COP, COP (kop).—Call-word for a horse.

COP-HORSE.—(1) A child's name for a horse.

(2) A child's toy like a horse.

COPY-LAND.—Land held by copyhold tenure.

Afoore th' enclosure a deäl o' land e' Scotter was *copy-land*, bud it's all free-land noo.

CORDWAINER.—A shoemaker.

CORE.—The inner part of a hay or clover stack, when all the outside has been cut away. See CRAWK (2).

"The sweet remnant of the hoarded rick

Sliced to the *core*."

James Hnrdis, *The Favourite Village*, 120.

CORKER.—See CAWKER.

CORN.—(1) Any kind of cereal, but more especially wheat.

(2) A single grain of wheat, &c.

I got sum *co. ns* e' my boots when I was dressin', an' thaay laam'd me.
"Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone."—St. John, chap. xii., v. 24.

(3) A single grain of shot.

Mr. E. . . . shot him e' th' leg, an' he carri'd sum o' th' *corns* wi' him to th' daay of his death.

(4) A small quantity of tobacco, not sufficient to fill a pipe.

(5) "He duzn't carry *corn* well," said of any person who cannot bear prosperity.

CORN, *v.*—When the ears of cereals begin to fill they are said to *corn* well, or badly, as the case may be. *Curne* occurs in this sense.—*Piers the Plowman*, C. text, pass. xiiij., l. 180.

CORN-BIN (korne·bin).—Wild convolvulus, *convolvulus arvensis*.

CORNED.—Slightly drunken.

CORNED-BEEF.—Beef that has been a few days in pickle, but is not fully salted.

CORNISH.—(1) A cornice.

(2) The penis.

CORPSE-CANDLE.—A light said to be seen over graves.

CORPSE-WINDER.—A woman who prepares the dead for the coffin.

CORRAN, CORRANBERRY.—The garden currant.

CORRUPTION.—Pus "matter."

All blud an' *corruption*.

'COS, *conj.*—Because.

He hes n't cum'd just 'cos I tell'd him; he's that stupid.

COSESSES, *pr. sing.*—Costs.

I should like to goä to Drypool Fair, bud it *cosses* so much up o' th' packit.

COST THAN WORSHIP.—When anything costs much more than it is worth it is said to be of "*moore cost then warship*."

COSTIC, *adj.*—Constipated. See INFAMATION.

COT.—(1) A sheep's fleece that has become matted together during growth. *Cotted* fleeces are frequently used for doormats, and, in the place of sponges, for fomenting sick horses.

(2) A boy or man who cooks or does other womanly work.

COT, *v.*—(1) To entangle, used of hair, skeins of thread, &c.

(2) To become entangled.

COT, *prep. of cut.*

A boy at Winterton school, when undergoing instruction in the biography of Jonah, said in reference to that prophet's imprisonment in the whale's belly, "I should ha' *cot* my waay oot."

COTCH, *pp.*—Caught.

Him as steäls what isn't his'n
When he's *cotch'd* mun goä to prison.

COTCHER.—A cottier; a cottager.

COTE.—A pig-sty. See COAT.

COTE, *v.*—To fasten up swine in a pig-sty (obsolete).

"Of Mathew Vause for not hauing a swine *cote* to *cote* up his swine in, iiijd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1630.

CO'TSEY.—A curtsy.

COTTED, *pp.*—Matted, entangled.

Thy hair's that *cotted* one wod think thoo hed n't reightled it sin last Asby feäst.

COTTER.—(1) An iron bolt with a large flat head used for fastening window shutters.

(2) A kind of wedge or key used for various purposes.

COTTERED, *pp.*—(1) Matted, entangled; applied to hair or wool.

(2) Crumpled, shrunk, run-up; applied to woollen or cotton goods.

COTTERELL.—(1) A washer, or broad thin ring of metal placed below the head or nut of a bolt to hinder it from crushing the wood.

"For xxx. *cotterelles* and viii. wedges to the belles, ijs. iiijd."—*Louth Church Acc.*, 1570, vol. iii., p. 66.

(2) A piece of leather of similar shape to the above used for keeping the strands of a mop together.

COTTON, *v.*—(1) To get on well together, to agree.

Thaay *cotton* togither well eniff noo, but thaay did ewse to fall oot a part when she was yung an' giddy.

(2) To grow, to improve (obsolescent).

"I perceive how this geare *cottens*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 42.

(3) To beat, to thresh.

COTTON-DOWN, *v.*—To humiliate ones self.

I weänt *cotton-down* to a chap like that for all his brass.

COTTONER.—Something very striking, either good or evil.

When that cousin o' mine, in America, that I niver so much as seed, deed an' left me fifty pund; "Well," says I, "this is a *cottoner*."

Th' bairn hed been e' mischief all daay thrif; at last when I was sidin' awaay th' teä things, what duz he do but tum'le i'to th' well. So, says I, "Well, this is a *cottoner*, we shall hev to send for Mr. Iveson (the coroner) noo, I reckon."

COUNT, *v.*—To anticipate, to reckon upon.

She *coonted* up o' bein' married afoore th' bairn was born.

COUNTRY-SIDE.—The neighbourhood; the surrounding district.

"The whole *country-side* abounds with sepulchral records."—*Streatfield, Lincolnshire and the Danes*, p. 114.

COURAGE-BATER.—A castrator.

"Buried Eliezar Huddleston, a stranger, who was a *couragebater*."—*Holbeach Par. Reg.*, May 17, 1723.

COURT.—When used without any other word to fix its meaning it signifies the county court for the recovery of debts.

COURT-CARDS.—(1) The kings and queens in a pack of cards; formerly called *coat-cards*.

(2) "He's gotten to be a *coort-card* noo," said of some one who has risen very much in social position.

COURTING.—A court, an enclosed yard.

He said he'd kick my arse roond th' *coortin'*, soä says I to him, thoo'd better try; it'll maay be bo'n thȳ boots if 'ta duz.—*Whitton*, Feb., 1872.

COVERLID.—A coverlet, a bed quilt.

COW, *v.*—To subdue.

COW-CASSON.—Cow-dung. See CASSON.

COW-CLAP.—Cow-dung, perhaps so called from the noise which it makes in falling.

She's as common as *cow-claps* are on Butterwick Haale at harvist time.

COW-EASINGS.—Cow dung.

COW-GATE.—The pasturage for a cow in a village cow-pasture, or on a common.

"I scarcely ever knew a *cow-gate* given up for want of ability to obtain a cow."—1804 A. Hunter, *Georgical Essays*, vol. ii., p. 126.

COWL.—(1) A metal hood for a chimney.

(2) A lump, or swelling on the head.

Draaton did n't ho't Lusby to speäk on, but he'd a greät *cowl* up o' th' side o' his heäd for iver so long efter.

COW-LADY.—A lady-bird.

"A bluish black-beetle about the size of a *cow-lady* has made its appearance in Wingland."—*Stamford Mercury*, Aug. 24, 1877.

"*Coo-laady, coo-laady*, flee awaay hoäm,
Yer hoose is o' fire an' yer childer 'll b'on."

COW-LICK.—Curled locks of hair on a cow, which are believed to have assumed the form they bear from the animal constantly licking them.

COWL-RAKE.—A mud-scraper, formed like a large hoe with a long shaft.

"For a *cowle-rake* makyng, xij^d."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, 1596, vol. iii., p. 160. Cf. Th. Otway, *The Atheist*, Act 1, sc. i. Rob. Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, ed., 1624, p. 52. Cotton and Woollcombe, *Gleanings from Municipal . . . Records . . . of Exeter*, p. 146.

COW-PASTURE.—(1) A grass field which is always depastured, in which the farmer's cows run.

- (2) A pasture set apart in some parishes for the sole use of the cottager's cows. There is a pasture of this kind at Appleby, and before recent unhappy changes there was one at Scotton.

COW-TO'D.—Cow-dung. It is said of a man who after much display suddenly comes to poverty, that "he went up like a' arrow an' lighted in a *coo-to'd*."

COWS AND CALVES.—The flowers of the *arum maculatum*.

COY.—A decoy for taking wild ducks.

COY-DUCK, *s. pl.*—(1) A tame duck kept in a decoy for the purpose of enticing the wild ones into the nets.

"The greatest varieties that are to be seen for ponds, waterworks, groves, conveniences of *coy-ducks*."—Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.*, part iv., vol. ii., p. 1263.

- (2) A person employed for purposes of deceit.

She's a real *coy duck*, no sarvant lass is saafe wheäre she is.

COYL (koil).—Coal. Probably a form imported from the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Coäl* is the common pronunciation here.

CRAB, *v.*—To divulge a secret.

She'll mak' most o' fo'ty pund if sum o' them foäks that know doän't *crab* her; said of a blemished mare that was to be sold.

CRAB-APPLE.—The fruit of the crab-tree.

CRABBING.—Gathering crabs.

CRABBY.—Crabbed, cross, bad-tempered.

CRAB-FISH.—The crab.

I can eät ony soort o' fish bud *crab-fish*, them I can't abide.—May, 1886.

CRAB-STICK.—A bad-tempered child.

CRAB-VARGIS.—An acid liquid, similar to vinegar, made from crabs.

CRACK.—(1) A boastful lie.

"Leasinges, backbytinges and vainglorious *crakes*."—Spencer, *Faerie Queene*, Bk. ii., canto xi., v. 10.

- (2) To do anything "in a *crack*" is to do it very quickly.

CRACK, *v.*—(1) To boast.

He *cracks* his sen off as thoff he was Lord Mayor o' Yerk.
Her bairn's noht to *crack* on; you should see mine.

(2) To curdle; said of milk in possets or when *changing*, *q.v.*

CRACKLING.—The skin of roast pork.

CRACK SKULL.—A noisy and mischief-making gossip.

An ohd *crackskull* nobut fit to be stuck in a dykein' boddom.

CRACKY.—Not quite sound in mind.

CRADGE.—A small bank made to keep out water.

CRADLE-COUGH.—A cough thought to betoken pregnancy.

CRAG, *v.*—To crack by bending.

Sumbody's catch'd hohd o' a bew o' that tree an' *cragg'd* it.

CRAKE, *v.*—(1) To creak as the hinge of a door.

(2) To make a harsh noise as certain birds do.

"Where the partridge is *craking*,

From morning to e'en;

In the wheat lands awaking

The sprouts young and green."

John Clare, *To Jane, Life and Remains*.

CRAM, *v.*—(1) To crumple.

Them lasses hes *cramm'd* cloth till it is n't fit fer a deäcent taable.

(2) To force food down the throat.

(3) To force down anything very tightly.

(4) To impose upon a person by humourous lies.

CRAMBLE, *v.*—(1) To get out of shape.

The wo'st of theäse here shoes is thaay *cramble* soä.

(2) To move as if stiff in the joints.

He's ninety year ohd an' he's not *cram'lin* ta speäk on yit.

I shall soon be as *cramblin'* as Tom Herringshaw is my sen.

CRAMP, CRAMPER.—A piece of iron used to join stones together. See CLAMP (2).

CRAMP, CRAMPLE.—To crumple.

If you *cramp* that writing paaper you'll cleän spoil it.

CRAMP-RING.—A ring worn to keep off the *cramp*. Robert Lockwood, late of Yaddlethorpe, found an old copper wedding-ring which had become fastened upon the point of the tooth of a harrow with which he was working his land; he gave it to his wife to wear and she assured the author that it had quite cured her of the *cramp*.

"I ewsed to hev it bad afoore, bud it hes niver been near me sin'", she said.

Rings for the cure of the *cramp* were formerly blessed by the Kings of England; the service for this purpose may be seen in Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, vol. iii., p. 335. Cf. Brand, *Popular Antiquities*, 1813, vol. i., p. 128. Nares' *Gloss.*, sub. voc. *Pro. Soc. Ant.*, i. series, vol. ii., p. 292. *Journal of British Archæological Ass.*, vol. xxvii., p. 280. *Notes and Queries*, v. series, vol. ix., pp. 308, 514. *Household Books of Lord Will. Howard* (Surtees Soc.), p. 147. Atkinson. *Cleveland Gloss.*, sub. voc. Jones, *Credulities Past and Present*, p. 200. *Academy*, vol. xvi., p. 232. *Parker Soc. Index*, Nares' *Gloss.*, sub. voc.

CRAMPT, *adj.*—Limited for space.

We're straange an' *crampt* for room here, nobbut one bedroom for nine foäks.

CRANCH, *v.*—To crunch, to crush as wheels do the stones on a newly repaired road, or as children do when eating apples.

CRANE.—A heron.

John Marcham Bottesford.

Crane Bushes in Campo de Morton are mentioned in the *Kirton-in-Lindsey Court Roll* of 12, Henry vj. They probably took their name from this bird. The true *crane* was, however, by no means a rare bird in England in former days. See *Athenæum*, March 2, 1878, p. 289.

CRANE.—A bar of iron turning on a pivot affixed to the back of a chimney, for the purpose of suspending cooking vessels over a fire.

CRANK.—(1) The handle of a turnip-slicer, a "blower," a grindstone, or any similar machine.

(2) A machine used in some prisons for finding employment for prisoners. There was one in the now disused prison of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

CRANKY.—(1) Weak, decrepit.

(2) Ill-tempered, irritable, disobliging.

Doänt ax him for it till th' poäst's cum'd; he's alus *cranky* in a mornin'.

CRANNY.—A crevice.

CRAPS, SCRAPS, *s. pl.*—Scraps of pig's fat which remain after the lard has been extracted by boiling. Some persons eat them with mustard, vinegar and pepper.

CRATCH.—(1) A cradle (obsolete).

- (2) An open frame on which hay is put for cattle.

Thomas Teanby, of Barton-upon-Humber, had at his death, in 1652
"5 sheep-*cratches*."—*Gent. Mag.*, 1861, vol. ii., p. 505.

- (3) A pig-*cratch*, q.v.

- (4) A bier. A Winterton man on seeing a new bier which
had been provided for the church, said, "That's just th'
soort'n a *cratch* I should like to be takken to chech on."—1882.

CRATCHES, s. *pl.*—Swellings to which horses are subject.

CRATCH-YARD, CRETCH-YARD.—A crew-yard, q.v.

CRAW.—(1) A rook; not a carrion crow. When the latter is
spoken of it is always called a "ket-*craw*."

"Never tho' my mortal summers to such length of years
should come

As the many-wintere'd *crow* that leads the clanging
rookery home."

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

"I want to hear the call

O' th' pywipes i' th' marsh-land

An' th' *craws* ahind th' ploo."

Mabel Peacock, *The Lincolnshire Poacher*.

When th' *craws* plaays foot-ball it's a sign o' bad weather. That is
when the rooks are restless, gather together in large bodies and circle
round each other.

My bairns 'all niver do th' saame like for me. It is n't offens yung
craws sarves ohd uns, said by a parent who had made great sacrifices
for his children.

When a child asks a question that it is difficult or unwise to answer,
the mother replies, "How should I know, bairn; why does *craws* pick
lambs eyes oot."

- (2) A crowbar.

- (3) The crop of a bird.

CRAW, v.—(1) To crow like a cock.

A whis'lin' wife an' a *crawin'* hen

Is naaither good for God nor men.

- (2) To brag, to boast.

I wo'dn't *craw* soã about thỹ plaece if I was thoo; thoo'll be leävin'
afoore Maayda' if ta' duz.

CRAWDEN.—A task, commonly used in a humourous sense.

I'll set thee a *crawden*, my lad; if thoo'll swarm yon theäre tree an'
fetch me them maggitt eggs fra th' nest, I'll gie thẽ sixpence.

CRAW-FEET, s. *pl.*—Wrinkles on the cheeks and temples.

CRAW-FULL, CRAW-BELLY-FULL.—A very small quantity, commonly of flesh or food.

He's gotten that waake an' thin he hesn't a *craw-full* on his boäns.

CRAWK.—(1) The core of fruit.

"The mellerest apple hes a *crawk* i'side," a remark made to teach that no one is without faults.

(2) The hard lump in the middle of a potatoe that has not been sufficiently boiled.

(3) The inner part of a hay or clover stack when all the outside has been cut away.

(4) He's good at th' *crawk*, signifies that the person of whom it is said is sound in constitution and character.

CRAWL, v.—To be infested with, used regarding vermin.

That dog fairly *crawls* wi' lops.

CRAWMASSING.—Going round begging gifts at Christmas, or to gather up the remains of a feast.

CRAW-OVER, v.—To triumph over.

CRAWS, BLACK.—Dried *mucus nasi*.

CRAWS.—To climb. Infants are said to "climb *craws*" when they first begin to use their feet by climbing up their mothers' breast.

Cum along an' *climb craws* then, that's a little blessin'.

CRAW-TREES, s. pl.—Trees on which rooks build.

CRAZY, adj.—Rickety.

That chair's *craazy*, thoo moänt sit thy sen doon on it. I nobbut keep it 'cos it was Lord Yarburs'. I boht it at the Manby Hall saale.

CREAM, v.—To froth, as ale.

CREAM-DISH.—A shallow metal dish, with a handle on one side and small holes in the bottom, used in creaming milk.

CREATUR.—A term of contempt.

A sore leein' *creätur*; as poor a *creätur* as iver I seed.

Did you iver seä two such poor, white-faaced *creäturs*. I tell 'em that thaay 're a vast deäl moore fitter for the'r graaves than cumin' here a huny-moonin'.—1882.

CREDDLE.—(1) A cradle.

(2) A frame of rods fastened by cords which is put round the neck of a horse that has been blistered, or has been hurt, to hinder it from biting the sore.

(3) A frame round a young tree placed there to preserve it from cattle.

(4) A frame in which glaziers carry glass.

"To my broder Robert all my toels and scores and a *credill* of Normandy glase."—*Will of John Petty, Test Ebor* (Surtees Soc.), vol. iv., p. 334.

CREDDLE-BAIRN.—An infant.

I was nobbut a *credde-bairn* then, soä I know noht concarnin' it.

"An made hem rowte,

Als he weren *kradel-barnes*."

Havelock, 1912.

CREE, *v.*—To simmer grain until it is tender.

Squire alus gies his herses *creed* lineseed, that's why thaay shine in the'r coäts soä.

CREEL.—(1) An osier basket in which fish is carried.

(2) A pannier.

(3) A frame in which glaziers carry glass. See CREDDLE (4).

(4) A wooden rack in which plates stand. The difference between a "rack" and a *creel* is this. A "plate-rack" is the frame in which plates after washing are put to dry; a set of shelves fastened to a wall with ledges to keep the plates from slipping is a *plate-creel*. In the "rack" the plates stand edge-ways to the spectator; in the *creel* they stand side by side, or partially over-lapping each other and facing the spectator.

CREEPER.—A grapnel used for recovering the bodies of drowned persons.

When thaay fun' his body ther' wasn't a mark on it, except that th' *creäpers* hed just catch'd it aside one o' th' ears.—*Circa*, 1840.

CREEPING.—A cold sensation in the skin, caused sometimes by fright, or others by illness.

CREEP UP THE SLEEVE.—To deceive by coaxing or flattery.

You see, he's *crept up her sleäve* till he can do onything wi' her he likes.

CRESSET.—An iron frame used to contain an out-door fire.—

Cf. "blazing *cressets*," Milton, *Paradise Lost*, bk .i., l. 728.—*Rites of Durham* (Surtees Soc.), pp. 2, 3.

CRETCH-YARD.—See CRATCH-YARD.

CREW.—A confused crowd. *Crew* may be applied to lifeless things as well as living.

You niver seed sich an' a *crew* o' plew-jags as we hed to-year.

Ther' was a straange *crew* o' mucky ohd things ton'd oot at S. . . saale.

CREW, CREW-YARD, CREW-GARTH, CRATCH-YARD, CRETCH-YARD.—A bedded fold for cattle.

"With hay and straw and use of *crews* and sheds . . . with the use of the *crew-yards* until the 5th of April next."—*Stamford Mercury*, Sept. 20, 1867.

"Confined in the house, or in a *crew-yard*, and kept wholly on hay or straw."—Th. Bateman, *Vicar of Whaplode, Treatise on Agistment Tithe*, 1778, p. 61.

"The *crew-yard* will soon be required, and it would be unsafe to use with this excavation . . . under it."—W. E. Howlett in *Gainsburgh Times*, Jan. 21, 1881.

Sir Charles Anderson informs me that there is a place in the parish of Lea called *Crew-hills*, because cattle were formerly kept there in winter.

CREWELL.—Fine worsted.

Miss Baker says: "Fine worsteds, made hard and smooth by twisting, which distinguishes them from common worsted of various colours, used for the purpose of ornamental needle-work, and by the angler in the composition of artificial flies. Lexicographers have mistaken the distinctive difference of this article, and describe it simply as worsted."—*Northamp. Gloss.*, sub. voc.

"Bless yer heart, my good man . . . it was my owd grandmother gave me that name, when I was clear a little bairn, along o' my runnin' away wi' her *crewell* ball, and making a blobb for eels wi' it."—*John Markenfield*, vol. i., p. 113.

In 1529 there was in the church of Kirton-in-Lindsey a vestment of "greyne *croylle*."—*Ch. Acc.*, sub anno. Cf. J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, *Inventories of . . . Ornaments in the Churches of Surrey*, p. 16.

CRIB-SUCKER, CRIB-BITER.—A horse that gnaws and sucks the manger.

CRICK.—(1) A crevice.

(2) A twist of the neck.

CRIED DOON, *pp*.—Evil spoken of, slandered.

At 'lection times ivery body *cries* them *doon* that's o' the uther side.

CRIED UP, *pp*.—Praised.

She's *cried up* noä end by sum foäks up of acoont o' her singin' and plaayin' up o' th' pianna.

CRIMP.—An agent employed to trapan sailors into the clutches of the press-gang (obsolescent).

CRIMP, *v*.—To wrinkle, to crumple.

CRIMPING-MACHINE.—An instrument with two indented rollers, in which heaters can be placed. These rollers revolve upon each other. It is used for *crimping* women's frills and cap borders.

CRINKLE, *v.*—To wrinkle. To form into loops as is the custom with unwound thread or silk. A brook in the parish of Roxby, the course of which is very circuitous, is called *Cringlebeck*.

CRISSELLED UP (*kris·ld*).—Twisted up as leaves are through the effects of cold.

CROAK, *v.*—To complain.

CROFT.—A small plot of enclosed land adjoining a homestead.

"The maids hang out white clothes to dry
Around the elder-skirted *croft*."

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 25.

CROHLE, *v.*—To crawl, to creep.

I fun this here yung theäf *crohlin'* thrif my otchard hedge, wi' his
pockets ram full o' peärs.

"'Th devil an' all them things,
'At's creepin' an' *crowlin'* below."

Mabel Peacock, *Lincolnshire Poacher*.

When the late Archdeacon Stonehouse was collecting materials for his *History of the Isle of Axholme* he asked one of the older inhabitants what was the meaning of the name *Crowle*, the place where this person lived. The reply was, "Well, sir, I doänt knaw for sureness, but thaav do saay as afore Vermuden time this was omust th' only bit o' land e' this part that was unflooded, so folks *crohled* up here an' built hooses."

CROOK.—(1) An iron hook by which cooking-vessels are suspended over a fire.

(2) A similar hook by which bacon is suspended from the rafters.

He found her hanging from a *crook* in the ceiling quite dead."—*Leeds Mercury*, Sept. 11, 1883.

(3) The hinge of a gate or door.

"Tek th' gate off the *crooks*, Joab."—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, vol. i., p. 27.

CROOKLED.—(1) Crooked.

A *crookled* stick 'all do to beät a bitch wi'.

As *crookled* as a dog's hind leg.

There is a public-house at Gainsburgh and another at Owston having for a sign the *Crooked Billet*. Both these go by the name of the *Crookled Billet*.

(2) Bad-tempered.

(3) Awkward.

CROON.—A crown. See CROWN.

CROONER.—A coroner.

CROOPY.—Hoarse.

CROPPING.—The crops. The proper rotation of crops is said to be as follows:—

Efter wheät, to'nups,
Efter to'nups, barley,
Efter barley, cloäver,
Efter cloäver, wheät,
An' so oher and oher ageän.

CROSS.—The signature of a person who cannot write. It is noteworthy that while now the sign of the *cross* is almost universally used for this purpose in former days down to the middle of the last century arbitrary signs and letters were frequently employed.

CROSS-BARS, *s. pl.*—The upright bars of a gate which cross the ledges or horizontal bars.

CROSS-BOW.—These ancient pieces of artillery are still, or were until very recently, used for shooting young rooks. The arrows were made very heavy with a knob at the end.

CROSS-CLOTH.—(1) A hanging or veil by which the rood and other images in the rood-loft were hidden during Lent (obsolete).

(2) A banner attached to a processional cross (obsolete).

(3) An article of female dress, probably a kerchief which was worn across the bosom (obsolete).

Margaret Saunderson on September 10, 1602, stole from John Shaw gent. "Vnum le *cross-cloth* et vnum le *handerschiff* precium, x^d."—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, sub ann.

CROSS-CROPPING.—"Taking crops out of the accustomed rotation tend to exhaust the soil and are there called *cross-cropping*."—Thomas Stone, *View of Agric. Linc.*, 1794, p. 54.

CROSS-CUT-SAW.—A saw used for cutting timber across.

CROSS-CUTTING.—Ploughing land across, after it has been ploughed the ordinary way, so as to cut the soil into square blocks.

CROSS-EYED, *adj.*—Squinting.

CROSS-GRAINED, *adj.*—Bad-tempered.

CROSS-PATCH.—A peevish child.

CROSS-QUART.—Cross-corner.

CROWN.—The head or top of anything, as the *crown* of an arch, of a road, of a bee-hive, a saddle, or a bell.

That Burringham roäð's all flooded except just th' *croon*.—May 15, 1886.

CROWNATION.—Coronation.

"For rynginge on the *crownation* day, the xxvij. of March, ijs."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1638.

I can remember three *crownaation* daays, of two kings an' a queen; my faather could nobbut remember one, an' that was King George the Tho'd.—*Northorpe, Mary Richards*, circa 1840.

CROWN DOWN, *v.*—To dig down in various places in search of a "suff," or of stone, or clay.

Them suffs i' th' hoss-cloäs is stopp'd up; Sam mun' *croon doon* an' find 'em.

CROWNER.—(1) A coroner.

"In Scotland he is called *crowner*, which is still in this country his vulgar appellation."—Jervis, *On Coroners*, 1866, p. 2.

"'Tis true the *crowner* sat, and sent,
This verdict—died of non-content."

Newspaper Cutting, 1832.

(2) Something surpassingly beautiful or excellent.

CROWNER'S QUEST.—A coroner's inquest.

CRUDDLE, *v.*—(1) To lie close together for the sake of warmth.

Look how them yung bods is *cruddled* up'n a heäp.

(2) To curdle.

CRUDDLED-BERRIES.—Stewed gooseberries eaten with fat bacon.

CRUDDY.—Oat-meal gruel.

CRUDS, *s. pl.*—Curds.

My muther when I was a gel wo'd as soon ha' expected for to see Humber afire as fer foäks to mak' chiscaakes oot o' new milk *cruds*.

"Hast thou not poured me out as milke, and turned me to *cruds* like cheese?"—Job, ch. x., v. 10, *Geneva Version*.

"A few *cruddes* and creem and an hauer cake,

And two loues of benes and bran y-bake for my fauntis."

Piers the Plowman, B. Text, pass. vi., l. 284.

CRUEL.—Very, exceedingly; always with some allusion to suffering.

It's a *cruel* coh'd neet.

CRUM, *v.*—To crumble.

You mo'ant *crum* yer bread, Sarah Ann.

That motters all *crumin'* awaay i' th' gardin wall Bars Smith built.

"Thou thyselfe didst *crum* it, thou therefore must eat it vp all."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 385.

CRUMBS, *s. pl.*—(1) Loose earth that falls into the trench in digging.

(2) A man or one of the lower animals recovering from sickness is said to "pick up his crumbs."

CRUMMY, *adj.*—Fat, in good condition; rich in good humour

My maaster's al'us crusty afoore dinner an' *crummy* efter.

CRUMP, *v.*—To crush.

"I'll *crump* your onion" is equivalent to "I'll break your skull."

CRUMPINS, *sb. pl.*—Three or more small apples growing together on one stalk.CRUMPY, *adj.*—Crisp, said of bread or pastry.

CRUST.—The outside plank of a tree.

"For a *crust* of a plank to a brigge . . . xvjd.," 1563.—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, vol. iii., p. 28.

CRUSTY, *adj.*—Ill-tempered. See CRUMMY.

CRUTCHY.—A nick-name for one who walks on crutches.

CRYSON.—A person disfigured by dress.

What a *cryson* she looks e' that cloäk.

CRY SHAME ON, *v.*—To hold up to public contempt.

Ivery body's crying shaame on . . . for th' waay he ewsed that lass his deäd wife was aunt to.—*Ashby*, 1885.

CRY UP, *v.*—To praise.

They *cry up* . . . as th' best preächer e' England barrin Spurgeon.

CUCKOO.—See SPARROW HAWK.

CUCKOO-FLOWER.—*Cardemine pratensis*.

CUCKOO-LAMB.—A lamb born in May or June.

CUCKOO-SPIT, TOAD-SPIT.—The white froth on plants produced by the larva of the *cicada spumaria*. See BROCK.

"The froth on willows, caused by the *cicada spumaria*, we call *kukubs-speichel*, Swiss, *guggerspeu*, Engl. *cuckoo-spit*, *Spittle*, Dan. *giögespyt*, but in some places witch's spittle, Norweg. *trolld-kiaringspye*."—Grimm, *Teut. Myth.*, &c., Stallybrass, vol. ii., p. 682.

CUCKOO-TIME.—Spring.

CUCKSTOOL.—A ducking stool.

A *kuckstowle* was ordered to be made for the manor of Bottesford, in 1565; and in 1576 it was ordered by the Court, "that every woman that is a scould shall eyther be sett vpon the *cockstoll* & be thrise ducked in the water, or els her husbandes to be amerced, vjs. viij^d. The use of the *cuckstool* was only abandoned at Gainsburgh in the last decade of the eighteenth century. The stool was in existence under the charge of the constable in 1837."—*Stark's Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 528.

The author has seen a memorandum written by a Yorkshire gentleman who died in 1840, which states that in his memory there was a ducking-stool at Little Hemsworth, on Shafton Green, on Cudworth Green and in Houghton Green. He goes on to say that they became rotten and were removed between 1770 and 1780.

An engraving of a *cuckstool* occurs in Gay's *Shepherd's Week*, 1514, in illustration of the lines:—

"I'll speed me to the pond, where the high stool,
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool,
That stool, the dread of every scolding quean."

Bk. iii., l. 105.

"The power to rule
With pil'ry, stocks, and *ducking stool*.
The ale-wife in the pool to drench,
The wandering whore and railing wench
Who swore the parson was too civil
With honest maids; and played the devil
With caps and kirtles, eyes and hair,
Of chaster or of fairer fair."

Quoted in *Gentleman's Mag.*, 1861,
vol. i., p. 441.

CUDDLE, *v.*—To fondle, to embrace.

"Who would in spite of wedlock run
To *cuddle* with the Emp'rour's son."

Edw. Ward, *Don Quixote*, 1711, p. 158.

CUDDY.—(1) Short for Cuthbert. The surname Cuthbert is similarly contracted.

(2) A name for an ass.

CULBERT.—A culvert ; an underground tunnel for conveying water.

CULL, *v.*—(1) To separate sheep or other live stock, the good from the bad. See CULLS.

"In the Mill holme of *culluge* ewes, xxjd."—*Sheep Bill of Sir John Spencer*, 1580, in *Northamptonsh. Notes and Queries*, April, 1884, p. 37.

(2) To pluck.

Cull me sum floers, Phoebe.

CULLIDGE ENDED.—Houses or stacks are said to be *cullidge-ended* when the ends of the roofs are sloped to the ridge, not carried up perpendicularly.

CULLS.—Inferior articles of any kind picked out from others. The word is specially applied to inferior sheep that have been separated from the rest of the flock. See CULL.

CULTIVATE, *v.*—This word has nearly lost its true meaning and become restricted to the working of land with a steam "cultivator."

CULTIVATOR.—A large iron drag worked by steam power.

CULVER.—A pigeon (obsolete).

CUM, *pt. t.*—(1) Came.

I was scar'd when he *cum* by ageän.

(2) Become.

I doän't knaw what's *cum* o' th' tap-kaay ; I've looked high an' low for it.

(3) *pres. subj.*—When it comes ; used in regard to time.

It will be three weäks sin' *cum* Sunda'.

"Thursday next *come* three weeks."—*House of Lords Records*, 1646, *Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.*, vi., p. 97.

"To-morrow *come* never

When two Sundays *come* together,"

is an emphatic way of expressing never, still used in Cheshire. (See *Wilbraham's Gloss.*, 28.) It does not seem to occur here.

(4) Butter is said to *cum* at the moment when the cream begins to clot.

CUMBER-GROUND, CUMBER-WORLD.—Anything that is utterly useless.

CUNDIFF, CUNLIFF.—A culvert or conduit, an underground tunnel for conveying water.

CUNGER.—A conger eel.

CUNNING, *adj.*—Wise, sharp, clever, in a good sense.

She's a long-headed, *cunning* woman among pigs and pultry.

"He was a more *cunninger* man in his occupation."—*Friar Rush*, 1620, in *Thom's Prose Romances*, p. 10.

CUPBOARD LOVER.—A man who makes love to a female servant, not for herself, but for the sake of the good things she gives him from her mistresses' pantry.

CUPS AND SAUCERS.—A child's name for acorns and the cups that contain them.

CURLY-FLOWER.—(1) A cauliflower.

(2) A little clot of hot wick in a candle called also a "shroud" and "winding-sheet," q.v.

CUR'OUS.—Curious.

CURRAN, CURRAN-BERRY.—The garden currant.

CUSH-CUSH, CUSH-A-COW.—The call for a cow.

Cushy-cow bonny, give down thy milk,
And I will give thee a gown of silk;
A gown of silk and a silver fee,
If thou wilt give down thy milk to me.

The two last lines sometimes run thus:

A gown of silk and a silver spoon,
If thou wilt give down thy milk very soon.
"*Cusha ! Cusha ! Cusha*" calling,
For the dews will soon be falling."

Jean Ingelow, *The High Tide*.

CUSTARD.—A large kind of apple which ripens early.—Cf. Skeat, *Did.*, sub *voc.*, *Costermonger*.

CUSTOMABLY, *adv.*—According to custom, habitually.

Th' carrier goäs *customably* to Gainsb'r iv'ry Setterda', but 'e harvist time he knocks off.

"He threateneth to do with him as *customably* is vsed to be done to whore-masters; that is, he will geld him."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 162.

CUSTOMARY LAND.—Land held by copyhold tenure (obsolete).

"His highnes priuileges infringed . . . in raseinge so manie freehold estates by deede of Landes apparentlie *customarve*."—Norden's *Survey of the Soke of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616. *Preface*.

CUSTOM AT.—To go to one shop regularly for the sake of purchasing articles.

I ewst to buy things heres an' theäres, but noo I alus *custom at* Dunn's.

CUT.—(1) Any pictorial representation. A woman, referring to a stained glass window, asked, "Please will you tell me what that theäre *cut* is. Is it Mrs. . . . and Miss . . . e' th' otchard? For I've been saayin' as it is."

(2) A drain for draining land, not a sewer; commonly, though not always, one newly made.

"A *cut* or drain to be *cut* at the said Bycarsdyke. . . . Also a sluice out of Bycarsdyke into the said new *cut*."—*Proceedings of Court of Sewers, circa 1635, in Stonehouse's Hist. Isle of Axholme.*

"They made several *cuts* or artificial rivers from 16 to 100 feet wide." Geo. Pryme, *Autobiographic Recollections*, p. 145.

"Some valuable *cuts* and rivers had been made."—J. M. Heathcote, *Reminiscences of Fen and Mere*, p. 24.

CUT, *v.*—To castrate.

CUT-GILT.—A female pig that has had the ovaries extracted.

CUT-HOUSE.—A place where fodder is cut for cattle or where cut-meat (q.v.) is kept.

"He discovered some oats and barley hidden in the *cut-house* under some oat sheaves."—*Gainsburgh Times*, Feb. 2, 1880.

CUTLASH.—A cutlass.

CUT-MEAT.—Hay, oats in the straw, and such like, cut into short lengths for cattle-food.

CUTS.—A carriage used for conveying timber. It consists of two pairs of wheels with a long pole as a coupling between them, so as to place them far apart. Waggon wheels are commonly used for this purpose.

We're goin' wi' th' *cuts* to fetch John Bell's wood fra Scawby plantin'.

CUTS, TO DRAW.—To cast lots by means of straws cut of unequal length. These straws are held in the closed hand, and the person who draws the longest straw wins.

We can't boäth on us tak th' laanes to year, soä we'll *draw cuts* to seä which on us is to hev 'em,

"Let se now who shal telle the first tale,
As ever mote I drinken win or ale,
Who so is rebel to my jugement
Shal pay for alle that by the way is spent.
Now *draweth cutte*, or that ye forther twinne
He which that hath the shortest shal beginne."

Chaucer, *Prolog. to Cant. Tales*.

"Let us all *cutte draw*,
And then is none begylt."

Towneley Mysteries, p. 228.

"To *draw cuts* is, in the language of the rustic population, to draw lots."—*Archæologia*, vol. xlii., p. 126.

"By *drawing cuts* or casting lots."—Edw. Ward, *Don Quixote*, i., 394.

CUTTED (kut·ed), *pt. t.*—Cut.

Ther's a lass been an' *cutted* them yung trees e' th' Panfield.

CUTTEN, *pp*—Cut.

"I've *cutten* my sen reight thrif my boot wi' th' little fur-bill."

CUTTER.—(1) A castrator. Until about the beginning of the reign of George the Third, these persons used to carry a horn on which they blew when entering a village to give notice of their coming.—(Cf. *Hudibras*, part ii., c. ii., l. 610.) The Horn Inn, at Messingham, derived its sign from a person who practised this art, who used the well-known badge of his business as a sign. When the use of the horn was discontinued, castrators were wont to indicate their calling by a small horse-shoe in silver or white metal, which they wore stitched on the front of the hat. This badge was common until quite recently, and may perhaps yet be seen.

(2) A machine for cutting hay, oats in the straw, and such like, for food for cattle.

CUTTING-KNIFE.—A large knife with a handle set at right angles to the blade; used for cutting hay from stacks.

"She's to noä moore ewse to kitchen-wark then a *cuttin'-knife* is to a swarm o' beäs."

CUT-WORK.—(1) Open-work, carving.

(2) Open-work patterns cut in flannel or other textile fabrics.

"I'll make Italian *cut-works* in their guts
If ever I return."

Webster, *The White Devil*.

CUT YOUR LUCKY.—Go away! An order of instant dismissal.

CUZEN (kewzen).—A strangely dressed or odd-looking person.

What a *cuzen* Phoebe is, she gets to look offiller iv'ry time I see her.

CYPHERING.—Arithmetic.

CYPHER-UP, *v.*—To measure a person's character in one's own mind.

I've *cypher'd* up that gentleman years sin', an' wo'd raayther give him five shillin' then lend him a sovr'in.

D

DA.—Father. A child's word.

My *da* says I moänt plaay wi' matchis.

DAB.—(1) A child's pinafore.

(2) One who is clever at anything.

Fred's real *dab* at larnin.

(3) A slight blow.

(4) A wipe with a sponge or wet cloth.

DAB HAND.—One who is clever at any kind of manual labour.

He's as *dab* a *hand* at thacking as iver I seed.

DAB WASH.—The washing of a few clothes by themselves at a time distinct from the washing-day.

DACIOUS, *adj.*—Audacious.

Of all the *daacious* lads I iver seed oor Sarah's Bill's th' *daacionsest*.

DACKER, *v.*—(1) To waver, to shake fitfully; applied to the effects of high wind on the sails of ships, on trees, or on buildings.

It didn't fall, but I could see th' chimla' *dacker* ivry gust that caame e' th' big wind o' Wissun Monda'.

(2) To equivocate.

I knew he was leein,' he *dacker'd* an' slew'd i' his talk.

(3) To idle about, to be irregular.

She *dackers* aboot no end, if I'm not runnin' efter her noht niver gets dun.

"*Dacker*, vox in agro Lincoln, usitata, significat antem vacillare, nutare."—Skinner, *Etymolog.*

(4) To have relapses in sickness.

DACK, DACKY, *interjec.*—The call for pigs.

DACKY-PIG.—A child's name for a pig.

DADDY-LONG-LEGS.—A crane-fly.

"The crane fly or *daddy-long-legs*."—Lloyd, *Science of Agriculture*, p. 279.

"Old *daddy-long-legs* would n't say his prayers—
Take him by the right leg,
Take him by the left leg,
Take him by both legs,
And throw him down stairs."

Nursery Rhyme.

DAFFING, *pres. part.*—Jesting.

She's alus *daffin'* i'stead o' mindin' her wark.

DAFFY-DOWN-DILLY.—The daffodil.

The fo'st floers th' bairn seam'd to tak noatice on was th' *daffy-doon-dillies* that grawd aneän th' crew-yard wall o' th' no'th side o' th' gardin them he'd pull up by handsful.

"*Daffy-doon-dilly's* cum'd to the toon,
I' a yäller petty-coat an' a greän goon."

Nursery Rhyme.

"Strowe mee the grownde with *daffa-down-dillies*,
And cowslips, and king-cups, and loved lillies."

Spencer, *Shep. Cal.*, April, 140.

DAFT, DAFTED.—Foolish, slightly insane. A child looks *daft* or *dafted* when it is bewildered, scared, or unable to answer a question.DALE.—A division in an open field. Norden's *Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, furnishes the names of many of these *dales*. In the parish of Messingham, before the enclosure, "When any person had six lands altogether it was called a *dale*."—Mackinnon *Acc. of Messingham* (written in 1825) 1880, p. 18.DALLACKED, DALLACKED-OUT, *pp.*—Over-dressed, dressed in gaudy colours.

Was n't sarvant lasses *dallack'd-oot* at Gainsb'r Stattis!

DAMNIFIED.—Injured.

I've been *damnified* a matter of two year rent thriff th' beck bank braakin'.

DAMP.—Rainy.

DAMPER.—(1) An instrument in a fire-place used for closing a flue.

(2) Anything that is said or done to dispirit another.

DANCE.—When a person has had to go from place to place in search of some person or thing, he is said to have had "a fine *dance*" after him or it.

DANDRIL.—(1) A knock, a blow.

(2) A curved stick with which hockey is played.

DANG IT, *interjec.*—A form of oath used by silly people who think to escape sin by changing the final letters of *damn*.

DANGLE.—(1) To loiter.

(2) To make promiscuous love.

He's alus efter th' lasses. If a broomstick hed a heäd an' sum petticoats on, he'd be *danglin'* about it.

DANT (dant), *v.*—To daunt.

He was sweärin' shockin' fer onybody t' hear, till a thunner-clap cum an' then he seäm'd clear *danted*.

"Percussit mihi animum. It smote me to the heart; it *danted* me."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 12.

DAR (dar), *v.*—To dare.

Don't *dar* me to it; when I'm mad I *dar* do oht.

DARK, *adj.*—(1) A secret.

He keeps it very *dark*, noäbody knows how things is, barrin' him an' his lawyer.

(2) Wicked.

Thaay saay ther's been sum *dark* deeds dun theäre afooretime.

DARK BUSINESS.—Some very wicked action.

It was a *dark business*. How the poor lass caame by her end noäbody knew, but him as was tried for it did not do the deed.

DARKEN THE DOOR.—"Niver *darken* my *doors* ony moore," *i.e.*, never come inside my house again. The strongest possible form of letting another know that he is unwelcome.

DARKLINS.—Twilight.

DARKLINS, *adv.*—Darkly.

I could nobut *darklins* mak oot what he meant; for he's hed a fit an' talks real queer.

DAR N'T, DARS N'T.—Dare not. See DAR.

DARTY, DATY, *adj.*—Dirty.

DASH.—The internal machinery of a churn.

DASH, *v.*—To thwart, to destroy.

This *dashes* all the hoäpes I've hed o' gettin that job.

"Out, alas! the matter is *dasht*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 210.

DASH, DASHBOARD.—The splashboard of a carriage.

DASHT, *pp.*—(1) Shy, timid, as a dog is when beaten.

(2) "Well, I'll be *dasht*," a mild form of imprecation.

DATELESS, *adj.*—Stupid, having the faculties failing through age.

DAUB AND STOWER.—The same as *STUD AND MUD*, q.v.

DAUBER.—A builder with *DAUB AND STOWER*. The word is perhaps obsolete, but it has given rise to a not uncommon surname.

DAUBING.—Plastering with mud or clay.

"The seid barn is ruinous in wallyng as in *dawbyng* and ground sillyng."—*Survey of Priory of Shadwell, co. Staff., temp. Hen. viij., in Mon. Angl., vol. iii., p. 191.*

DAUBY, *adj.*—Dirty.

What a *dauby* bairn thoo art.

DAUL, *v. a.*—To weary.

If thoo walks all th' waays fra here to Lincoln an' by ageän thoo'll *daul* thy sen aboon a bit, I knaw.

DAVID.—The notice-board that used to be fixed on the singing gallery in churches, to shew what psalm was to be sung. It sometimes bore a representation of David with his harp.

DAVY.—An affidavit.

I'll tak my *davy* on it ivery thod wod he says is a lee.

DAW.—A chattering fool.

What's good o' listenin' to a *daw* like that. When I fall oot it's wi' men, not wi' maggits.

"And with that he turned to the seid John Copyldyke and said tho [u art] a fool and a *dawe*, and the said John Copyldyke answered, *dawe* of thy hede."—*Star Chamber Proceesdings, 1533, in Pro. Soc. Ant., ij. series, vol. iv., p. 321.*

DAWDLES.—An idle person.

What a *dawdles* thoo art sewerly.

DAWKED OUT, *pp.*—Dressed in slovenly finery.

She *dawked* hersen cot aboon a bit, just like them herse-riding women.

DAWKIN.—A simpleton.

DAWKY.—Over-dressed.

Well, that lass duz look *dawky*; why see, she's a green bonnit, a violet *merina* gcon, an' yalla' ribbins on, the dear-y me.

DAVER, *v.*—To tremble.

DAY.—“The lost *days*” are the eleven days which were omitted when the new style was introduced in 1752. The day following Wednesday the 2nd of September of that year being called Thursday the 14th.—(Bond’s *Handy-book of Rules for Verifying Dates*, p. 10.)—Many persons have not yet forgiven those who made the change, as it has thrown, say they, all the fairs in the country wrong. Persons who were born before 1752 were never weary of denouncing those who had in their opinion robbed them of their birthdays.

DAY-MAN.—A labourer hired from day to day, not a regular hand.

DAYS MAN.—An arbitrator. One who settled the amount of work each man in a gang of bankers ought to do, and how much of the sum paid for the whole “tak” his share should be. I myself have never heard the word used, and it may possibly now be obsolete; but it was in common use both in the Isle of Axholme and on the east side of the Trent, at least as late as the year 1825. In Brayley’s *Graphic Illustrator*, 1834, p. 14 (quoted in *Notes and Queries*, j. series, vol. j., p. 267), we are told that “A *dais-man* is still a popular term for an arbitrator in the North.”

“Master Elles & Master Tryll was chosen *daysmen* to make anend of a matter betwene Ryc. Sowthey & Robt. Tyndley.”—Document, 1553, in Jupp’s *Hist. Acc. of Comp. of Carpenters of London*, p. 139.

“Neither is there any *dayes-man* betwixt vs that might lay his hand vpon vs both.”—*Bible*, authorised version, 1634, *Job* ix., 33.

The Geneva version, 4to., 1615, here reads “Vmpire.”

“What art thou

That mak’st thyselfe his *dayesman*, to prolong

The vengeaunce prest?”

Spencer, *Faerie Queene*, ij., viij., xxviii.

“In Switzerland . . . they had some common arbitrators, or *dayesmen*, in every town.”—Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, vj. ed., p. 50.

“They have made me vmpire and *daies-man* betwixt them.”—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 204.

DAY-WORK.—Work done by the day as distinguished from “taken work.”

DAZED, *ph. t.* and *pt.*—(1) Dazzled.

The lightnin’ clear *daazed* me.

(2) Astonished, confused.

I thoht he’d been deäð years, soä when he cum up to me I felt clear *daazed* an’ couldn’t speäk.

DEÄD (de·h'd).—(1) Dead.

Billy's *deäd* an' th' ohd man's e' Mericay.

(2) Death.

Them foäks as starved th' bairn to *deäd* at Gaainsb'r hed fifteen year for it. I wish thaay'd hing'd 'em boäth.

"That þey receyue in forme of bred,

Hyt ys goddes body þat soffered *deä*."

Myrc, *Instruc. for Parish Priests*

(E. E. T. S.), 8.

DEÄD AGEÄN.—Violently opposed to.

She's a good soort o' woman, but a Papist, an' *deäd ageän* th' preächers.

DEÄD AS A DOOR-NAIL.—Quite dead. The author of *Piers Plowman* tells us

"þat Fey withouten fait is febelore þen nouȝt
And *deä* as a dove-nail."

Text A., i., 161.

Ct. *Will of Palerne*, ll. 628, 3396, ii., Henry VI., Act iv., sc. x.

DEÄD HEDGE.—A fence made of dead material, commonly thorns, sometimes willows.

DEÄD HERSE.—"Working the *dead-herse*" is taking goods for work done in payment of money; working to pay off a debt to the person who employs you.

DEÄD-LICE.—Vermin which sometimes appear on a corpse, or on the dead body of one of the lower animals.

Th' ohd poäny goäs as if he'd th' *deäd-lice* crohlin' oot on him.

DEÄD-LIFT.—When a man puts out all his strength to do anything he is said to do it at the *deäd-lift*, hence anything of very great hardship is a *deäd-lift*.

DEAD LOCK.—A lock the key of which is lost.

"Key to *dead lock*, 10d."—*Ironmonger's Bill*, 1887.

DEÄDLY (di·h'dli), *adj.* and *adv.*—A strong superlative.

He's a *deädly* rogue.

This is *deädly* strong tea.

DEÄD MAN'S FINGERS.—A part of a crab, which is held to be unfit for food.

DEÄD NETTLE.—The stingless nettle.

DEÄD ON, DEÄD UPON.—Very energetic about or against.

He's *deäd on* been a injun driver, though I've said a *deäl* to to'n him fra' it.

Th' young Squire's *deäd upo'* th' poulchers.

DEÄD RIPE.—Very ripe.

Them plums is *deäd ripe*, thaay mun be gether'd to daay or the wasps 'll hev ivery one.

DEÄD-STARVED.—To be so cold as to have lost the use of one's limbs.

I was that *deäd-starved* cumin' hoäm fra' Brigg on Christmas Eäve 'at I hardly knaw'd wheäre I was.

DEÄD-WALL.—A wall without any doors or windows in it.

DEÄF (di-h'f), *adj.*—Blighted, empty.

DEÄF-EARS.—(1) Blighted ears of corn that have no grain in them.

(2) The auricles of the heart.

DEÄF-EGG.—An unfertilized egg.

It's to noä good settin' theäse here duck eggs, thaay'll all be *deäf*.—G. T., *Bottesford*, 1880.

DEÄF-NETTLE.—The stingless nettle.

Deffe nettylle.—Archangelus, *Prompt. Parv.*

DEÄF-NUT.—A nut without a kernel.

DEÄF-PAP.—A cow's pap that will not give milk.

DEÄL.—Much, a great quantity.

He's taa'en a *deäl* o' doctor's stuff, bud he's noä better.
You mun gie me a *deäl* o' puddin'; I'm that hungry I could eät a hoss wi' his saddle on.

"The fair Diana, whom the amorous swains,
Had strove to vanquish with a *deal* of pains."

Roxburghe Ballads, v. vi., p. 58.

"So þat þe meste *del* of heymen þat in England beþ,
Beþ yicome of þe Normans."

Rob. of Glouc., *Chronicle Ed.*, W. A. Wright,
l. 7582.

DEÄL, *v.*—To distribute.

Ther' is them as hes gotten it to saay 'at he duz n't *deäl* oot the doöle fairly.

DEÄL DIFFERENT TO.—Very different from.

He's a *deäl different* to what he ewsed to be afoore he caame to knaw that offil lass.

DEÄL OF DOING.—"It taks a *deäl of doin'*," that is, it is a tedious or laborious process.

DEAR HAND.—A tradesman who has not credit with those of whom he purchases his wares, but who has to buy them in small quantities just when he wants them, is said to buy at the *dear hand*.

DEARY, *adj.*—Very small.

What *deary* little apples! Thaay 're not noä bigger then plums.
I'll hev a *deary* sup moore teä, if ye pleäse.

DEARY ME, DEARY ME TO DAY, *interj.*—An expression of surprise.

Deary me, I niver can expect th' poäst bein' so laate as it alus is.
Why, *deary me* to daay it raains ageän.

DEATH LAX.—The diarrhœa which is premonitory of death.

We knew o' Thursda' he couldn't last long; he'd th' *death lax* so bad.

DEATH THRAWS, DEAD THRAWS.—The last agony.

DEATH'S DOOR.—(1) To be at *death's door* is to be very near death.

(2) The door of a church through which corpses are commonly carried is called *death's door*.

"The north or *Death's door* of a church."—*Archæologia*, vol. ij., p. 49.

DEE.—To die.

When R. . . . E. . . . 'was a yung man an' hed his health, he ewst for to saay he should n't think noht at all o' *deen'*, an' 'at when he was deäð he should be ðun wi', but noo he's gotten th' rewmatics he says he's straange an' scar'd when he thinks he must cum to *dee* at last.—September 1, 1880.

DEEK.—A dyke.

DEEP, *adj.*—Cunning. "As *deep* as a well," "As *deep* as Wilkes," "As *deep* as Garrick," are common expressions.

DEEPNESS.—(1) Depth.

Noäne o' them wells at th' Moors is moore then nine or ten foot e' *deepness*.

(2) Cunning.

For *deepness* he passes ony body I iver heärd tell on.

DELF, DELFT.—(1) A drain that has been delved (not a natural river), a pond, clay-pit, railway cutting, or any other large hole that has been delved out.

"For setting fences and cutting a *delf*, 14 days, 2*£* 2*s*."—*Bottesford Moors Accounts*, 1812.

"Some lesser *delfts*, the fountain's bottom sounding,
Draw out the baser streams."

Phineas Fletcher, *Purple Island*, ed. 1816, iij., 13.

(2) A cut at the back of an embankment, whence the earth has been obtained for forming the bank.

(3) *Delft*-ware.

DELF CASE.—A rack for holding plates and dishes.

DELIGHTSOME.—Delightful.

I went on a trip wi' oor Robbud to Scarborough; it is a *delightsom* plaace. Thaay've a hoose theäre wheäre ther' 's all th' fishes e' th' wo'ld e' tubs maade o' glass; except whaaales, an' them gret hewge soort o' things.—Hannah Todd, *Bottesford*.

DEM, *n.* and *v.*—A dam, to dam.

I'd as soon try to *dem* Trent up wi' a dish-cloot.
Theäre hed niver no reight to be a *dem* e' Car Dyke.

DEMMIC, DEMMUC.—(1) An epidemic.

(2) A whitlow or thecal abscess.

(3) The potatoe blight.

DEMMUC, *v.*—To suffer from the potatoe blight.

His faather went off in a decline like, an' onybody can see 'at he teks efter him. He's caaingin' awaay like a *demmuck't* taatie.

DENT.—A dint.

DENT, *v.*—To dint.

DENTER.—An indenture.

Pleäse, sir, we've cum'd to ax you to fill up theäse *denters* atween me an' my 'prentis'.

DEPART, *v.*—To die.

It was a sore job; not one o' his bairns was nigh him when he *departed*, it came soä sudden.

"All false executores pat maken false testamentes and dispose the goodes of him pat is dede ower wise than his will was at his *departyng*."—Myrc, *Instruc. for Parish Priests*, pp. 23, 83 (1502-3).

"John Vavasour of Newton is *departed* to the mercy of God, sence ye departed from home."—*Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 175 (1566).

"One alter stone sold to William Thixton, and he caused yt to be laideon his grave when he *departed*," 1566.—Peacock, *Linc. Ch. Furniture*, p. 121.

"Another childe beyond the Rhine, saw a grave opened & upon the sight of a carcase, was so troubled in minde, that she could not be comforted, but a little after *departed*, and was buried by it."—Rob. Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, 6th Ed., 1652, p. 147. In the 2nd Ed., 1624, p. 131, the word *died* is used.

DEPARTURE.—Death.

DESARVE, *v.*—Deserve.

"He *desarves* moore then he'll get, whatever th' justices gives him."

DESPUT.—Desperate, used as an adverb.

"It's a *desp'u't* cohd daay; I've been *desp'u't* badly."

DEVIL'S-BIT.—(1.) *Scabiosa succisa*, the root of which ends abruptly as if bitten off.

(2.) A three-penny piece. So called because proud people will not give copper at collections, and therefore provide themselves with the smallest silver coin which is current.

DEVIL'S COACH-HORSE.—The common black cocktail, *Ocypus olens*.

DEVIL'S DUNG.—Assafoetida.

DEVIL'S TOE NAIL.—The *Milner's Thumb*, q.v.

DEWLISH, *adj.*—Low-spirited, sad, melancholy.—*Isle of Axholme*. See DOWLY.

DEW-RATE, *pp.*—Said of flax which is rated (see RATE) on the ground, not by steeping in water.

DIACLUM.—Diachylon plaster.

DIB.—A child's pinafore.

DIBBLE, *v.*—To make conical holes in the ground for receiving seeds dropped by the hand.

I reckon *dibblin'* is far afoore barra'-drillin' for beäns.

A woman employed *dibbling* beans.—*Gentleman's Mag.*, 1799, vol. i., p. 392.

DIBBLER.—(1) An iron instrument by which the holes are made when seeds are dibbled.

(2) A man who makes dibble holes.

DICE.—A kind of slaty clay found in the Isle of Axholme.

"The slaty, though finer grained, is not so easily disintegrated. The workmen sometimes call it *dice*, probably from its breaking, on exposure to the air and moisture, into cubizoidal pieces.—Will. Peck. *Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, p. 14."

DICK ASS.—A male ass, but often applied to the female also, whose proper designation is Jin Ass.

DICK'S HAT BAND.—"It's as queer as *Dick's hat band*, that went nine times roond an' would not tie," said of any person or thing which it is well-nigh impossible to manage. Common in the greater part of England.

DICKY.—(1) The loose front of a shirt.

(2) A louse.

DICKY-BO'D.—(1) A child's name for a bird.

(2) A louse.

I'm sure, bairn, thoo's gotten *dicky-bo'ds* e' thȳ heād.

DIFFER, *v.*—To quarrel.

DIFFERENCE, DIFFICULTY.—A quarrel.

DIG.—(1) An instrument used for stubbing up roots, more commonly called a stub-*dig*. "As straight as a *dig*," is a common proverbial expression.

(2) The trench made in digging out rabbits.

DIG, *v.*—To drive in; used in regard of driving knowledge into the head of a stupid person.

I've tell'd thē oher an' oher ageān, an' I can't *dig* it into thē.

DIGHT UP.—(1) To repair; to put in order.

I mun hev theāse yaates an' stohps *dighted* up afoore th' steward cums, or mebbe he'll be sayin' summut.

(2) To be clogged up.

That sink-hoāle's fairly *dighted* up wi' muck; watter weānt run doon it.

DILL.—*Anethum Graveolens*.

"Vervain and *Dill*,
Hinder witches of their will."
"Trefoil, vervain, John's wort and *Dill*,
Hinder witches of their will."

DILL, *v.*—To soothe, to ease pain.

We fomented him wi' lodlum to *dill* his paain.

DILLY.—A vehicle used for removing manure.

DIMES, *s. pl.*—Tithes (obsolete); used by Wyclif.

DING.—A blow.

I'll fetch thē a *ding* oher thy heād if ta ses anuther wo'd.

DING, *v.*, DUNG, *pt. t.*—(1) To strike, to dash down.

Ding them wedges in, that 'll rive her; said to a man splitting ash-tree roots for fire-wood.

(2) To talk too much on one subject; to babble.

Doän't *ding* so bairn.

(3) To surpass.

Well, this telegraphin' *dings* all waays o' gooin' on I've heärd tell on.

(4) To force knowledge into the head of a stupid person.

DINGLE, *v.*—To tingle.

I've nettled my sen an' my fingers *dingles* unbearable.

DIP.—A liquid in which sheep are dipped to kill fags and lice.

DIP-NET.—A small fishing-net attached to a willow rod bent into a circle, and affixed to a long handle.

DIP O' TH' KIT.—A rustic game (obsolescent).

DIRT-PIES.—(1) Imitations of pies made by children out of clay or road dirt.

I will learn to ride, fence, vault, and make fortifications in *dirt-pies*.—
Tho. Otway, *The Atheist*, Act v., sc. 1.

(2) A person who has been much humiliated is said to have eaten *dirt-pie*.

DIRTY, *adj.*—(1) Mean, dishonest.

To ax for anuther man's farm oher his heäd is as *do'ty* an action as any man can do, let him try his best.

(2) Rainy.

We're hevin' straange *do'ty* weather this harvist.

DISCHARGE.—A notice to quit.

DISCHARGE, *v.*—To forbid.

I *discharge* you fra iver speäkin' to oor 'Melia ony moore.

Noo, mind my lass, you're *discharged* fra reädin' them Famlä' Heralds ony moore; if 'ta wants to reäd ther's thȳ muther Bible an' a hymn book up ov th' parlour taable for thē.

DISGEST, *v.*—To digest.

DISHBINK.—A rack in which to place dishes and plates.

DISH-CLOOT.—A dish-cloth.

"Go thȳ waays or I'll pin a *dish-cloot* to thȳ tail" is not unfrequently said to men and boys who interfere in the kitchen.

DISHED, *pp.*—Cheated, disappointed.

"A consummation greatly wish'd
By nymphs who have been foully *dish'd*."

Nineteenth Cent., Abellard and Heloise, 1819, p. 10.

DISJECTED, *pp.*—Dejected.

DISLOCATED.—Thrown off anything.

I said I hoäped 'at Mr. Fooler didn't goä a ridin' on one o' them two-wheäled things [a bicycle], for if he did he'd kill his sen; and Alice she says "Noä, but he's been thrawn off'n his 'at hes three wheäls." Why, I says, I thoht 'at noäbody could be *dislocaäted* off on them theäre

DISMALS.—A fit of melancholy.

Theäre's noht matter wi' her, she's nobut gotten th' *dismals*.

DISMIT, *pp.*—Dismissed.

DISPRAISE.—Evil words, slander.

DITCHWATER.—"As deäd as *ditchwatter*." "As dull as *ditchwatter*." Said of something utterly tasteless, vapid, or stupid. There seems to be a contrast intended between the almost stagnant water of ditches and the living water of running streams or bubbling springs.

DITHER, *v.*—To shake with cold, to quiver, to tremble.

Look muther how that jelly *dithers* when I shak th' taable.

We can't get noä good by goin' to chech when we're *ditherin* an' shakin' all th' time.

"Hark! started are some lonely strains;

The robin-bird is urg'd to song;

Of chilly evenings he complains,

And *dithering* droops his ruffled wing."

John Clare, *Autumn*.

DITHER-AN'-PLOP, DITHER-CUM-PLOP, DOLTHER-AN'-POP, DITHERUM-SHAK.—Trembling with cold, trembling like a jelly.

I was all o' a *ditherum-shak* like a hot egg-puddin'.

DITHERS, DITHERUMS.—Shaking palsy; *paralysis agitans*.

DIVIL.—The devil. Old-fashioned people at the end of the last century used to make it a matter of conscience when they read Holy Scripture, or talked on religious subjects, to speak of the devil; but when they had occasion to use the word in oaths or in talk of a lighter sort, they were careful to say *Divil*.

"Some sinners lab'ring to be civil
Politely call the devil, *divil*."

John Brown, *Psyche, 1818, p. 189.*

Proverb: "What's gotten o' th' *divil's* back goäs oot under his belly;" that is what is gotten wrongfully soon passes away.

DIVILMENT.—Mischief, confusion.

DIX'NERY.—A dictionary.

DIZEN (deiz'n).—A woman dressed in slovenly finery.

DO (doo), *pl.* DOS (doas).—A doing.

"This is a poor *do*," signifies that something has turned out much less successfully than was hoped for. "A grand *do*" means that the success was great.

Thaay tell me chech foäks hed a straange grand *do* at Gainsb'r when th' bishop cum'd fra Lincoln; bud I doänt hoold wi' such like carryin's on mysen, what business hes clargymen, as hed oht to knaw better, a dressin' ther'sens oot like a lot o' idled plew-jags.

DO, *v.*—(1) To grow, to increase, to improve.

Them tonups hev a lot to *do* yet, squire, afoore thaay 're a crop.

(2) A person is said to "hev ta'en it to *do*" when he does anything with very great earnestness or determination.

DOABLE.—Practicable.

It's like gooin' to th' moon it's not *doäble* no how.
If he's taa'en it under hand, he'll do it if it's *doäble*.

DO AWAY WITH, *v.*—To destroy.

Th' screän was *dun awaay with* in Bottesford Chech, by Dr. Bayley.
To *do away with oneself* is to commit suicide.

DOBBIN.—An old horse.

He's worth noht in a waay o' speäkin', a real *dobbin*.

DOCK, *v.*—To cut off. To *dock* sheep is to cut off the locks of dirty wool from them. Cutting foals' or lambs' tails is *docking* them. The act of topping a clipped hedge is called *docking*.

DOCKIN.—Various species of *Rumex*.

"The reeds they grew long i' the warp by the bank,
An' the *dockins* an' mandräakes an' humlocks soa rank."

Ralf. Skirlaugh, vol. iii., p. 240.

DOCTOR.—Anyone who practises medicine or surgery, whether he be legally qualified or not. A child in Winterton school being asked what she meant by "false doctrine," replied, "curin' foäks badly."

DOCTOR'S SHOP.—A surgery. A little girl being asked in the Kirton-in-Lindsey Sunday School what kind of a place the temple was, replied, "A *doctor's shop*, pleäse m'm." On investigation it turned out that she had recently heard read the narrative of our Lord being found "in the temple," sitting in the midst of the doctors (St. Luke, ch. ii., v. 46), and had understood the doctors there mentioned to have been persons who practised medicine.

DOCTOR'S STUFF.—Medicine.

I've taa'en as much *doctor's stuff* e' my time, what drink an' what pills, as wo'd fill Bill Summer's stoan-pit up level by th' grund awaay.

DODIPOLL (dod'ipoal).—A blockhead.

"The filthy family of doting *dodypoles*, priests, and unlearned lawyers." John Bale, *Image of both Churches* (Parker Soc.), p. 429.

DOFF AND DON.—Having two suits of clothes, one off and the other on.

DO FOR, *v.*—To attend upon, to wait upon.

She duzn't keäp a lass, but ther's an ohd woman cums in an' *duz* for her two or three times a weak.

DOG.—(1) Used as a form of comparison.

As tired as a *dog*.
As hungry as a *dog*.
As stalled as a *dog*.
As laame as a *dog*.
As fierce as a *dog*.
As mad as a *dog*.
As mucky as a *dog*.
As howlerly as a *dog*.
As sick as a *dog*.

(2) Proverbs.

"Every *dog* has his day and bitch her afternoons."—Cf. *Hamlet*, Act v., sc. i.

As pleased as a *dog* with two tails.

DOG, *v.*—(1) To chase cattle with dogs.

If mares an' foäls was well *dogged* when thaay get into toon streäts ther wod n't be soä many bairns kick'd to deäð as ther is.

William Elvysh was fined at the Bottesford Manor Court in 1591, for "*dogging* beast vicinorum super communem pasturam."

"Their (sheep) being over-heated in being . . . *dogged* to their confinement."—Th. Stone, *View of Agric. of Linc.*, 1794, p. 62.

(2) To tease.

I'm omust *dogg'd* to deäð wi' him, he cums clartin' about ivery day as ther' is.

DOG ABOUT, *v.*—To ill-treat, "to drive from pillar to post."DOG CHEAP, *adj.*—Very cheap.

He boht Greenhoe *dog cheap*, not moore then tho'teen poond an aacre. "Grapes were *dog cheap*."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 531.

DOG DAISY.—The common daisy.

DOG-LEG.—A carpenter's tool. A kind of claw used for holding a piece of wood firmly on a bench. "As crookled as a *dog-leg*," is a common form of comparison. It probably refers to this instrument, not to the leg of the animal.

DOG-LEG-STAIR-CASE.—A stair with angular turns in it.

DOGMOUTH, DOGMOOTH.—The garden snapdragon.

Clergyman : "Can you tell me anything else that God made?"

Boy aged six : "Yes, sir, Marygohds, *Dogmoths*, an' Lad-luv-lass."

DOG-POOR.—Very poor.

DOG ROSE.—The wild rose.

DOG-SHELF.—Part of the sole, in the furrow, left in ploughing, between two lands.

DOG'S-NOSE.—A cordial drink very popular in the beginning of this century.

"He is not certain whether he did not twice a week, for twenty years, taste *dog's-nose*, which your committee find, upon enquiry, to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg (a groan, and 'so it is!' from an elderly female)."—Dickens, *Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiiij.

DOG TEETH.—The large teeth of a horse.

"The *dog teeth* or tusks."—Vegetius Renatus, *Of the Distempers of Horses*, 1748, p. 48.

DOG TIRED.—Very tired.

DOG TRICK.—A mischievous, mean, or unworthy action.

DOG-WHIPPER.—Till about sixty years ago almost every church had an official so named whose duty it was to drive dogs out of the church. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, date not given, William Dobson performed that office at Kirton-in-Lindsey. In 1658 a charge of 2s. for *dogs whipping* occurs, and in 1817 Robert Robinson charges 6s. 8d. for performing the like office. I have not been able to trace it further in that parish. In a plan of the seats in Alkborough Church, made in 1781, a pew near the south door is marked "the *dog-whipper*." In Northorpe Church, until about seventy years ago, there was a small pew on the south side, just within the chancel arch, known as the Hall Dog-Pew in which the dogs that followed the author's grandfather and family to Church were imprisoned during Divine Service. A *dog-whipper* is still appointed at Ecclesfield, near Sheffield; there he is called the *dog-noper*".—Eastwood, *Hist. Ecclesfield*, p. 219.

The Cartmel Church Accounts for 1641, contain an entry of a payment of four shillings, for "keepinge doogs furth of Church one year."—Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmell*, p. 64.

In *The Injunctions . . . of Richard Barnes, Bishop of Durham* (Surtees Soc.), under the year 1579, it is recorded that at Branspeth, Rouland Bell "will not suffer his *doge* to be *whipped* out of the Church

in time of devine service, but kepithe him uppe in his armes, and gevithe frowarde words," p. 122.—Cf. *Notes and Queries*, v. series, vol. iv., p. 167.—*Archæologica*, vol. xli., p. 365, xlv., pp. 180, 182.—H. Edwards, *Coll. of Old Eng. Customs*, pp. 221, 222. Cox and Hope, *Chron. of All Saints*, Derby, p. 45.—Margerison, *Reg. of Par. Church, of Calverley*, vol. ii., p. 18.

DOHTER.—Daughter.

DOING ON.—Doing.

I can do as well ageän if I nobbut knaw what I'm *doin'* on.

DOINGS, *s. pl.*—Food and drink; festivities.

It was a shabby funeral, ther' was straange poor *doins'*.

DOIT.—A jot, a tittle.

I doänt care a *doit* for him.

DOLE, *v.*—To distribute a *dole*.

DOLLOP.—A large quantity.

Ther's a huge *dollop* o' soot cum'd doon th' hoose chimla'.

DOLLUPS.—An untidy woman.

She's as offil a *dollups*. as ony man could leet on atweän Tindaale Bank an' Garthrup Shore.

DOLLY.—A machine for washing clothes.

DOLLYING.—Washing clothes in a dolly.

DOMENT (*doo·ment*).—A rejoicing, a festivity, or other exciting matter. Sometimes, though rarely, used when the cause is a painful one.

Ther'll be a fine *doment* when yung cums at aage.

Thaay kicked up no end on a *doment* 'cos thaay thoht as was lost, when he'd nobut missed his traain.

I thoht when I heärd as Mr. warn't cumin' back, 'at ther' wo'd n't be noä eärly Sunda' mornin' *doment* noä moore. The *doment* here mentioned was the early celebration.

DONE, *v.*—(1) Put.

Wheäre hes ta *dun* it? I've been lookin' high an' low for it.

(2) Got into trouble or difficulty.

Theäre, you've *dun* it finely noo; it'll be a justice job this time.

(3) Beaten, overcome.

"Go at it, chaps, I'm *dun*," said by a wounded man in a row.

DONE DOWN, *pp.*—Overcooked.

Them chickens is so *dun doon* thaay're not wo'th eätin'.

DONE TO.—Put.

I can't tell wheäre th' bairn hes *dun* his hat *to*.

DONE UP.—Wearied, exhausted.

I'd hed noht to eat all daay, an' was fairly *dun up* when I got into th' kitchen.

DO NOHT.—An idle person.

She's a real idled *do noht*; like a fine laady, can't dress hersen wi'oot helpin'

DON'T OUGHT.—Ought not.

You *doän't ought* to read newspaapers upo' Sunda's.

DON'T THINK.—Do not think. Used affirmatively after a negative.

He'll niver do noä moore good to noäbody I *doän't think*.

DON'T WANT.—Should not.

You *doän't want* to wear yer Sunda' cloäs iv'ry daay.

DOOK.—A handful. It seems only to be used of thatch, straw, or stubble.

If ther's a witch ony wheäre about an' ye'r scar'd 'at she'll oherlook yě, you mun goä an' pull a *dook* o' thack oot 'n her hoose eävins, an' bo'n it, then she can't do noht to yě.—Hannah Todd, *Bottesford*, September 2, 1884.

DOOM.—A dome.

DOOM, *v.*—To make a dome.

A well is best to be *doom'd* oher with brick, leävin' a man-hoäle wi' a flag oher it.

DOON.—See DOWN.

DOOR-CHEEK, DOOR-JAMB, DOOR-JAW.—A door post.

"After taking a deliberate peep at Scott out by the edge of the *door-cheek*."—Lockhart, *Life of Scott*, chap. vi.

"Strike the lintell and the *doore-cheekes* with blood."—*Exodus*, chap. xii., v, 22, *Geneva Version*.

"The lining of the great *door-cheeks* were, although plain work, accounted as wainscot."—Will. Blundell, *Crossby Records*, p. 200.

I shall alus remember Robert Newton preächin' e' oor chapil, for I fetch'd my heäd that neet such an a clink up o' th' *door-jaw* it aached for a munth efter.—*Burvingham*, 1850.

DOOR-SILL.—Door-threshold.

DOOR-SLOT.—A bar of a door which, when not in use, slips into a horizontal hole in the wall.

"Taking out his well-known walking cudgel from its nook beside the *door-slot*."—*Yorkshire Mag.*, May, 1873, p. 378.

DOOR-STEAD.—Door-way.

DOOR-STEP.—Threshold.

DOOR-STONE.—The large stone commonly placed at the entrance of an outer door; it is often the whole, or a part of an old mill-stone. It was the custom to leave hollow spaces under *door-stones* which were filled with broken bits of iron for the sake of keeping off witches.

DOOT.—A doubt.

DOOT, v.—(1) To doubt.

I *doot* I shan't find it ony moore. I've look'd high and low, I hev, bud it's to noä ewse.

(2) To fear.

I *doot* that bull very much, he'll be stickin' sumbody afoore thaay'll tak him oot o' th' Beaucliff cloäse.—*Northorpe*, 1848.

"The which people were greatly *doubted* in battaile or warre, for they were without pyte, and dydde eate raw fleshe like dogges."—*Arthur of Little Britain*, ed. 1814, p. 41.

DOOTSOME.—Doubtful.

I'm not clear sewer, but I'm very *dootsum* about it.

DO OUT, v.—(1) To wash out, rub out, obliterate.

It's seventy year sin a gell brok' a blood-vessel wi' dancin' e' Ketton Coort Hoose, an' thaay've niver been aable to *do oot* th' marks o' th' blood fra that daay to this.

(2) To cleanse a stable or cow shed.

(3) To cheat.

He's dun him *oot* o' five pund.

'DOPT, v.—To adopt.

DORCASSED.—Dressed in absurd finery.

She was *dorcased* oot last Brigg Stattus just for all th' world like a Hull street-walker.

DORN.—Down. The seed of the thistle and dandelion.

Them Butterwick farmers lets ther land grow ram full o' thistles, an' when a west wind cums all th' *dorn* blows up o' my land, an' ivery bit on it graws.

DO'ST'A.—Durst thou.

Do'st'a send little lad all waay to Lunnun wi' hissen.

DO'T.—Dirt.

DOT.—A little child.

It's a dear little *dot*, it is.

DOT AN' GO ONE.—A lame person.

"He rose with the sun, limping *dot and go one*."—*Ingoldsby Legends*, St. Nicholas.

DO THAT,—*i.e.*, do so. A meaningless addition to a sentence for the sake of emphasis.

I'm very fond o' eggs an' baacon ; I like 'em, I *do that*.

DO TO DEAD, *v.*—To kill.

Thaay *did* th' poor bairn to *deä*d by inches.

"*Done to death*" by slanderous tongues was the hero that here lies."—*Much Ado About Nothing*, act v., sc. iii.

"Onely let her abstaine from cruelty,
And *doe* me not before my time to *dy*."

Spencer, *Sonnet* xlij.

DOTTEREL.—A dotard, a blockhead.

"Why, then . . . do you mocke me ye *dotrells*, saying like children, 'I will not, I will, I will, I will not.'"—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 423.

DO'TY, *adj.*—Dirty.

DOUBLE.—A duplicate.

She's the very *duble* o' her sister.

This here's my leäse, an' th' Squire hes th' *dubble* on it.

DOUBLE, *v.*—(1) To turn about as a hare does when pursued by dogs.

(2) To prevaricate.

DOUBLE-BEER, DOUBLE ALE.—Very strong beer.

"Ij. stonds of *dobyll ale*, vjs. viijd. 1560.—E. B. Jupp, *Hist. Comp. Carpenters*, London, p. 201.

DOUBLE-RIBBED.—With child (obsolescent).

"Great with childe she is by him ; she is now *double-ribbed*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 18.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, *adj.*—Lying, deceitful.

DO UP.—To fasten up.

Do up Nell, Sam, she'll be worrying them hens.

DOUT, *v.* (lit, *do out*).—To extinguish a candle.

DOUTER.—An extinguisher.

DOWDY.—An ill-dressed woman ; a woman dressed in old-fashioned clothes.

"You see what a ragged condition I am ; so he lets me go like a *dowdy*."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 159.

DOWEL (dou·el).—(1) A copper or iron pin used for fastening two pieces of stone together by making a hole in each and inserting the *dowel* therein.

(2) A jack-towel.

DOWEL, *v.*—(1) To fasten two pieces of stone together by a *dowel*.

(2) Futuo.

DOWK (douk), *v.*—(1) To duck, to drench with water.

(2) To hang downwards.

DOWK ARSE.—A breed of oxen whose spines slant much towards the tail.

DOWLY, DOWLISH (douli), *adj.*—Weak, wearied, low-spirited, sad, melancholy.

I feel real *dowly*; I've not hed no sleäp for two neets.

I hed a terrible *dowly* time on it.

DOWN, *adj.*—(1) Ill.

He's *doon* ageän wi' th' feäver.

(2) In child-bed.

It's just ten year sin', for I remember it was when my missis was *doon* wi' Martha.

(3) Dull, languid, in low spirits.

I met Skinner upo' th' Brumby Roäd yisterdaay, an' he was *doon* about th' Scotton Common enclosure.—March 30, 1878.

(4) Used to add additional force to the sentence, and often preceded by "real."

You're a real *doon* good hand wi' yer tung. It wo'ds ud addle waages you'd be best man at a job atwixt Barton, Watter-side, an' Lincoln.

She's gettin' aaged, but she's not a *doon* ohd woman yit.—February 12, 1880.

DOWNCOMELY, *adj.*—Ruinous.

My hoose is a *dooncumly* ohd plaace.—*Burton-on-Stather*, 21st August, 1867.

DOWNFALL.—(1) Rain, snow.

There'll be *doonfall* afoore long; all th' baacon's ton'd as weet as muck.

(2) Bad luck, misfortune.

(3) A disease in cows.

DOWNFALLY.—Ruinous.

DOWN-LIGGIN.—(1) Lying down.

Fra *doon-liggin'* to up-risin' I scarcelins cloäs'd my ees, I've been that pestered wi' faace-aache.

(2) A lying-in, a confinement.

DOWN-POUR.—A heavy fall of rain.

DOWN TO TH' GROUND.—Quite, entirely.

To be "suited *doon to th' grund*" means that entire satisfaction has been given.

To be "called *doon to th' grund*" means that all possible evil things have been said.

DOWSABELL.—A female Christian name.

A variety of *Dulcibella*.—*Winterton Par. Reg.*

DOWSE, *v.*—To drench with water.

DOXY.—A slovenly girl or woman, not necessarily one of bad repute. See Th. Otway, *The Atheist*, act iii., sc. i.

DOZZEL (*doz'l*).—(1) A staff or pole, which is stuck into the top of a stack, to which the thatch is bound. It is sometimes gaudily painted and surmounted by a weathercock in the form of a fish, bird, fox, or man.

(2) A prim, stiff-looking person; a person oddly dressed.

DRAB, *v.*—To associate with harlots.

DRABBLED, *adj.*—Muddy, wet.

DRABBLE-TAIL.—A slattern.

DRAD, *pp.*—Dreaded.

DRAFF.—(1) The grains of the malt left after brewing.

(2) Dregs, rubbish.

DRAG (1) An agricultural implement drawn by horses, used for dragging up the surface of the ground.

(2) A hand instrument used for dragging up turnips.

(3) A large iron hook with a strong chain attached, used when fires happened for pulling the burning thatch from buildings. As thatched houses have now become rare these implements have gone out of use.

"Delivered to Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Kent xx^s to provide two *drags* and buckets for the vse of the town."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1594.

(4) A wooden instrument with iron teeth, somewhat like a large harrow. Before the roads in the Isle of Axholme were macadamized *drags* of this sort were used for levelling them and filling in the ruts. One of these *drags* existed at West Butterwick until about the year 1843 when it was broken up.

DRAGGLED, *adj.*—Muddy, wet.

DRAGGLETAIL.—A dirty, slovenly girl.

DRAKES' FEET.—Early purple orchis—*Orchis mascula*.

DRAPE.—(1) A cow whose milk has gone.

(2) A cow that has missed being with calf.

(3) An ewe whose milk has gone.

"Fatten the old *drape* ewes on turnips."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 316.

DRATE, *v.*—To drawl.

DRATED, *pp.* as *adj.*—Mournful, slow, spoken of music.
See DRATE.

DRAW.—(1) The depth which a spade goes in digging.

"I fun that theäre bell, just a *draw* deäp e' what's noo th' eäst end o' th' gardin'."—*John Dent*, 1855.

(2) A spadeful of earth.

Bill chuck'd a *draw* o' muck e' Jim's faace, that was what begun it.

DRAW, *v.*—(1) To strain.

Th' sun's *drawn* that door all to one side.

He's hed a stroök as hes *draw'd* his faace o' one side.

(2) To separate sheep one from another; to select some for market; to cull out such ewes as are not to be put to the ram.

I'm fair alive wi' fags; I've been *drawin'* sheäp all th' mornin'.

(3) To exhaust land.

"They think that flax *draws* the land more than woad."—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 197.

(4) To stimulate a sore.

Sugar an' soäp's a very *drawin'* thing. The term is also applied to boots when they make the feet sore.

DRAW-BORE-PIN.—An iron pin used by carpenters for drawing tenons tight.

I can't remember how many year it is sin', but it happen'd th' very time as Maason clooted Nichols wi' a *draw-bore-pin*.

DRAWED, *pt. t.*—Drew.

I *draw'd* him a pint o' aale.

Thaay *draw'd* the Grayingham caver twice, bud fun noä sign on a fox.

DRAW-WELL.—An open well with a windlass, by aid of which the water is drawn up.

DREÄN.—A drain.

DREÄP, *v.*—To drain; said of clothes and other such things saturated with water.

Put th' umbrella outside th' door to *dreäp*.

DREDGE.—A harrow made by fastening bushy thorns to a frame of wood.

DREDGING-BOX, DRIDGING-BOX.—A tin box with a perforated lid, used for scattering flour on the paste-board to hinder the paste from sticking.

DREEP, *v.*—To drop slowly.

Th' watter's *dreepin'* oot o' th' tub side.

DRENCH-HORN.—See DRINK-HORN.

DRESSER.—A winnowing machine.

DRESSING.—(1) The act of winnowing.

- (2) Preparing anything for use.

If you've gotten them tonups *dressed* gie 'em to th' kye.
You mun *dress* them ducks for dinner.

- (3) Removing dirty wool from sheep; also applying sheep *dressing* to them for the purpose of killing parasites.

- (4) Skinning, disembowelling and cutting up an animal into joints.

- (5) Applying manure to land.

- (6) Putting a solution of arsenic, "Farmers' Friend," lime, soot, or any such thing upon seed wheat before it is sown, for the purpose of hindering the crop being affected by smut.

- (7) The act of cleaning out a ditch or drain.

"Fir cones . . . are ye easiest to be met with uppon digging of new dikes or ye *dressing* of old ones."—*Letter of Abraham de la Pryme*, 1701, in *Archæologia*, vol. xl., p. 228.

- (8) Artificial manure.

- (9) Substances used for killing lice in the wool of sheep.

- (10) A beating.

My wod, I will give you a *dressin'* this time, an' noï mistaake; I've o'fens tell'd yě aboot it, but noo it's cumin'.

DRIBBLE.—To drop slowly.

It just *dribbles* wi' raain.

DRIDGING-BOX.—See DREDGING-BOX.

DRIED UP.—A person is *dried up* when he can get no further credit for drink at any public-house in the neighbourhood.

Oor Jack's cleän *dried up*, thaay weänt trust him soä much as a gill o' aale.

DRIFT.—(1) Meaning, intention.

I could see his *drift* well enif though he thoht he'd bländed mǝ.

(2) The act of driving the cattle on an open common into one place for the purpose of counting them.

"The Lord is entitled to make one *drift* of the Commons between May-day and Midsummer in order to ascertain whose cattle are pasturing thereon. Persons chosen and sworn by each parish may afterwards make *drifts* as often as they think proper."—*Customs of the Manor of Epworth*, 1766, in Stonehouse's *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, p. 145.

(3) An unenclosed road, a road across a common, mainly used for driving cattle (obsolescent).—Cf. *Mon. Ang.*, vol. ii., p. 122.

DRIFT, v.—To drive away; to turn off.

Drift them hens oot o' that yew tree.

You maay saay as you like, squire, an' I shall do as I like. If I find oot that ony o' my laab'ers voätes blew I'll *drift* 'em. Said to the author a few days before the general election of 1885.

DRIFT-HOLE.—An underground channel for conveying water from one drain to another.

DRILLMAN.—A man who goes with a drill and superintends the operation of drilling corn.

"Wanted, at Michaelmas, a married man, with small family, as working foreman. He must be a good stacker, thatcher, and *drillman*."—*Stamford Merc.*, September 20, 1867.

DRILL ON.—To keep in suspense.

Thaay behaaved real badly to Isaac aboot that farm; thaay *drilled* him on and on, and then let it oher his heäd to this uther chap.

"With faint resistance let her *drill* him on,
And after competent delays be won."

Congreve's *Trans. of Ovid's Art of Love*,
bk. iii., l. 752.

DRINK.—A drench for cattle.

DRINK, v.—To give a drench. See above.

As soon as iver I get hoäm I shall *drink* all th' lambs.—*Bottesford*, June 9, 1887.

DRINK-HORN, DRENCH-HORN.—The left horn of a cow, by aid of which a drench is given to horses and cows.

DRINKINGS.—Beer given to men in harvest, or when corn is being threshed.

DRIP, DREEP, DRIPE, *v.*—To drop.

"As weet as *drip*," that is very wet.

DRIVING THE COMMON.—Driving all the stock on a common into one place that the parochial or manorial authorities may find out if any of them have infectious disorders, or if any one holder of a common-right has turned on more cattle than his "stint," or if any "foreigners" (q.v.) have turned stock thereupon.

"Some of the inhabitants of Ashby or neighbouring villages had got into the habit of putting stock into the commons who had no common-rights, and the process called *driving the common* was resorted to."—*Affid. of James Fowler in Beauchamp v. Winn*, 1867.

"To John Browne pynder for *dryving* of ye felled ijd."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, circa 1548, vol. ii., p. 80.

DROLL, *adj.*—This word, though it occasionally has the ordinary sense of laughable or odd, more commonly signifies rude, vulgar, obstinate, cruel, or unmanageable. A lad at Messingham, on the 25th of August, 1877, threw half a brick at his master's head, because he was bidden by him not to over-drive the horses working a reaping-machine. The brick struck the farmer on the face and hurt him severely. A neighbour who was narrating the circumstances to the writer said, "I hoäpe you'll send him to Lincoln, sir; he's a *droll* lad an' wants correctin'." The notion that anything funny or laughable had happened was by no means intended to be conveyed by the speaker. See FUNNY.

DROP.—A small quantity of liquid.

I'll just goä oher to th' Horn an' get a *drop* o' gin, I shall be by ageän in a minnit.

DROP, *v. a.*—To knock down.

It was th' blaw o' th' heäd that *dropt* him.

DROP-EGG.—An egg *dropped* on the ground, not laid in a nest.

DROP-DRY.—Water-tight.

Ther' isn't a bed-room i' th' hoose that's *drop-dry* in a beätin' raain.

DROP IT! *interj.*—Cease!

Noo, then, *drop it*, or I'll drop you.

DROP ON.—(1) To come on suddenly.

I *dropt* on him with his airms roond her neck i' th' pantry.

(2) To beat, to punish.

DROPPING.—Rainy.

That was a *dropping* time, that was, we'd räain daay in daay oot for a munth.

"The seed-time was *dropping*, as the farmers call it."—R. W. Dickson, *Practical Agriculture*, 1807, vol. ii., p. 52.

DROPPINGS OFF.—Deaths.

There's a sight o' *droppings off* noo, m'm.—*Messingham*, Nov., 1887.

DROSS, *v.*—(1) To win all a playmate's marbles.

(2) To over-reach another in a bargain.

S . . . hes *dross'd* R . . . oot o' all his brass.

DROSSED UP.—(1) Broken.

That waggon is fairly *dross'd* up at last.

(2) Failed, liquidated, made a bankrupt.

He's fairly *dross'd up* noo, thaay've sell'd ivery stick and stoän he hes.

DROUGHT (drout).—(1) A team of horses.

Th' *droughts* went 'liverin' this mornin'.

(2) A cart horse.

That röand mare you boht o' Harry Drury, is as fine a *drought* as is to be seän e' all Linkisheere.

"No cottiger that kepes a *draught* in somer and not aible to kepe the said *draught* in wynter, do cari any turues forth to any other townes in somer."—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1572.

DROVE.—An unenclosed road, a road across a common, mainly used for driving cattle.—Cf. *Mon. Ang.*, vol. ii., p. 122.DROWND, *pt. t.* and *pp.*, DROWNDED.—To drown.

He was *drowned* e' Kidby Canel most of fo'ty year sin'.

"Helpe, helpe, or else I'm *drowned*."—*The Baffled Knight*, Percy's *Relics*, ed. 1794, vol. ii., p. 350.

"*Drowndead*, said Mr. Peggotty."—*David Copperfield*, ch. iii.

DROWNDED LAND.—Land that has been flooded by water.

"There is much *drowned land*, neare by supposition 3,000 acres, which mighte without great difficultie be drayned."—Norden's *Survey of the Soke of Kirton-in-Lindszy*, 1616, p. 17.

"Of little use & almost constantly *drowned*."—De la Pryme's *Hist. of Winterton*, in *Archæologia*, vol. xl., p. 240.

"The *drowned lands*," as these marshes are called."—*Yorkshire Mag.*, May, 1873, p. 377.

"Perhaps in this treacherous soil the ground may sink when it is what they call *drowned*."—Rob. Southey's *Letters*, ed. by J. W. Water, vol. iv., p. 108.

DROWNDED MUTTON.—The flesh of sheep which have been drowned. Often eaten in the farmer's kitchen or sold to his labourers at a low price.

DRUGGISTER, DRUGSTER.—A druggist.

I desire you would doe so much as goe into Lumbard Street to one Mr. Whyte, a *drugster*.—Letter of Anne Barker, 1647, in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* v., p. 389.

DRUNK AS A PIG, DRUNK AS A BOILED OWL, DRUNK AS A LORD, DRUNK AS DAVID'S SOW, DRUNK AS MICE, DRUNK AS SOOT, DRUNK AS A BESOM, DRUNK AS MUCK.—Very drunk.

It was gettin' laate, an' hauf on us was as *drunk as mice*.

"Some wilbe *dronken as a mouse*."—*Songs and Carols of Fifteenth Cent.*, p. 90.

"Monckes drynk an bowll after collacyon till ten or xii. of the clock, and cum to mattens as *droncke as myss*."—Beerley to Lord Cromwell in Wright's *Lett. rel. to Suppression of Monasteries*, p. 133.

"We faren as he that *dronke is as a mous*."—Chancer, *Knights Tale*, l. 403.

"Thou comest home as *dronken as a mous*."—*Wif of Bathes Tale*.

"*Dronke as Rattes*."—Occurs in Stubbs' *Anatomy of Abuses*, ed. 1836, pp. 122, 174.

"I've been waiting for him till I don't know what time at night, as *drunk as David's sow*; he does nothing but lie snoring all night long by my side."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 160.

DRUV, *pp*.—Driven, drove.

When I'd *druv* to Spital, I baaited my herse.

DRY.—(1) Thirsty.

I'm as *dry* as a fish, do gie us a drink o' aale.

"And they said I was a mery gentylman, desyeryng me to gyve theym xxd. to drynke, for they wer *drye*, the wether was whotte; to whome I made answer, that they shuld drynke horspyse, or they had any money of me."—*Petition of Ric. Troughton in Archaeologia*, vol. xxiii., p. 37.

(2) A cow that has ceased to give milk is said to be *dry*.

"It would prove a source of profit to a farmer . . . to have three or more cows *dry* at one time."—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 39.

DRY, *v*.—To take means to cause a cow to become *dry*.

DRY-HAND.—A sarcastic person.

DRYING-DRINK.—A drench given to a cow to stop the flow of milk.

DRY PIPE.—Smoking without any drink thereto.

I can't abide a *dry pipe*, its like salt wi' oot ony beäf to it.

DRY WALL.—A wall built without mortar.

DUBBINGS, *s. pl*.—Evergreens with which churches and houses are decorated at Christmas.

DUBBLER.—A large dish.

“ With wille ful egre,
bat dishes and *dobleres* befor þis ilk doctour,
Were (molten) led in his maw.”

Piers Plowman, B. Text, Pass. xiii., l. 8r.

DUBBUT.—For *do but*.

Dubbut cum hoäme lass, an' all 'all-be reightled.

DUCK.—A linen material used for men's summer clothing.

DUCK-COY.—A decoy for taking wild-ducks.

DUCKEN.—Plural of duck (obsolescent). It was used by old Mrs. Penn who lived at Kirton-in-Lindsey, but who had spent her early life at Laughton. She died about the year 1846, aged 92.

DUCKING.—Catching wild-ducks. It now means shooting them; in former times they were taken by means of nets.

“ No man of the inhabitantes of Scoter or Scawthorpe shall fishe nor goe a *ducking*, within the lordes seuerall watters.”—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578.

“ The citizens that come a *ducking* to Islington ponds.”

Ben Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act i., sc. 1.

DUCKS.—The effect of the manners of fidgety people upon those over whom they have power, is not unaptly compared to the nibbling of *ducks*. A girl said to the author, of a woman with whom she had been living for a short time as servant, “ I'd raather be nibbled to deäd wi' *ducks* then live with Miss P . . . She's alus a natterin'.”

DUCKS AND DRAKES.—To play at *ducks and drakes* is to throw a flat stone, or any such like thing, over water so as to make it glance along the surface. When this is done, the following jingle is repeated—

A *duck* and a *drake*,
And a penny white cake,
And a skew ball.

DUCKSTONE.—A game. A small stone is placed on a big one, and others are thrown at it.

DUDS, *s. pl.*—Workmen's tools, clothes, personal possessions of small value.

“ Clocke *dudes* ” are mentioned in the *Louth Church Accounts* for 1501. They were probably small wheels belonging to the clock.

There was a place for the sale of woollens at Stourbridge Fair called the *Duddery*.—C. Walford, *Fairs Past and Present*, p. 77.

DULBERT.—A dull, stupid child.

DULL OF HEARING.—Deaf.

Ohd woman, ohd woman,
Thoo mun goã shearin' ;
Noã, maister, noã,
For I'm *dull o' heavin'*.

Ohd woman, ohd woman,
Thoo mun shear or thoo mun bind ;
Noã, maister, noã,
For, you see, I'm stoän blind.

Ohd woman, ohd woman,
Then thoo mun goã beg ;
Noã, maister, noã,
For I'm laame o' my leg.

DULSOME.—Dull, heavy hearted.

It's *dulsum* weather for August.
He looks *dulsum* noo he's cum'd hoãm.

DUMP.—A suffix to some local names, as Michlow *Dumpf*, Pingle *Dumpf*, Wife-hill *Dumpf*, in the parish of Messingham. Mackinnon's *Acc. of Messingham*, p. 17.

Mr. Atkinson, in his *Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect*, explains *Dumpf* to mean "a deep hole in the bed of a river or pool of water."

DUMPLING DUST.—Flour.

DUNCICAL.—Dunce-like.

DUNDERHEAD.—A block head.

" 'Tis only *dunderhead's* and sinners
Who basely clamour for their dinners."
John Brown, *Psyche*, 1818, p. 41.

DUNG, *pt. t.*—Of Ding, q.v.

DUNK, DUNKY.—(1) An ass.

- (2) A breed of short, thick-set pigs. It has been suggested that this word is a corruption of Tonquin ; Messrs. Miller and Skertchly suggest Sw. *tung*, heavy, thick, gravid ; O. N. *thung*, heavy ; Prov. Dan. *tuun*, thick, fat.—*The Fenland*, p. 128.—Cf. *Tonkey* in *E. D. S. Gloss. B.* 5.

DUNKIRKS, *s. pl.*—Pirates from Dunkirk (obsolete).

"To a traulier the xxiiith day of May that was taken with *Dunkirk*es, iiiid."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1629.—Cf. *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.*, iv., pp. 29, 36, 45, 47, 76, 79, 83, 110, 113, 114 ; Webster, *Northward Ho*, Act i., Sc. 3 ; Rous, *Diary (Camden Soc.)*, pp. 9, 55 ; Buckle, *Misc. Works*, pp. 553, 572 ; Gardner, *Hist. Dunwich*, p. 19 ; Husband, *Orders and Declar.*, vol. ii., p. 261 ; Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.*, vol. iii., pt. ii., pp. 312, 556, *Commons Journals*, vol. i., p. 820.

DUNTY, *adj.*—(1) Stunted, dwarfish.

(2) Of a dun colour.

DURMANT, *adj.*—Dormant, inactive.

It's my opinion that Miss . . . was niver cutten oot fer to be *durmant*, she must be a doin'

An old man after he became blind remarked sadly of his old bass-fiddle, "She's *durmant* noo."

DURST'A (*durstaa*).—Durst thou.

Durst'a go thrif oor chech yard at neet? Noä, I should be scar'd; *dost* thoo?

DUST.—(1) A quarrel, an uproar, confusion.

He kick'd up a *dust* all about noht.

(2) Small coal, blacksmith's slack.

(3) Money.

Doon with th' *dust*, that is, put down the money.

DUST, *v.*—To cheat.

He *dusted* him wi' that badly coo.

DUTCH.—Unintelligible language.

What he said was all *Dutch* to me.

DUTHER, *v.*—To shake with cold. See DITHER.

DWINE, *v.*—To dwindle.

Poor lass she's *dwinin'* awaay all to noht.

DWINNEL, *v.*—To dwindle.

DYKE (*deik*).—(1) A ditch or drain. Mr. William Hall, when mayor of Hull, was shooting wild-ducks on his property on Ashby Moors. He slipped into a warping drain and was on the point of being drowned by the rising tide when Jonathan Berridge, an Ashby carpenter, rescued him. The mayor gave his preserver sixpence for his trouble, who pocketted the coin, saying as he did so "I thoh't a *mare* wo'd be wo'th five shillin', we alus hev hauf-a-croon for pullin' a foäl oot on a *dyke*."

"Here winds the *dyke* where oft we jump'd across!"

John Clare, *Childish Recollections*.

(2) A natural lakelet, mere, or pond—as Shawn Dyke, formerly on Brumby Common; Wellicar Dyke, a mere on Messingham East Common, drained at the enclosure.

DYKE, *v.*—(1) To dig a ditch.

(2) To put hemp or flax in water to steep. See Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 164.

(3) An animal which has got into a ditch, and is unable to escape from it, is said to be *dyked*.

DYKEGRAVE, DYKEREVE.—A manorial or parochial officer, whose duty it is to superintend the dykes.

"Of John Slater and William Ellys *dykegreaves* for not executing their office viij^d."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1637.

"*Digrave* *exactor pecuniarum ad fossas purgandas et aggeres reparandos contributarum*."—Skinner, *Etymologicon*.

DYKER.—A man who makes or cleanses dykes.

Dykeres and *delueres*.—Pier's *Plowman*, B. text prol., l. 223.

DYKING (deik'in).—(1) A small dyke.

I'd raäther be drooned in a *dykin* boddom then marry thee, thoo mangy whore.

(2) The act of cleansing a dyke.

John Skinner hes twenty-three daays o' *dykin*.

DYMONITE.—Dynamite.

E

E, *prep.*—In “*E* that how,” in that manner.

Sarah’s brokken a plaate slap *e*’ two.

EAGER, EGRE.—See AGER.

’EAR.—Year.

Last *’ear* was cohd an’ weet an’ all.

EARAND (eer·und).—Errand.

EARBRED (eer·bred).—The piece of wood at the bottom of a cart or waggon, in the front and back, into which the slots go.

EARDEN (eerd·n), *adj.*—Earthen, earthenware.

An *earden* pot.

EARDLY (eerd·li), *adj.*—(1) Early.

(2) Unusually large, unwieldy—as a gret *eärdly* tonup.

EARLS.—Earnest money.

“Thomas Sheppard, John Oxley, and David Hill took 12 acres 2 roods of wheat at 8s. 6d. per acre, and 2s. 6d. for *earls*.”—*Northorpe Farm Acc.*, 1789.

EARN (ern), *v.*—To curdle with rennet.

EARNEST (ern·est).—Money given to fasten a bargain.

EARNING (ern·in), EARNING-SKIN.—Rennet used for making cheese.

“A calf-head and a piece of *earning skin*.”—*Family Acc. Book*, 1778.

EARS WARMED.—(1) To get enough or more than enough to drink.

I’ll uphohd it thaay’ve gotten their *ears warmed* rarely.

(2) To have the ears boxed.

I’ll *warm* thy *ears* for th’, if ta duz n’t cum oot o’ that muck.

EARTH, EATH, *v.*—To cover with earth.

You mun set all han's on to *earth* th' taaties tomorra', we shall hev frost cumin' else, afoore thaay're taa'en care on.

EASE ONE'S SELF.—To relieve the bowels.

"Master Suthcoat desired libertie to *ease himselfe*, and two musquetiers conveyed him downe staires to an house of office."—*A True and Briefe Rel. how . . . the Isle of Wight was secured in August, 1642*, p. 3.

EASEMENT.—(1) A relief from pain.

I've taa'en pounds wo'th o' doctors' stuff, but can't git noä *eäsement*.

(2) Evacuation.

EASINGS.—(1) Dung.

(2) The eaves of a building.

EAST.—Yeast.

EATH (i'h'th).—Earth.

EATH, *v.*—See EARTH.

EAT AWAY, *v.*—To destroy, consume.

Th' rust hes *eat*en theäse furk tines cleän *awaay*.

It's noä ewse sawin' barley up o' that theäre land o' Chaafor's, th' wicks is sewer to *eat* it all *awaay*.—*Bottesford*, Oct., 1887.

EAT THEIR HEADS OFF.—Cattle bought at too high a price are said to be sure to *eat the'r heäds off*.

EAU, pronounced EÄ.—A river which falls into the Trent, in the parish of Scotter. In a lease granted of the Manor of Scotter, dated 1537, it is called the *Ee*. The spelling *eau* is undoubtedly false, and due to the notion that the word is French. It is really the A. S. *Ea*, a stream.

EAVES DROPPER.—One who listens at doors and windows.

It was formerly the duty of the jury of the Manor Court to enquire for and fine *eves droppers*.—See John Wilkinson's *Method for the Keeping of a Court Leet*, 1638, p. 120; William Sheppard, *Court Keepers Guide*, 1650, p. 48; Giles Jacob, *Complete Court Keeper*, 1781, p. 34.

"Johannes Jonson (husbandman), Henricus Lucy, Radulphus Ormesbe, Johannes Hegge, Wilelmus Helyfeld, Ricardus Webster, sunt communes night stalkers & ewys *droppers* tempore incongruo in nocte."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Manor Roll*, 1493.

EAVINGS.—The eaves of a building.

A little mouse

Streight she presents on th' *evins* of the house.

Ogilby's *Æsop's Fables*, 1665, p. 187.

ED.—This termination of the preterite is often left out.

Maister R., when he was corrected, he alus stunt; but Maister J., oh, how he stamp.—*Winterton*.

EDDISH.—The grass that grows after the hay-crop is cut.

"The husbandmen or any others that are employed or concerned in loading the hay out of Humble Car shall not, with their cattle, willingly and wilfully eate up the *eddish* of the said meadow."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, in Stark's *Hist. of Gainsburgh*, p. 189.

"Twenty-one acres of *eddish* to be stocked with beast and sheep, until the 13th day of November next. Apply to S. Howard, Auctioneer, Kirton-in-Lindsey."—*Gainsburgh News*, 6th July, 1867.

"They had been kept upon the *eddish* or after-grass of lands, which in the same year had been mown."—Th. Bateman, *Treatise on Agistment Tiithe*, 1778, p. 15; Cf. Arthur Young, *Line. Agric.*, 1799, pp. 162, 164; Seebohm, *English Village Community*, pp. 377, 378, 379."

EEL-LEAP.—An eel-trap made of wicker-work. Mid. Eng. *lepe*, a basket. An engraving of an *eel-leap* is given in Seebohm's *English Village Community*, p. 152.

EEL-TRUNK.—A box with holes in it, in which eels are kept alive till wanted for the table.

E'EN (een).—Evening.

EEN, EES (een, eez), *s. pl.*—Eyes.

EFT.—A lizard or newt.

EFTER, *prep.*—(1) After.

(2) Engaged in doing.

I could tell what he was *efter*, though he kep' very squat.

(3) According to, in the manner of.

He said his peâce wo'd for wo'd *efter* th' book.

EFTERNOON.—Afternoon.

EGRIMONY.—Agrimony, used for making egrimony tea.

EH.—See A.

EH (ai), *interjec.*—Ah, oh.

Eh, but she was a bonny lass, th' flooer o' 'em all.

EIGHTEENER.—An eighteen-gallon cask.

ELATS (ee lats).—Exclamation used in setting dogs on anything. A contraction of "Heigh lads."

ELBOW.—(1) An angular turn in a bar of iron.

- (2) The conical hollow in the bottom of a wine-bottle. It is commonly believed that these hollows are formed by the glass blowers putting their *elbows* into the bottom of the bottle while the glass is soft.

ELBOW GREASE.—Energetic manual labour.

It's all reight noo, an' wants noht bud *elbow greäse* to mak' it trundle; said by a carpenter of a wheel-barrow which he had mended.

"It had no *elbow grease* bestowed on 't. Nec demorsos sapit unguis."—Adam Littleton, *Lat. Dict.*, 1735, *sub. voc.*

ELDER.—The udder of a cow, mare, or sheep.

Aw, Timothy, poor senseless cauves bunches the'r mothers' *elders*, but bairns like thee, it's the'r mothers' hearts thaay bunches.

ELDER-ROB.—A preserve made of *elder*-berries.

ELDIN, FIRE-ELDIN.—Wood for fires; small sticks for lighting fires.

You mun thank my laady for letting me gether th' *eldin* e' th woods.—*Scauby*, circa 1855.

It is n't fit for naaither hedge-staake nor *eldin*," said of something quite worthless.

Jewbilee-daay—doän't talk to me o' yer jewbileein'; what I saay is 'at ther's scoores o' foäks hed n't bread for the'r bairns, nor *fire-eldin* to keep 'em warm wi' last winter, an' mebbe thaay'll be e' that fix ageän when next cums. Why doänt thaay pot what thaay've scratted together e' th' bank e'steäd o' flingin' it awaays that fashion.—H. T. Bottesford, June, 1887.

"To blind Sutton wifæ for *elding*."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1648.

"*Eldin* & stocks & blocks, 10s.—*Inventory of Francis Gunnas of Keadby*, 1705.

A correspondent informs me that the word *eldin* may still be heard in the remoter nooks of Lancashire, and on the moorlands between Lancashire and Yorkshire.—Cf. *Notes and Queries*, iv. series, vol. xi., p. 454; Atkinson's *Cleveland Gloss.*, *sub. voc.*

ELEM (el·um).—The elm.

ELLER.—The elder.

I ewsed to hev a *eller* that grew white berries at th' Moors, bud it's deäd noo.

"Yt ys ordred that rone of thinhabytantes of the town of East-butterwycke shall cutt down nor gyt no *ellers*."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1556.

"Judas he iaped with iuwen siluer,
And sithen on an *eller* honged hym after."

Pier's Plowman, B. text, pass. 1, l. 68.

ELLER-PILE.—An arrow point made of elder, used by boys.

ELSIE, ELSEY.—Alice.

ELSIN.—A shoemaker's awl.

"*Elssen*, an aule, a shoemaker's aule."—Hexham, *Netherduytche Dictionarie*, 1660.

END.—(1) "Set my *end* in," *i.e.*, begin my sewing for me, is a common request of little girls of their mothers.

(2) "He duz n't care what *end* cums fo'st," *i.e.*, he is utterly careless or wasteful.

(3) Death.

It's no ewse mindin' what th' doctor says, I knaw it's cum'd for my *end*.—*Yaddethorpe*, January, 1887.

END, *v.*—(1) To spoil, to make an end of.

I ewsed to hev sum carved oāk pannils wi' men an' bo'ds on 'em, but th' bairns *ended* 'em all by makkin' rabbit-hooses on 'em.

(2) To "sit up on *end*" or "oher *end*," is to sit upright, as contrasted with lying down.

He hes not been oher *end* theäse three weäks, said of a person confined to bed.

(3) To commit suicide or kill one's self by drink or narcotics.

I knew he wodn't last long, but I did n't think he'd *end* his sen e' this how.

ENDARDS, *adv.*—Forward, onward.

Goä *endards*, sir, goä *endards*, said when one man gives place to another in entering a door.

ENDEAVOUR, *v.*—To work.

He's *endeavoured* for his livin' well; thaay saay he's saaved fifty pund.

ENDEAVOURING, *adj.*—Active, energetic.

I've been a real *endeavourin'* man all my life.

ENDLONG, *adv.* and *prep.*—Directly forward in the direction of a road, river, furrow, &c.

Go for'ads *endlong* an' you can't get oot o' th' roäd.

Th' ramper runs *endlong* stright awaay fra Appleby to Lincoln.

"Her walk was *endlong* Gretaside."—*Rokeby*, Note 3, B.

ENDS AND SIDES, ALL.—What he likes is to hev foäks waaitin' on him *all ends an' sides*, bud he weänt get it, fer doctor's said particler 'at he is n't to be incorriged e' thinkin' 'at noäbody hes n't noht to do bud run efter him.—*Bottesford, March*, 1887.

ENEW, *adj. pl.*—Enough, sufficient.

We've *enew* craws to stock Manby woods wi'.

ENGLISH.—Coloured snail shells, as distinguished from those nearly white. Coloured butterflies, as distinguished from white ones. A schoolboy's term. During the long war with France, children used to kill all the white butterflies they could find, looking on them as symbols of the French.

ENIF, *adj.*—(1) Enough.

We'd *enif* dry weather for oht last summer.

(2) Sufficiently cooked.

Gentlefoäks likes the'r meät rear, bud I like mine to be dun till it's *enif*. See ENEW.

ENJOY.—Endure.

She *enjoys* very bad health noo.—*Scotter*, 1884.

"My mother had *enjoyed* but a weak state of health some time before my father's death."—Will Stukeley, 1720, in *Mem. of Will Stukeley* (Surtees Soc.), vol. i., p 34.

ENOW.—In a short time, presently.

I'm just goin' across to th' Horn; I shall be by ageän *enow*.

ESH.—The ash.

There is a widespread opinion that if a man takes a newly cut *esh* plant not thicker than his thumb, he may lawfully beat his wife with it.

ESH, *v.*—To beat with an ash plant.

If we catch boys gettin' bod nests we *esh* 'em.—*Normanby*, July 25, 1877.

ESH-HOLT.—A small grove of ash trees.

ESH-KEYS.—The seed vessels of the ash.

ESSES, *s. pl.*—Links for traces in the form of the letter S.

"Jan. 20, 1881. 2 links & 3 hesses."—*Yaddlethorpe Blacksmith's Bill*.

ETTIDGE (et:ij.)—The same as EDDISH, q.v.

EVEN DOWN TO THE GROUND.—Upright, straightforward.

You maay believe ivry wo'd he says; he's a punct'al man, an' *ea'ven* doon to the grund as can be.

EVER AND A DAY, *adv.*—Always, for ever and ever.

"For *ever and a day*, Longum."—Adam Littleton, *Lat. Dict.*, ed. 1735, sub. voc.

EVER SO.—Very much.

She fret *ever soä* when Harry 'listed.

EVERY DAY LIKE, *adv.*—Constantly.

I see her o'must *ivery daay like*.

EVIL.—The King's evil.

EWSE.—See USE.

EWY (eut), *pt. t.*—Owed.

The pronunciation of the *ew* in *ewse*, *ewt* and *chewse*, varies between that of the *ew* in the word *news*, and a sound nearly approaching the German *ü*.

EXPECT, *v.*—Suppose, believe.

I *expect* that theä're's been a good deäl o' leein' o' boäth sides.

"Well, I *expect* I hev' han's, but I can't tell 'em by th' feälin'," said by a person whose hands were "perished" by cold.

EY, AY.—Yes, yea.

Ey is used more frequently than *yes* in answering a question affirmatively.

EYE (ei).—(1) A brood of pheasants.

(2) The bud in a tuber from which the stalks shoot.

(3) To put an eye into any kind of drink is to put a small quantity of spirit into it.

"It'll do . . . very well when I've just put an *eye* into it, and he took a flat bottle from his waistcoat pocket and poured the *eye* into his cup."—*Mabel Heron*, vol. iii., p. 13.

(4) The following rhyme is believed to indicate the character from the colour of the eyes—

"Blue *eye*, beauty ;
Black *eye*, steal pie ;
Grey *eye*, greedy-gut ;
Brown *eye*, love pie."

Another version runs—

"Black *eye*, beauty ;
Grey *eye*, greedy-gut ;
Eat all the pudding up."

EYE, *adv.*—Aye, yes.

"Did you voäte for th' school boärd ?" " *Eye*, all five for th' chech an' noht at all for th' chapil."

EYEABLE, *adj.*—Pleasant to look upon, sightly.

"There's a many things that's *eyeable*, but is n't tryable, or buyable ; but theäse things is *eyeable*, an' tryable, an' buyable an' all," said by a man selling ready-made clothes at Brigg Market, 1876.

EYES BIGGER THAN BELLY.—A person is said to have his "*eyes bigger then his belly*" who takes more food upon his plate than he can eat.

EYE SEEDS.—A plant whose seeds, if blown into the eye, are said to remove bits of dust, cinders, or insects that may have lodged therein. (Query what plant ?)

F

FAATHER (fey·hdhur).—Father.

FACE ACHE.—Tooth ache.

FACES, TO MAKE.—To distort the face.

Daughter: Oor Jim's *makkin' faaces*, muther.

Mother: Naay, bairn, thoo's leein'; it's nobut God as *maks faaces*. Jim, thoo bad lad, give oher; how should you feäl if th' Almighty was to fix you soä for iver? Thoo might be struck soä in a moment.

FACULTIES OF THE HEAD.—The brain, the intellectual faculties.

The doctor, he said, "Noo if you go on lettin' that gel study that a waay, you're doin' very wrong. You can do it if yē like, but I till yē it'll injure the *faculties of her heäd*."

FAD.—(1) One who troubles about insignificant matters. A man who busies himself about women's work.

(2) Any fancy about which a person unduly troubles himself.

FAG.—A parasitic insect, "a sheep *fag*."

FAG-END.—The end.

We'd scarce anything but th' *fag-end* o' a leg of mutton to dinner.

I was born at th' *fag-end* o' th' year, daay efter Christmas.

"The *fagge-end* of the House of Commons . . . passed a thing they call an Act."—Clement Walker, *Hist. of Indepency*, 1649, pt. xi., p. 215.

FAGGED, FAGGED OUT.—Wearied.

FAG-WATER.—A liquid used for killing *fags* on sheep. See FAG.

FAIR.—(1) Level, even.

Th' taable top duz n't stan' *fair*.

(2) Easy, plain.

Lincoln Minster's *fair* to see fra Barton Field.

(3) *adv.*—Easily.

We can see Kidby lamps very *fair* to-neet fra th' top o' Yalthrup Hill.

(4) A word frequently used as an intensitive.

Lops! why he's *fair* wick wi' 'em, an' he's that idled he weänt pick 'em off.

She was *fair* oher setten when she heärd her lad was run'd oher by th' traain.

FAIRING.—A present brought from a fair.

FAIRISH.—Fairly.

Oats was *fairish* to year, bud noht to swagger on; it's been oher dry for 'em.—*Gunness*, Dec., 1887.

FAIRY-PURSES.—A kind of fungus which grows on sandy land in Autumn, and is something like a cup or old-fashioned purse with small objects inside; probably *Nidularia Campanulata*.—See Britten & Holland's *Eng. Plant Names*.

FAIRY-RING.—A circle in the grass, believed to be made by fairies dancing thereon.

Eliza B., . . . a young woman once in the author's service, knew a woman, who was then dead, who said she had seen fairies dancing on Brumby Common. Eliza fully believed the story.

FALL.—A woman's veil.

FALL, THE.—The Autumn.

FALL, *v.*—(1) To get, to receive.

You neäd not good thȳ sen up o' them apples cumin', thoo'll *fall* noäne on 'em.

(2) To be obliged.

Mester's sent fer me, soä I shall *fall* to goä.

(3) Ought.

What time duz th' packit *fall* to cum?

FALL-DOOR.—A trap-door.

FALLED, *pp.*—Fallen.

Jim's *fall'd* doon an' ho'ten his sen.

FALLEN MEAT.—The flesh of an animal that has died a natural death.

FALLING EVIL, FALLING SICKNESS.—Epilepsy.

"To a pore woman that had the *fallying evell* iijd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1584.

FALLINGS, *s. pl.*—Fallen fruit.

"Ther's been a many *fallin's* in oor gardin thriff yisterdaays high wind."—*Bottesford*, September 28, 1875.

FALL OF TIMBER.—The quantity of timber felled at one time in a certain place.

FALL-OUT.—A quarrel.

FALL-OUT, *v.*—To quarrel.

FALL-TABLE.—A table with a falling leaf.

FALL TO PIECES.—To be delivered of a child.

She was to go to Ann weddin', bud as it's been putten off, braade o' me, she'll *fall to peäces* her sen afoore time cums.

FALL WI' BAIRN.—To become pregnant.

FALSE LINE.—A cord used in ploughing to hinder the fore-horse from going too far forward.

"Foure paire of *false* ranes & one old yate iis."—*Inventory of Will. Hatley of St. Neots, 1597.*

FALSE ROOF, FALSE LOFT.—That part of a house or other building between the ceilings of the uppermost rooms and the roof. It is often floored and made into a store-room.

"It (a barn) was thatcht and *false-lofted*."—*Diary of John Hobson (Surtees Soc.), p. 274.*

FAMBLING.—Eating without an appetite.

FANCY DOG.—A dog kept for pleasure not for use.

Sir Charles : "What sort of a dog was it?"

Defendant : "A *fancy dog*."

Petty Sessions Report, Gainsburgh Times, February 20, 1880.

FANNEL.—The *fanon* or maniple; one of the ecclesiastical vestments in use before the reformation (obsolete.)

"Wintertonne . . . one old vestment, one amys, one corporaxe, one *fannel*."—1566, *Linc. Ch. Goods*, p. 164.

"Wrought in the Isle of Axholme . . . one amis, one albe, a stole, a belt, a *ffannel*, a corporax."—*Ibid*, p. 169.

FAR AWAY.—By a long way.

He beäts him *far awaay*.

My coo's better then thine *far awaay*.

FARDEN (faad'en).—A farthing.

FARE, *v.*—To get on; used of the manner of living, as regards animal enjoyments.

Well, an' hoo did ta cum on then? Oh, fo'st raate; I *fared* very well, I can tell the.

FAR END.—Extremity, conclusion.

The *far end* on it 'll be he'll get his sen sent to Ketton.

Lady (addressing a child with a packet of sweetmeats in her hand) : So you've been getting some goodies, have you, Mary?

Child : Why, yes, I hev, if you must be gettin' to know the *far end* o' things.

FAR ENIF.—Far out of the way.

Th' parson's alus clartin' about oor hoose, I wish he was *far enif*.

FARISH ON (far, with the suffix-*ish*), *adj.*—Well advanced, far on in years, or with an undertaking or a journey.

He must be *farish on* by this time; I know he was born afore th' eäghteen hundreds cum in.

He's *farish on* his waay by noo; I should saay he'll be 'e Lunnon by three o'clock.

FARMER.—A jesting name for a toad.

FARMER'S FRIEND.—A material used for dressing seed-wheat to hinder the smut.

FARNAL.—For *infernal*.

What a *farnal* leär thoo art.

FAR SIDE.—The furthest part of anything—as of a room, field, close, parish, or what not.

He's goän to live reight o' th' *far side* o' 'Merica.—30th June, 1886.

FARWELTED, FARWELTERED, *adj.*—Overthrown; said of sheep.

FASHED, *adj.*—(1) Weary.

(2) Troubled in mind.

FASSENS TUESDAY.—Shrove Tuesday.

FAST, *adj.*—(1) Costive.

(2) In difficulties.

FAST ENIF, *adv.*—Easily.

You see, sir, I could ha' hed him *fast enif* if I'd hed a mind, but then I liked this here chap I'm talkin' on better, and so you see . . .

FASTEN PENNY.—Money given by the master to fasten a bargain on hiring a servant.

"To Mauger for a *festynpenny* iiijd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1573.

FAT.—A vat.

FAT, *v.*—To fatten.

I shall *fat* all them beäs, an' hev 'em off afore Jenuerry puts in.

FAT-HEN.—A weed growing among corn and on the sides of dung-hills.—*Chenopodium album*.

FATHER, *v.*—(1) To swear to the paternity of an illegitimate child before the justices of the peace.

She *faathered* bairn upo' . . . Foäks duz saay 'at . . . gev her a ten-pund noäte not to *faather* it upo' him.

(2) To ascribe, to impute.

When lees is goin' about it's eäsy to *feyther* 'em to th' wrong mooth.

FAT I' TH' FIRE, TO HAVE THE.—To get into trouble ; to make trouble.

FATNESS.—(1) Grease.

(2) Condition, richness, applied to land.

If he nobbut graws plenty o' taaties he'll soon tak th' *fatness* oot on it.

FAUCET.—The outer part of a wooden tap used for drawing off the liquor from a brewing-tub. The interior part or screw is called the spicket.

Ira was a straange man for romancin' in his talk. One daay he prickt his sen oher th' finger a little dearie bit, you could hardlins see it, an' up he cums to me an' says, "I've prickt my sen while blud flew oot like a spicket and *faucet*, and bled a piggin full."

FAUSE, *adj.*—Cunning ; often used in a good sense.

Yon little tarrier o' yours is as wick as a fleä, an' as *fause* as a fox ; ther' is n't noä gettin' shut on him when he thinks he wants to goä wi yě.

FAUT.—(1) Fault.

"Most curious of all is the fate of the word *fault*. In O. F. and M. E. it is always *faute*, but the sixteenth century turned it into F. *faulte*, E. *fault*, by the insertion of *l*. For all that, the *l* often remained mute, so that even as late as the time of Pope it was still mute for him, as is shewn by his rhyming it with *ought* (Eloisa to Abilard, 185. Essay on Man, i. 69) ; with *thought* (Essay on Criticism, 422. Moral Essays, Ep. ii. 73) ; and with *taught* (Moral Essays, Ep. ii. 212). But the persistent presentation of the letter *l* to the eye has prevailed at last, and we now invariably sound it in English, whilst in French it has become *faute* once more. The object no doubt was to inform us that the F. *faute* is ultimately derived from Latin *fallere* ; but this does not seem so far beyond the scope of human intelligence that so much pains need have been taken to record its discovery."—W. W. Skeat, *Principles of Eng. Etymology*, 1887, p. 325.

(2) A decayed place in timber ; a place where the scar of a severed branch has been covered by newly grown wood.

(3) A perpendicular deposit of sand in a bed of clay.

FAVOUR, *v.*—To resemble.

Mary's bairn *faavours* Bill a deäl.

FEARD, *pp.*—Afraid.

Silly bairn he's *feard* to go thrif th' chech yard i' th' daay leet.

FEARFUL, *adj.*—A strong superlative.

Ther's a *fearful* lot o' apples to year.

FEARNS, *sb. pl.*—Ferns, bracken.—SCOTTON.

FEARSOME.—Terrible.

FEAT, *adj.*—(1) Having skill, or tact.

He's a *feät* hand at oht.

(2) Active, good-looking, tidy, plentiful.

She's a *feät*-lookin' lass.

Ther's a *feätish* crop o' pears upo' that tree.

When King George the Fourth passed through Yorkshire, a man who had travelled some distance to see his Majesty went home and said,

"Thaay be *feätish* leärs e' Swillin'ton; thaay tell'd me 'at King's Arms was a lion and a unicorn, and blow me if thaay ar'nt just saame as mine."

"And look how well my garments sit upon me;

Much *feater* than before."—*The Tempest*, Act ii., sc. i.

FEATHER.—A linch-pin; a pin used to keep machinery tight.

"To Watter Smythe for mendyng of the *fethers* and wedgis about the trinitie bell, xvij^d."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, 1566.

FEATHER-POKE.—When it snows we say, "Th' ohd woman is shakkin' her *feather poäke*."

Clare alludes in his *Shepherd's Calendar* to the belief on which this saying has been founded:—

"And some to view the winter weathers,
Climb up the window-seat with glee,
Likening the snow to falling *feathers*,
In fancy's infant extasy;
Laughing with superstitious love,
O'er visions wild that youth supplies,
Of people pulling geese above,
And keeping Christmas in the skies."—p. 97.

FEATLY.—Neatly; dexterously.

FEBRUARY.—"*February* fill-dyke, March muck it oot ageän;" that is, in *February* the dykes are filled with snow, rain comes in March and "mucks them oot."

"*February* fill-dyke,
Be it black or be it white."

That is, there will be much downfall in *February* either of rain or snow.

FEED, *v.*—(1) To fatten.

He *feäds* five and twenty steers every summer.

(2) To grow fat.

Duzn't he *feäd* just! He ewsed to be th' sparest lad e' th' toon, an' noo he weighs nineteen stoän.

(3) To graze.

I doän't know which o' them two gress peäces I shall *feäd* to year, and I o'must think it 'll be th' hoäm cloäs.—*Bottesford*, March 7, 1888.

"Land that is *fed* in common by the parish."—*Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

FEEDER.—(1) A cloth used to keep the clothes of infants clean while they are being fed.

(2) A pinafore.

FEEL.—Feeling.

A straange queer *feäl* alus cums oher me when I see a toäd ; I durstn't handle one at noht.

FEETINGS, *s. pl.*—Stocking feet.

FEFTED, *v.*—Enfeoffed (obsolescent).

FEIGH, FEY, *v.*—To clean out a drain, gutter, or sess-pool.

George Todd is *feighing* oot the sink-hoäle.

"To John Lavghton, in harvest, for *feighinge* the milne becke."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1582.

FEIGHT.—A fight.

FEIGHT, *v. (fait)*.—(1) To fight.

(2) To beat, when the person beaten has no thought of resistance.

I shan't let oor Bob goä to school noö moore ; th' maaster *feights* th' bairns.

FEIGHTIN' IT SEN.—An infant is said to have been *feightin'* *it sen* when it has scratched or bruised itself.

FELFS.—The curved pieces of wood which form the outer part of a wheel.

FELL.—The skin of an animal after it has been removed from the body.

"I wad hae had you, flesh and *fell*."—*Battle of Otterburne*, Aytoun, *Battles of Scotl.*, vol. i., p. 14.

"In the slaughter-house of *felles*, *v.*"—*Sheep Bill of Sir John Spencer*, 1580, in *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, vol. i., p. 37. The editor says that these *felles* are I suppose fleeces. This is clearly an error.

FELL, *adj.*—Fatal, deadly, savage, fierce.

I shall look as *fell* as a bull at Scawby man next time he cums.—*Bottesford*, 1887.

It's a very *fell* complaaint.

"He hath made his gentle father the *fellest* man in the world."—*Bernard, Terence*, 382.

"Bees is as *fell* as owt."—*Tennyson, Northern Farmer*, No. 2.

FELL, *v.*—To cause to fall ; commonly confined to felling timber, knocking down one you have a quarrel with, and the killing of oxen.

FELLING AXE.—An axe with a long and narrow head used for *felling* trees.

FELLOE.—The pieces of wood which form the rim a of wheel are called *felloes*. There are six of them in a common cart-wheel of twelve spokes, but seven if the wheel have fourteen spokes.

FELLON.—(1) A whitlow.

(2) A disease in cattle.

FELLOW-FOND, *adj.*—Amorous; said of women.

FELTER, *v.*—To entangle.

FELTERIC.—A disease in horses.

FEND, *v.*—To support.

Noht bud a few rabbits can *fend* o' Alkborough hill sides e' a dry time.

"The Otterburn is a bonnie burn,
'Tis pleasant there to be;
But there is nought at Otterburn
To *fend* my men and me."

Battle of Otterburn, Aytoun Ballads of Scotl.,
vol. i., p. 15.

FEND AND PROVE, *v.*—To argue; to endeavour to prove or disprove.

I niver goã near hand him at 'lection times, he's alus *fendin'* an' *provin'* about Mr. Gladstone. Said of the author July 1, 1886.

"To *fend and prove*," *i.e.*, to wrangle vitilitigo, altercor.—Adam Littleton's *Lat. Dict.*, 1735, *sub. voc.*

FEND FOR ONE'S SELF.—To provide for one's self; to be dependent on no one.

He's *fended for his sen sin'* he was sixteen year ohd.

"Peter's children went out one by one into the world to *fend for themselves*."—Laurence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, vol. i., p. 34.

FENIAN.—This word, though usually employed in its current modern sense, is by mental confusion sometimes used for *fiend*.

Them ohd hens set on poor bo'd like a pack o' *Fenians*.—*Bottesford*, 1887.

FENT.—(1) A remnant of cloth.

(2) The binding of a woman's dress.

FERMEL.—Formal.

She dress'd her girls so plaain an' *fermal*.

FERRER.—A cask having iron hoops.

FERRET, *v.*—To worry.

Mr. C. he puts his heä oher th' pew top, an' he says
 "Mr. S. is deäð." He meant it well, but I was soä on it
 'at I hed n't been to see him, I felt quite upset; it *ferretted* me all
 chapil-time.

FEST.—Fasten-penny, *q.v.*

FETCH.—A dodge.

He goäs reg'lar to chech an' chapil, that's a *fetch* o' his to mak
 foäks believe in him.

FETCH, *v.*—(1) To give.

He *fetch'd* him a clink oher th' side o' th' heäð.

(2) To draw the breath with difficulty.

I could tell ther was sum'ut bad th' matter, he *fetch'd* so.

FETCH OFF, *v.*—To cause to come off.

This damp weather hes *fetch'd* all th' paaper off o' th' parlour walls.

FETTLE.—Condition, order.

His land's alus e' good *fettle*, let seäsons cum what thaay've a mind.
 How are you to-daay, Mary? Oh, I'm nobbut e' poor *fettle* thenk
 you."

FETTLE, FETTLE UP, *v.*—To furbish, put in order, make
 cleän, make tidy, repair.

We mun hev oor plaace *fettled up* afoore th' feäst.

"Then John bent up his long bende-bowe,
 And *fetteled* him to shoote."

Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne, l. 65.

FETTLE STRAP.—The strap which sustains a pannier.

FEW.—See GOOD FEW.

FEY.—See FEIGH.

FEZZAN (*fez·n*).—A pheasant.

FEZZON ON, *v.*—To seize with violence, as a dog seizes a
 rat.

FIDDLE, *v.*—(1) To touch or handle anything in a purposeless
 way.

(2) To *fiddle* on the right or the wrong string is to say some-
 thing very appropriate, or very much the reverse.

"He's hing'd his *fiddle* up o' th' door-sneck," means that he is in a
 very bad temper.

He can tell sum reäl good taales when he's upo' his roonds, bud
 ther's them 'at knaws says he alus *hangs up fiddle* when he gets hoäm.

FIDDLE ABOUT, *v.*—To waste time.

Them men we send to Parliament *fiddles about* wi' Bradlaugh an' Ireland esteäd o' gettin' on wi' business.

FIDDLE-FADDLE.—Nonsense.

FIDDLERS'-MONEY.—Groats, threepenny pieces, pennies, half-pence, and farthings, small change such as is given to wandering musicians.

FIDDLES.—Water-figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*, the stalks of which children rub together for the sake of producing a squeaking sound, which they think musical.

FIDDLESTICKS.—Interjection, expressive of contemptuous unbelief.

Maid Servant : Oh, m'm, I've just seen Mrs. Slarum up o' th' cheäse-chamber steps.

Mistress : *Fiddlesticks* ! It 's a bag of bread meäl.—*Northorpe, circa 1815.*

FID FAD, *v.*—To waste time.

She's alus *fid-faddin'* efter th' chaps e'steäd o' mindin' her wark.

FIDGETS.—(1) A tingling sensation in the limbs.

(2) A *fidgety* person.

FIECE (fees), *adj.*—Fierce.

FIELD.—(1) The correct meaning is unenclosed land under plough, as *Haxey Field*, *Scotton Field*.

(2) In common speech it now is often used for Close, *q.v.*

FIERCE, *adj.*—(1) Pleasurably excited.

Thoo's fine an' *fierce* oher that bairn o' thine, Mary.

(2) Eager ; impetuous.

If thoo's soä *fierce* oher thȳ wark e' th' mornin', thoo'll be daul'd oot afoore neet.

FIGUREIN'.—Arithmetic.

He's to noä moore ewse at *figurein'* then a bee-skep is to plug a bung-hoäle."—*Wroot, 1878.*

FILLERS IN.—Small stones in the inside of a rubble wall.

FILLY-TAILS. — Greymare-tails ; long clouds, which are believed to presage wind. See HEN-SCRATTINS.

FILTH.—Parasites which infest men, animals and vegetables in great numbers.

Roäse-treäs is cuver'd wi' *filth* to-year.

FILTHY.—Infested with parasites.

FIMBLE-HEMP.—*i.e.*, *Female hemp*, but really the male plant.
See CARL HEMP.

FINAKIN (*fin.ukin*), *adj.*—Giving much attention to small matters.

He's a very good soort on a man, but he hes such *finakin'* waays I can't live wi' him.

FĪND (with *i* short).—Find.

FIND HIM OUT.—That is, retribution will follow.

It's a scan'lous thing; but niver fear you waaait a bit, it'll *fīnd him oot*

FIND HIMSELF.—A servant *finds himself* when he provides his own food and lodging.

"By husbandry of such as God her sent,
She *found herself* & eke her daughters two."

Chaucer, *Nounes Priestes Tale*, l. 9.

FINELY, *adv.*—Healthily, successfully, rapidly.

Thaay're gettin' on *finely* wi' diggin' iron-stoän at Frodingham.

FINGERS AND TOES.—A disease in turnips caused by a small insect piercing the tap-root and causing it to branch, producing instead of a bulb something not very much unlike human *fingers and toes*.

"They complain much of the distemper called *fingers and toes*; the roots, instead of swelling, running into strings of that form, and rot and come to nothing."—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 136.

"Turnips are not much sown on account of their liability to produce *fingers and toes*."—J. A. Clarke, *Farming in Lincolnshire*, 1852, p. 102. Spence's *Observations on the Disease in Turnips called Fingers and Toes*, Hull, 1812, is referred to in Kirby and Spence's *Introduc. to Entomology*, vi. ed., vol. i., p. 154. Cf. Fred James Lloyd, *Science of Agriculture*, 1844, p. 257. See CLUB.

FINGER STALL.—A rim of metal worn by women on the finger to hinder thread from cutting in sewing. See HOVEL, HUT.

FIRE, THE.—*Syphilis*.

FIRE, BACK.—(1) The iron or brick-work at the back of a fire-grate.

(2) The back part of a fire, or the fire generally.

It's good to noht at all; you may fling it upo' th' *fire back*.

FIRE-BAUK.—The beam in the front of an open chimney on which the wall is built.

FIREBOOT.—The right to take wood for burning.

"12 carect. subbosci pro le heybote et octo focal. pro fyrbot."—*Lease of the Manor of Scotter*, 1484.

"To have, perceive, and take in and upon the aforesaid premises sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, *fireboot*."—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716; Cf. *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 443; *Scroggs' Practice of Courts Leet and Courts Baron*, p. 208.

FIRE-ELDEN.—See **ELDIN**.

FIRE-KIN'LIN.—See **KIN'LIN**.

FIRE-POTTER.—A fire-poker.

FIRE-SCONCE.—(1) An iron basket used for containing a fire out of doors.

(2) A fire-screen. See *Notes and Queries*, V^s, vol. ii., p. 207.

FIRE-STEAD.—(1) A fire-place.

(2) A place where a fire is made out of doors.

FIRING.—Fuel.

FIRING-IRON.—An instrument with which horses are fired.

FIRM.—A form, a bench.

Draw th' *firm* to, lads, an' let's hev wer suppers.

"Item, two *firmes*, iiij^s."—*Inventory of Sir William Fairfax of Gillenge*, 1594, in *Archæologia*, vol. xlviii., p. 125.

FIRST AND LAST.—The sign of a public-house at Kirton-in-Lindsey, near the railway station. It is believed that this sign originated with the introduction of railways.

FIRST BEGINNING.—The beginning.

Th' *fo'st* beginning of the row was sum'ut 'at happen'd at Gaainsb'r.

FIRST BLUSH.—The first impression.

At th' *first blush* I thoht it was a lee, but I soon fun oot it was all trew enif.

FIRST END.—The beginning of a thing.

It's at th' *fo'st end* o' th' book.

FIRST OFF.—The beginning of any business.

At th' *fo'st off* he did middlin' well, bud in a bit he taaper'd off to noht at all.

FISH.—A small silvery insect, probably in a larval state, which eats wood, paper, and parchment.

Me an' my lad hed to shift a lot o' ohd paapers an' things at . . . , an' we fun' th' *fishes* hed eäten an' spoilt lots on 'em.

FIT, *adj.*—In a *fit* condition for anything; ready, ripe, cooked.

My heä aches *fit* to split.

Is them caäkes *fit*?

Corn'll be *fit* in anuther weäk if it hohds warm.

I'm *fit* to faaint.

I'm *fit* to think it'll raäin though th' glass keäps steady.

"So they were all *fit* to go together by the ears."—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), p. 10.

FIT, *v.*—(1) To suit.

I wo'd n't leäve here at noht, I'm just *fitted* wheäre I am.

(2) Fought.

FITTING, *adj.*—Properly, orderly, modest.

It is n't *fittin'* for a yung woman to be walkin' oot wi' a yung man unless thaay be reg'lar sweäthearts.

FITTY, FITTIES.—The outmarsh, or land lying between the sea or Humber and the bank, generally intersected by numerous reticulating creeks.

FIVE-LEAVED GRASS.—*Potentilla reptans*.

FIX, *v.*—To arrange, to appoint.

I've *fixed* dinner for one o'clock.

FIXED OFF, TO BE.—To be furnished with, or attached to something which is very inconvenient, disagreeable, or painful.

If you was *fixed off*, Mr. Peäcock, wi' a wife such as I've gotten, I maake noä doot you'd leather her sumtimes.—*Messingham*, May, 1875.

FIXINGS.—Arrangements, embellishments, trimmings, as the *fixings* for a Church opening, or of a dinner table.

FIXMENT.—(1) A dilemma.

(2) A contemptuous term for any construction that will not act or acts very badly.

Squire Heäla' hed a thing for catchin' th' flees 'at eäts yung to'nups. Such 'n a *fixment* as you niver seed. It was to noä ewse at all.

(3) The furniture of a house.

"Completely swallowed up the whole of his little *fixment*."—*Stamford Mercury*, August 20, 1875.

FIXMENTS.—The tools of a workman.

FIZGIG.—An ugly woman; a woman dressed in a strange or unbecoming manner.

FIZOG, *lit.*—Physiognomy; the face.

FIZZLE-FARTING JOB.—Tedious and unprofitable labour.

FIZZLE-UP, *v.*—To be sharp, lively. Boys playing at taw (q.v.), one says to another “cum, *fizzle-up*.”

FLABBERGASTER, *v.*—To astonish.

FLACKER, *v.*—(1) To throb, to flutter.

Well R . . . how is your wife's foot? Why m'm, it seäm'd a deäl better, but last neet she said 'at it *flacker'd* sorely.”

(2) To hesitate.

FLACKET.—A little barrel or a leather bottle shaped like one used by harvest men for beer.

“vj lether *flacketts*.”—*Inventory of John Nevill of Faldingworth*, 1590.

FLAG, *v.*—To pave with *flags*.

FLAGS, *s. pl.*—(1) Stone slabs used for paving footways, &c.

(2) The footways so paved.

(3) The iris, or fleur-de-lys, sword-grass, reeds, and other such-like plants which grow in or near water.

“There are 100 swathes of marish grasse and *flaggs* in the West Carr.”—*Norden's Survey of the Manor of Kirton in Lindsey*, 1616, p. 22.

FLAKE.—A fence-hurdle. See FLEAK.

FLAM.—A falsehood told in jest.

FLAMMATION.—Inflammation.

FLANDERS CHEST (obsolete).—Chests so named are common in wills and inventories.

“Lego Roberto filio meo, meam optimam ollam eneam & meam optimam patillam eneam & unam mensam *flandrensem* & meam optimam cistam *flandrensem*.”—*Will of William Blyton of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1507.

“One oke pannell *chiste*, one *fflaunders chist*.”—*Inventory of Thomas Teanby of Barton-on-Humber*, 1652.

It is probable that *flanders* does not in all cases indicate that these *chests* were of Flemish manufacture, but only that they were carved, or otherwise ornamented, after the manner of the Flemings.

FLAP.—An instrument with which butchers kill flies. A “Wapfly,” q.v.

“Seek a defence,

In the great shambles, from the butcher's *flap*,
That kills whole hundreds like a thunder-clap.”

John Ogilby, *Fables of Æsop*, 1665, p. 80.

FLAP, *v.*—(1) To throw down any flat thing in such a way as to make a noise.

He *flapped* th' newspaaper doon upo' th' floor.

(2) To crush, to rumple.

“The maid out of hope to please her went to bed, leaving the ruffle *flapt* together as her mistress had stamped it.”—*Richard Culmer, Cathedral Newses from Canterbury*, 1644, p. 5.

FLAP-JACK.—A pancake.

"Puddings and *flap-jacks*"—*Pericles*, Act ii., sc. 1.

FLASH.—A sheet of shallow water. There is a mere called Ferry *Flash*, near Hardwick Hill.

FLASKER, *v.*—To flutter as a bird.

FLAWPS.—An idle person.

FLAWPY, *adj.*—Idle, foolish.

FLAXMEN.—(1) Persons who rent land for a single season for the purpose of growing flax.

"Let it to *flaxmen* at £3 or £4 per acre."—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 197.

(2) Men who work flax. See LINEMAN.

FLEABANE.—*Erigeron acris*; it is believed to kill or drive away fleas.

FLEA-BITE.—Some trouble, accident, or misfortune which is of but slight consequence.

He lost five pund wi' th' job, but that's nobbud a *fleä-bite* to a man like him.

She alus hes such eäsy times when she gets her bed, why it's nobbud like a *fleä-bite* to her.

FLEAK.—A hurdle of woven twigs, commonly hazel. The difference between a tray (q.v.) and a *fleäk* is that the former is made of wooden bars mortised into the heads, and the latter of wicker-work. The distinction is old.

We find in the *Louth Churchwarden's Account*, 1505, "traas and *flehys*," spoken of as separate things, vol. i., p. 113. See FLAKE.

FLEAM.—(1) An instrument for bleeding horses. See BLOODING-IRON.

(2) Phlegm.

FLECK.—A spot, commonly a large and irregular one.

Them harvist-bugs hes maade big *flecks* cum oot all oher my airms. Th' feäver broht oot red *flecks* all oher his body.

It's a han'sum chimla'-peäce, back marble wi' yalla' *flecks* in it.

FLECK, *v.*—(1) To spot, to be spotted.

Mind you doänt *fleck* th' paaper upo' th' wall wi' that whitenin'.

A woman describing a damask table-cloth with a cloud-like ornament in it said, "ther' was noä pattern but it was *fleck'd* all oher.

Was that Mr. Fox's bull 'at brok into th' Well-Yard? Ey, if it wer a red-*fleck'd* un; if it wer a white poll'd un it wod be Gibson Slightholm's.

"To Wylliam Baynton, sone of John Baynton, one *flekyd* qwee."—*Will of William Ranard, of Appleby, 1542.*

"The horse eke that his yeman rode upon,
So swatte, that unnethes might he gon.
About the peytrel stode the fome ful hie,
He was of fome as *flecked* as a pie."

Chaucer, *The Canones Yemannes Tale Prol.*

(2) To blō into fragments. A term used in shooting.

That bod's *fleck'd* all to peāces.

(3) To flutter, to throb.

My thumb, I knew it was getherin' it *fleck'd* soā.

FLEE.—(1) A Fly. Scawby feast is held in October. The reason why flies disappear at this time is because they are all made into pies for that festival.

(2) The *flee* signifies the turnip-fly, a small beetle which does much damage to the young turnips as soon as they come up.

"The turnip fly is a little jumping beetle, *Haltica Nemorum*, sometimes also the allied species, *Haltica Concinna*."—Kirby and Spence, *Introduc. to Entomology*, Sixth Ed., vol. i., p. 153.

FLEE-BLAWN.—(1) *Fly-blown*.

(2) Damaged in character.

He was a fool to marry a *flee-blawn* bitch like that.

FLEER.—A mock; a jibe.

She's niver reight bud when she's flingin' oot her *fleers* at sum on us.

FLEER, *v.*—To mock, to jibe at.

"Shall we suffer him to get away so much money from vs, to *fleer* & geere at vs in euery corner?"—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 424.

FLEET.—A drain.

"A new and sufficient head like unto Stockwith new *fleet* shall [be] made and lade there."—*Sewers Inquisition*, 1583, p. 8.

There is a drain called the *Fleet*-dyke at Salt-*fleetby*. Compare *Fleet* Street in London, which is so called from the *Fleet* Ditch.

FLEET-HOLE.—A hole or hollow left by a drain having been diverted, or a bank having broken and washed away the soil.

"The West channel would then naturally warp up, and leave what is usually termed in such cases a *fleet hole*."—Stonehouse, *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, p. 263.

"The inhabitants of Essex have a particular way of draining lands in such grounds as lye below the high-water, and somewhat above the low-water mark, that have land-floods or *fleets* running thro' them, which make a kind of small creek."—*Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726, *sub voce Drains*.

FLESH.—Flesh-meat; butchers'-meat as distinguished from bacon.

FLESHER.—A butcher (obsolete).

"And Volero, the *flesher*, his cleaver in his hand."

Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome, Virginia*.

FLESH-FLY.—The common blue-bottle.

FLESH-RENT.—Laceration of muscular fibres from a strain.

FLICK.—A flitch of bacon.

A child coming late to Winterton school, on being asked by her teacher whether she could not have looked at the clock, replied, "Pleäs' m'm, muther hes hing'd a *flick* o' baacon afoore it."

FLICK, *v.*—To lash very slightly with a whip.

Flick that theäre cleg fra off Ranger heäd.

It's that hot I'm oher idled to *flick* flees awaay fra my meät.—
July 4, 1886.

FLIG'D (figd), *pp.*—Fledged, said of young birds.

FLIG'D FLYERS.—See BARE-BUBS.

FLING, *v.*—To throw aside.

It's a curus thing, whatsoever soort on a hoss ohd Potter got, it was sewer to *fling* him upo' a Tuesda' cummin' fra Gaainsbr' Markit. He could sit a hoss well enif at uther times; I can't tell what was meänt on it.—*Northorpe*, 1848.

FLING OUT, *v.*—To kick, said of horses.

FLING UP.—(1) To repudiate a bargain.

(2) To cast upon a person odium for long past errors.

It's not fair to *fling up* at th' ohd man what he said oher fifty year sin'.

(3) To vomit.

FLIPE.—(1) A flap.

(2) The brim of a hat.

(3) The tail or lap of a coat.

FLIT, *v.*—To remove from one house, or place, to another.

Upo' th' eäst side o' th' Trent sarvants *flits* the'r places at Maay-da'-time, but e' th' Isle it's at Martlemas.

"It was a goodly heape for to behould,

And spake the praises of the workman's witt :

But full great pittie, that so fair a mould

Did on so weak foundation ever sitt :

For on a sandie hill, that still did *flitt*

And fall away, it mounted was full hie."

Spencer, *Faerie Queene*, Book I., c. iv., st. 5.

FLITE, *v.*—To mock, to sneer at.

I niver pass her but she *flites* me wi' sum slither or anuther.

Bernard uses *flite* in a somewhat different sense.

"Jurgavit cum eo. He did *flite* or chide with him."—*Terence*, p. 79.

FLITTER-MOUSE.—A bat.

FLOCK-BED.—A bed stuffed with tailors' clippings—that is, bits of waste cloth. A wool *flock-bed* is one stuffed with locks (q.v.)

FLODGE.—A puddle.

"He himself saw and beheld, in all the gutters and rivulets of water in the streets, and in the *floodges*, great quantities of little young jacks, or pickerels."—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), p. 81.

"Here and there miniature lakes, which we, Lincolnshire men, call *floodges*, stretched across the whole path."—*Ralph Skerlaugh*, vol. i., p. 195.

FLOES (floaz).—Great sheets of ice in the Trent and Humber.

FLOOD.—The tide.

FLOOD O, FLOOD A HOY, *interj.*—Exclamation on the appearance of the tide in the Trent.

FLOOR.—(1) A measure of capacity used in earthwork; 400 cubic feet.

(2) Anything level and flat whereon a person or thing stands—as the ground, a road, the bottom of a cart.

If ta' duz n't mind thoo'll hev that theäre furk up o' th' *floor*; that is, will drop it from a stack upon the ground.

FLOOR, *v.*—(1) To knock down.

(2) To overcome an argument.

FLOORER.—(1) A blow that knocks a person down.

(2) A convincing argument.

I heärd him speak at Messingham o' Frida', an' I says efter I cum'd awaay, "Well, this is a *floover* for them blews."—July 4, 1886.

FLOP.—A sound like liquid jerked in a cask; the sound that a flat body makes when falling into water; the dull noise made by a heavy body, such as a sack of corn, or a fat man, falling from a considerable height.

Th' tenter hook brok', an' th' ham fell doon wi' a greät *flop* up o' th' floor an' crack'd th' plaaster.

FLOT, *v.*—To fidget, as a horse does that is kept waiting.

She'd be a good little mare if she didn't *flot* soä at startin'

FLOUR-BALLS.—A kind of potatoe.

FLOUT.—Perhaps the same as FLEET.

"One sewer in Scotter Ings at the ould *flout* shall be sufficiently diked."—*Sewers Inquisition*, 1583, p. 8.

FLOUTER (flout·ur).—A flutter.

I was in a *flouter* when I heärd that th' bank hed brok'.

FLOUTER, *v.*—To flutter.

FLOWERING, FLOWERS.—The paste ornaments on the crust of a raised pie.—*Ashby*, December 4, 1874.

FLOWER PLANTS.—Domesticated flowering plants in house or garden.

I ax'd him if he could seä *floer-plants* i' winda', an' he said, "Noä," soä I expect he hes n't reight ewse o' his ees yit.—*M. T.*, 1886.

FLUKES, *s. pl.*—(1) Hydatids. Animals of a bladder-like shape found in the livers of rotten sheep.

(2) Large maggots.

(3) A kind of potato. The variety and the name are said to have originated in Lancashire.

FLUMMOXED, *pp.*—Defeated in argument.

FLUSH, *v.*—(1) To cause to grow.

This sup o' raain hes *flush'd* th' gress nistly.

(2) To disturb, to frighten game or vermin.

Joseph Jackson *flush'd* eäghty-three rats oot on one stack.

(3) To clear a drain by holding up the water and then letting it go with a rush.

FLUSH OF MONEY.—Having plenty of money at command.

He's gotten a big property, bud he is n't very *flush of money*.

"When thus the knight was *flush of money*."—Edw. Ward, *Don Quixote*, 1711, vol. i., p. 261.

FLUSH WI', FLUSH BY.—Even with.

Watter was *flush* by th' bank top; if ony moore raain hed cum'd it wo'd ha' been oher.

FLUSKER.—(1) A flutter; a fuss, a bustle.

She was in a biggish *flusker* when she fun' that the'r landlord was cumin' to see 'em.

(2) The noise that a bird, more especially one of the larger sorts, makes in rising for flight,

FLUSKER, *v.*—To fluster.

You moän't *flusker* them hens doon noo that thaay're goän to bed
if ta' duz thaay'll lose ther sens.

"Not a sound was there heard, save a blackbird or thrush,
That startled from sleep, *flusker'd* out of a bush."

John Clare, *Crazy Nell*.

FLUTHER.—(1) To fly out in a disorderly manner, used in
relation to birds and featherlike objects.

(2) To flurry.

FLY.—The turnip-fly.

FLY-BE-SKY.—A gaudily dressed woman.

She was ribbins an' floonces fra heäd to fut when she run'd awaay wi'
another woman husband. I says it's abargans what end cums fo'st to a
fly-be-sky like that.—June, 1886.

FLYER.—The fan-wheel of a wind-mill, that turns the sails to
the wind. The part of a spinning-wheel armed with hooks,
used for guiding the thread to the twill or spool.

FLYING-HORSE SOVEREIGNS.—Sovereigns with the
Saint George and the Dragon on the reverse.

FOÄK, FOÄKS.—Folk, folks.

Foäk is occasionally heard, but *foäks* is the usual form, being always
used in phrases equivalent to "they say."

Them is queer *foäks* at . . . an' noä mistaake!

Foäks says 'at goodness brings it awn reward, bud I saay bad uns
hes best time on it here onywaays.

FOAL FOOT.—Colts' foot, *tussilago farfara*.

Robert Burton enumerates "*foalefoot*" among plants good for the
lungs.—*Anat. Mel.*, 1624, p. 300.

FOAST (foast), *pp.*—Forced.

FODDER.—A certain weight of lead; Cf. E.D.S., Gl. B. 9,
Bailey *Dict.*, ed. 1749, sub voc., *Archæologia*, vol. v., p. 374.

FODDIN, FODDUN.—Contraction of the Christian name
Ferdinand.

Foddin Moody ewsed moästlins to buy Mr. Peäcock-line.

FOG.—(1) The rough coarse grass which is found in pastures
in the spring, which cattle will not eat unless suffering from
scarcity of food.

(2) The latter-grass, after-math, or eddish.

"Fog for 60 head of cattle."—*Crowle Advertiser*, Oct. 19, 1878.

"A *fogge* or aftergrasse of hey."—Henry Hexham, *Netherduytch*
Dict., 1660.

The earliest instance I have met with of this word occurs in *Early*
English Alliterative Poems in the West Midland Dialect of the Fourteenth
Cent. (E. E. T. S.) The writer is telling of what befel Nebuchadnezzar:

"His hert heldt vnhole, he hoped non 'o þer
 Bot a best þat he be, a boll oþer 'an oxe.
 He fares forth on alle faure, *fogge* watȝ his mete,
 & ete ay as a horce when erbes was fallen,
 þus he countes him a kow, þat watȝ a kyng ryche."
 p. 88, l. 1683.

FOHD.—A fold.

You mun get a *fohd* setten for them sheap afoore neet.
 "For dyking at *foudes*, viijs."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1565.

FOHD-GARTH, FOHD-YARD.—A bedded farm-yard in which stock is kept.

FOIST, *adj.*—(1) Damp.

A *foist* day.
 Them cloās is *foist* yit, hing 'em to th' fire ageän.

(2) Stale, unwholesome, clammy. Applied to uncooked animal food.

FOLDBOOT.—The right of taking wood for the construction of cattle-folds.

"Also competent and sufficient hedgebote and *foldbote*."—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1758.

FOLDBREACH.—The act of forcibly taking stock from a pound.

"Of William Steeper for a *foldbreach*, iijs. iiijd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1637.

FOLLOW, *v.*—(1) To practise a trade, profession, or art.

He did keap a public, but noo he *folla's* mohdin'.

"I *follow* fowling and fishing."—Geo. Pryme, *Autobiographic Recollections*, p. 146.

(2) To make love to.

Thaay saay as Jim *folla's* Mary Anne; but, braade o' me, noht 'll cum on it, 'cos boāth Squire an' her faather is sore setten ageän him.

FOLLOWER.—(1) A foal, calf, or lamb, while it follows its mother.

In 1597 William Dinedyne, of Scotter, was fined iijs. iiijd., because he permitted "unum le *followers*" to trespass in the sown fields there.—*Manor Roll Sub. Ann.*

"Yows an' their *followers* was uncommon low last Ketton market."—5th May, 1875.

(2) The acknowledged lover of a maid servant.

(3) A thorn or briar which has attached itself to a woman's dress.

FOLLOWING-CROP, AN AWAY GOING CROP.—A *crop*, the produce of which, exclusive of straw, belongs to a farmer after he has left his farm.

FOLLY.—A building considered by the neighbours to be absurdly constructed or out of character with the object for which it was built, or the conditions of the builder. There is an eighteenth-century house on the Trent bank near Susworth, the popular name of which is “Carnley’s *Folly*.” A row of houses at Winterton, called “Bonby *Folly*,” or “Bonby Fancy,” was built by a Bonby man. Matthew, of Westminster mentions under the year 1228, that a castle built by the Hubert de Burgh was called “Hubert’s *Folly*.”

“Propter ipsum castrum Stultitiam Huberti appellarunt.”—*Flores Historiarum*, ed. 1601, p. 287.

At a place near Swanscombe, Kent, is an earth-work called The *Folly*. The ancient roads from Winchester and Salisbury crossed each other at a place called *Folly Farm*.—*Gent. Mag. Lib., Rom. Brit. Rem.*, ii., 448, 530.—Cf. *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv., p. 393. *Hist. MSS., Com. Rep.* vii., p. 442, col. 1. T. L. Peacock, *Gryll Grange*, chap. iii.

FON, *pp.*—Found.

FOND, *adj.*—Foolish, half-witted.

I’ve heärd on a many soft things e’ my time, bud niver noht hairf soä *fond* as this row is aboot th’ Ows’on graave-stoän.—May, 1875.

As *fond* as th’ men of Belton ’at hing’d a sheäp for steälin’ a man.

“The Romish doctrine concerning Purgatory . . . is a *fond* thing, vainly invented.”—*Thirty-nine Articles*, Art. xxii.

FONDY.—A fool; a simpleton.

FOOL.—A fowl.

FOOL, *adj.*—Foul, ugly, disgusting.

FOOND.—Found.

FOOT (foot).—The *oo* frequently long as in boot.

To knit a *foot* to a stocking.

FOOT-BRIG.—A foot-bridge.

“Down lane and close, o’er *foot-brig* gate and stile.”—John Clare *Shepherd’s Calendar*, p. 32.

FOOTEN, *v.*—To trace by the foot-marks.

It’ll be bad to *futten* ’em ’th’ land’s soä dry.

FOOT FOLKS.—Persons who go on foot.

As well as gentlemen that rid an’ druv ther was a sight o’ *foot foäks* caame an’ all.

“*Fot-folk* þat come to & fro.”—Rob. Manning of Brunne, *Story of Engl.*, i., 390.

FOOTING.—(1) Money paid by apprentices, or a new man, on entering on a job.

(2) The first layer of rough stones in a wall wider than the wall itself.

(3) Rank.

He's not on a *futtin'* wi' th' gentlemen.

(4) A foot-print.

"Can't miss 'em if we nobut follow the *footins*."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, vol. ii., p. 181.

FOOT IT, *v.*—To walk.

Well, as th' carrier's goän I reckon I mun *fut it*.

FOOT ROT.—A disease in the feet of sheep.

One o' my bairns hes nearly kill'd his sen; he got to a pot o' *foot-rot* stuff as I keep e' th' dairy an' thoht it was summut sweät like an' begun of eätin' it.

FOOT-TROD.—A foot-path.

FOOT-UP, *v.*—To add up an account.

FOR, *adj.*—Far. See below.

FOR, *prep.*—(1) Going towards.

"Where is ta *for*?" "I'm bun' *for* Norumby; how fur is it off?"

(2) In spite of.

I'll do it *for* all you saay.

FORCE PUT.—A necessity.

I should n't hev fall'd oot wi' him if it hed n't cum to a real *force put*.

FORE END.—(1) Beginning.

Bottesworth feäst is e' th' *foore end* o' harvist.

(2) The front.

Foore end o' th' cart.

(3) The spring.

It was sumtime e' th' *foore end* afoore Maa'da' as I seed her last. See FIRST END.

FORE-ENDS.—The best corn; that is the grains which fall at the *fore-end* when corn is winnowed. See HINDERENDS.

FORE-HAND, *adj.*—Beforehand.

FORE-HORSE.—The first horse in a team.

FOREIGN, *adj.*—Not from the immediate neighbourhood.

FOREIGNER.—(1) A person or thing not belonging to the immediate neighbourhood. It is not meant thereby that they come from over-sea lands, but only that they are strangers to the immediate district.

"I think he cum'd fra Raasen, bud it might be Caaistor, onywaays he was a *foreigner*."—*W. S. Yaddlethorpe*, 1887.

"She's Yerksheer-bred ye see, an them *foreigners* is alus offil e' ther tempers."—*John Markenfield*, j. 135. Cf. *Parish, Sussex Dialect, sub voc., Foreigner; Archæologia xij.*, 315.

- (2) A person whose cattle strays in a manor wherein he does not live, and in which he holds no common-right.

FORELDERS, FOREBEARS, *s. pl.*—Ancestors.

FORESHORE.—That part of the side of a tidal river which is submerged at high tide, but dry when the water is low.

FORESIDE.—In front.

Ther's a many pretty floers up o' th' *fooreside* o' his hoose.

"The Colonell perceiving the garden wall . . . too high to be entred on the *foreside*, found a way to get into it on the backside."—*Relation of the Action before Cyrencester*, 1642, p. 8.

FORETURNS.—The angular pieces in the soles of a waggon, used to provide a place for the fore-wheel to go into when the waggon turns.

FOR GOOD AND ALL.—For ever.

"It's no ewse dallyin' as if you could reightle things efter a bit, at noos an' thens ony time. Remember th' scripturs says, if God damns you it 'll stan' for a doin'. He's ofens a long time aboot it—consitherin' like—but when he duz damn, he damns *for good an' all*."—*Local Preacher's Sermon in Messingham Methodist Chapel, circa 1842*.

FORKIN-ROBIN.—An earwig.

FORM.—(1) Way, manner.

If yē want to get on wi' yer wārk yē mun do it e' this *form*.

I'm e' noā *form* for singin' to-neet," said by a man who had a bad cold.

- (2) A bench or seat.

"Wintertonne . . . the roode loft taken downe in Anno 1563, and *formes* and seate[s] in our churche made thereof."—*Invent of Linc. Ch. Goods*, 1566, p. 164.

- (3) The seat of a hare.

FORTNIT.—A fortnight.

It's a *fortnit* cum Thursda' sin I seed him.

"I tooke her (the clock) all in peses and fyld her new, and had a *fortnet* work about her."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1582.

"Hee is to have a *fortnit's* time to give his answer."—*Document of 1653 in Cox and Hope's Hist. of All Saints', Derby*, p. 22.

FORTUNE, FOTUN (*fot·un*), *v.*—To chance, to happen.

If it *fotuns* I'm at next Ketton 't Andra' fair; I'll go seā Mary Jaane.

"If it *fortune* that the said rente . . . to be behinde."—*Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1537.

FORWARD.—A visitor is requested to “walk *for'ard*” when coming in-doors is meant.

FORTY-FOOT.—A right of *forty-foot* which the tenants of certain manors had over the soil of an adjoining manor. This right seems to have existed on the commons only, not in the open fields. It may have originated in the necessity of digging sods for making banks or division walls. See FREEBOARD.

FO'ST (fost).—First.

Fo'st cum *fo'st* sarved.

FOSTER.—Forester (Obsolete).

“No man shall . . . gette anie woode in the Lordes wood without leave of the Lorde or his lawful *ffoster*.”—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578.

“A horne he bare, the bauldrick was of grene,

A *foster* was he, soothly as I gesse.”

Chaucer, *Prologue to Cant. Tales*.

Foster is a local surname which may be traced back to an early period. There is no reason to suppose that the *Fosters* here are of kin with the north country families of *Foster*, *Forster*, or *Forrester*.

FOTHER.—(1) Fodder for cattle.

(2) A certain weight of lead.

“For three *fother* of lead iij^s. iiij^d.”—*Gainsburgh Ch. Acc.*, 1614, in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 95. See FODDER.

FOTHER, *v.*—To fodder, *i.e.* to give food to cattle.

“With her mantle tucked up

Shee *fothered* her flocke.”

Percy Folio, Loose Songs, p. 58.

FOTHERUM.—The room in which fodder is kept.

FO'T'NATE, *adj.*—Fortunate.

FO'TNEET, FORTNIT.—A fortnight. See FORTNIT.

FO'TUN.—Fortune.

He'd a big *fo'tun* left him, but it will all be goän e' a quick-stick.

FO'TY.—Forty.

FOUL.—(1) Ugly, disgusting.

It's as *foul*-lookin' a place as iver I seed.”

(2) Angry, bad tempered.

He's a strange *foul* chap when onybody duz n't suit him.

He was that *foul* about gravil leädin 'at I went my waays an' left him.

FOUL-FINGERED, *adj.*—Thievish.

FOUL-TONGUED, *adj.*—Given to bad language.

She's as *foul-tung'd* a woman as iver cross'd ony mans' door-threstle.

FOUTY.—Musty.

POWER (fou'ur).—Four.

POWER-LAANE-ENDS.—Cross-roads.

They fun some men's boäns at th' *power-laane-ends* up o' Yalthrop Hill; I reckon thaay hed belong'd to sumbody 'at hed maade an end o' his sen.

"A certain esquire on the Baron's side was also slain in the action . . . he being also anathematized, was interred at a *four-lane-end* without the city."—Samuel Pegge, in *Archæologia*, vol. viij., p. 203.

FOX, *v.*—To carry one drain under another by means of a tunnel of wood or masonry.

FOXY, *adj.*—Decayed, rancid.

Turnips when they turn leathery are said to be *foxy*.

"The substance will be what is termed *foxy*."—R. W. Dickson, *Practical Agriculture*, 1807, vol xi., p. 260.

FRA, *prep.*—From.

"Wheäre's ta cum *fra*?" In *Havelok* the form is *fro*.

FRAID, FOR FRAID,—is frequently used instead of the phrase "for fear."

If I was you, Maaster Edward, I wodn't talk e' that waay about coffins an' deäd foäks boäns, an' them soort o' things, *for fräaid*. One niver knaws what'll come next, or what maks things come.

She weänt goä by trip-traains *for fraaid* o' sum'ats happenin'.

FRAIL, *adj.*—Weak in mind or body; fragile in construction or condition.

FRAME, *v.*—To set about a thing, to contrive, to do a job in a workmanlike manner.

He hes n't been at it long, but he *fraames* well enif.

Noo then, *fraame* is an injunction given to anyone who is doing his work awkwardly.

"He could not *frame* to pronounce it."—*Judges*, ch. xii., v. 6.

"Thoo *fraames* like a cat e' patters," said of one who *frames* ill.

FRANGY (franji), *adj.*—Spirited, unmanageable, said of horses; and by a figure of speech of men and women.

FRANNEL.—Flannel.

FRATCH.—A petty theft.—*Burton-upon-Statther*.

FRAUNGE.—A village feast (obsolescent).

FRECKENED, *pp.*—Freckled. *Fraknes* occurs in Chaucer, meaning freckles.

"His nose was high, his eyen bright citrin,
His lippes round, his colour was sanguin,
A fewe *fraknes* in his face yspreint."

The Knightes Tale, l. 2171.

FREE, *adj.*—Affable, courteous, condescending.

You maay knaw a real lady or gentleman, thaay're alus so *free*.

FREEBOARD.—A strip of land beyond the boundaries of a manor or beyond the limits of the property of a private individual, over which the tenants of the manor or the private owner exercise rights more or less limited.

"In all cases where any of the lands . . . intended to be . . . inclosed shall adjoin on any *freeboard*, screed, or parcel of land left on the outside of the fences."—*Epworth Enclosure Act*, 1795, p. 25. See FORTY-FOOT.

FREE LAND.—Freehold land, as distinguished from copyhold.

FREE-MARTIN.—When a male and female calf are produced at the same time, the female is called a *free-martin*, and is believed to be usually barren.

FRENCH, *adj.*—Applied to white butterflies, as distinguished from the coloured varieties; pale snails as distinguished from those of a darker tint. A schoolboy's term. During the great war with France boys used to wage relentless war upon all white butterflies and light-coloured snails.

FRENCH WILLOW.—The Willow-herb.

FRESH.—The *fresh* water of the Trent after rain or snow as distinguished from the tidal water.

"The frequent and heavy pressure of both ebbs and *freshes*."—Will. Chapman, *Facts and Remarks Relative to the Witham and the Welland*, 1800, p. 35.

FRESH, *adj.*—(1) Slightly the worse for drink.

(2) In good condition; improving; said of horses and cattle.

FRET.—To weep, to be in trouble of mind.

She beärs up well, bud you may see she *frets* her sen aboot him as is goän.

FRETHERICK.—The Christian name Frederick.

FRIDGE (*frij*), *v.*—To graze, to chafe, to wear away by rubbing.

FRIM, *adj.*—Sour; said of grass.

FRIT, *pt. t.*—Frightened.

Did the rats kill the pigeons? No, but thaay *frit* 'em oot.—November 24, 1874.

"The coy hare squats nestling in the corn,
Frit at the bow'd ear tott'ring o'er her head."

John Clare, *Sonnet*, xlviii.

FROG.—(1) A writer in *Notes and Queries* who dates from Winterton, and signs "J.T.F.," says that "A man at Winterton, Lincolnshire, lately related this experience in answer to inquiries as to his wife's health.

He said, "She's a deal better then what she was, but there's a somethink illive what rises up in her throat. I know what it is, but I don't like to tell her. It's a live *frog*." On some doubt being expressed as to this being the true explanation of his wife's sensations, he went on to say, "O, but there's a woman at Ferriby 'at hed one for years just the same, an' it allus started croakin' every spring at generin' time."—*Sixth Series*, vol. i., p. 311. Cf. p. 392.

(2) The thrush, a disease in the mouths of infants.

"Why, m'm, my bairns was niver bother'd long wi' th' *frog*, for I alus wipt the'r mooths oot wi' the'r piss-cloths, an' thaay scarcelins iver aail'd ony moore. It's a pity 'at peöple duz n't know o' such things, but I've tell'd a many, a many I hev."

FROG-LOHP, FROG-LOHPIN'.—The boys game of leap-frog.

FROG-TAIL.—"Thoo's a mem'ry like a *frog-tail*, i.e., you have no memory.

FRONDEL.—See FRUNDEL.

FRONTSTEAD.—Probably the frontage of a house, croft, or garden.

"All and every the messuages, cottages, tofts, *frontsteads*, garths, . . . in the said parish of Haxey."—*Epworth and Haxey Enclosure Act*, 1795, p. 36.

FROST, *v.*—To turn up a horse's shoes, or to put frost-nails in them, to hinder the animal from slipping on the ice.

FROSTED.—(1) Having chilblains.

(2) Frozen.

All them blessed wo'zels hes gotten *frosted*.

FROST-NAILS, *s. pl.*—Nails with projecting heads put into horses' shoes for the purpose of enabling the animals to hold their feet in frosty weather.

FROST OILS.—A liniment used for frost-bites.

FROUZY, *adj.*—(1) Ill-dressed.

(2) Slovenly.

FRUGGANS.—A slovenly woman.

FRUGGIN.—A fork with which sticks are put into a brick oven.

"*Fourgon* . . . a coal-rake or an oven fork."—Boyer, *French-Eng. Dict.*

"In the kitchen . . . on *fruggin*."—Inventory of *Tho. Teanby*, of *Barton-on-Humber*.

FRUMERTY.—A preparation of creed-wheat (q.v.) with milk, currants, raisins, and spices in it, given to the servants at harvest suppers.

FRUMERTY-SWEAT.—A great fidget.

She was in a real *frumerty-sweat*; her maaster broht hoām six gentlemen to dinner an' ther' was noht at all for 'em but th' fag-end of a cohd leg o' mutton.

FRUMPS.—An ill-tempered old woman.

FRUNDEL, FRONDEL.—Two pecks (obsolete). See *Bailey's Dict.*, *sub. voc.*, FRUNDELE.

"From Martynghmes to Mydsomer j *frondaille* off malt."—*Bottesford Manor Records Temp.*, Edward VI.

"j *frundell*, of barley, to be sowne to the common vse of the town."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1547.

FRUSH, *v.*—To rub; to rub bright; to polish.

FRUZ (fruz), *v.*—To rub the hair the wrong way on; to entangle.

"It was his practise . . . to feed them [his cattle] from his neighbour's hay-stacks, and so cunning had long practise made him . . . that he could . . . smooth the place down, and *fruzz* it up from beneath so deftly, that no one could tell that any hay had been taken."—*Yorkshire Mag.*, May, 1873, p. 378.

FRUZZY (fruzz'i), FUZZY, *adj.*—(1) Rough, said of the hair.

(2) Spongy, said of wood, fruit, and vegetables.

"Turnips are rarely of good quality on peaty land; they are produced either very large or *fruzzy*, or very close, rindy, hard, and stunted."—J. A. Clarke, *Farming in Lincolnshire*, 1852, p. 146.

FULL-BANG, FULL-BUTT, FULL-DRIVE, FULL-SMACK, FULL-SPLIT, FULL-TILT.—With much impetuosity or violence.

FULLOCK (fuol'uk).—Force; violence.

Th' big wind blew doon one o' oor chimla' pots wi' a fine *fullock*.

Th' tonups hes n't started to graw yit, but th' land's full o' muck; when thaay do begin, my eye, thaay will go wi' a *fullock*.

FULLOCK, *v.*—To shoot a marble with the hand as well as the thumb, considered by boys an unfair advantage.

FULLOCKER.—Any person or thing that is very large, or goes with great force and violence.

FUM'LER.—A fumbling awkward person who cannot succeed in what he tries to do.

FUM'LIN', *adj.*—Clumsy ; awkward.

I'm nobbut *fum'lin'* noo, I'm gettin' an ohd man you see.

FUMMED (*fum'urd*).—A polecat.

FUN', FUND, *pp.*—Found.

Sum pots wi' ashes in 'em was *fun'* at Frodingham a while back.

FUNNEL.—A mule whose sire was an ass.

FUNNY.—Strange, mysterious, offensive, as used without any sense of amusement.

Ther' ewsed to be such a *funny* noise heärd theäre, foäks was scar'd to live e' th' hoose.

To keäp *fun'ral*s waaitin' time efter time is a straange *funny* waay for a parson to go on. See DROLL.

FUNT.—A church-font.

FUR, *prep.*—For.

FUR, *adj.*—Far.

FUR.—A furrow.

Th' *furs* was all full o' watter on pag-rag daay, an' soä th' taaties rotted.—1886.

FUR-BILL.—A bill-hook ; perhaps a *furze-bill*.

FUR-BUSK.—A bush of gorse.

FUR-STACK.—A stack of gorse.

FURDER, *adj.* and *adv.*—Further.

Whitton's a long waay *furder* no'th then Appleby.

"Which on occasion may be easilie seene by the *furder* searche of the recordes."—Norden's *Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, p. 10.

FURK.—A fork.

FURLONG.—(1) The boundary upon which the separate lots abut in an open field.

(2) The separate lots in an unenclosed field. .

"The *furlong* is the *furrow-long*, i.e., the length of the drive of the plough before it is turned ; and that this by long custom was fixed at 40 rods, is shown by the use of the Latin word *quarentena* for *furlong*."—Seeböhm, *English Village Community*, p. 2.

FURM.—Form (q.v.)

FURNIS.—(1) Furnace.

(2) A fire under a copper or set pot (q.v.)

(3) The copper itself.

FURSKIN.—The prepuce.

FUR-STOCK-HOLE (obsolete).—A hole made by digging fir-trees, or their roots, out of the peat on the moors.

“No person shall leave any *fur-stock-holes* vnfilled in paine of euery offence xs.”—*Scotter Mandr Roll*, 1599.

FURZE.—Gorse. It is noteworthy that *Fur* is never used in connection with *Furze*, except in composition, as *Fur busk*, *Fur stack* (q.v.)

FUSTY-LUGS.—A dirty person. *Lugs* are ears (q.v.)

FUZZY.—See FRUZZY.

G

GABBING, *pres. pt.*—Gabbling.

He's alus *gabbin'* about, i' steäd o' stickin' to his wark.

GABLOCK, GAVELOCK.—A crowbar.

"*Gavelock* . . . , a pick or iron bar to dig holes to put stakes into the ground."—Th. Dytche, *Eng. Dict.*, 1777.

GABY.—A blockhead. See GAWBY.

GAD.—(1) A goad; an instrument with a sharp iron point, used for driving oxen (obsolete).

(2) A measure of grass-land, equal to a swathe, that is, six and a-half feet. *Gad* occurs in the *Kirton-in-Lindsey Court Roll* for 1593.

"All the lands in the Ings are laid out in *gads* or swaths; they are called *gad*-meadows."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

GAD ABOUT.—A light, unsteady, young girl.

She's a real *gad about*; I'm scar'd sum'uts as is noht 'll be happenin' to her.

GAD-WHIP.—A whip used by farm labourers for horses, and, while the custom continued, by church dog-whippers. The essential difference between a modern cart-whip and a *gad-whip* is that the stock of the *gad-whip* is stiff, not elastic, and the thong much heavier. An estate in the parish of Broughton was held by the service of cracking a *gad-whip* every year, on Palm Sunday, three times, in Caistor Church-porch, while the minister was reading the first lesson. At the beginning of the second lesson the bearer of the *gad-whip* approached the minister, and kneeling opposite him, with the whip in his hand, having an old-fashioned purse at the end of it, he waved it three times, and then continued in a steadfast position while the lesson was ended, when the ceremony was concluded.

"The whip has a leathern purse tied at the end of it, which ought to contain thirty pieces of silver, said to represent, according to Scripture, 'the price of blood.' Four pieces of weechelm tree (*wychelm*, *ulmus montana*), of different lengths, are affixed to the stock,

denoting the different Gospels of the Holy Evangelists. The three distinct cracks are typical of St. Peter's denial of his Lord and Master three times, and the waving it over the minister's head as an intended homage to the blessed Trinity."—William Andrews, *The Gad-whip Manorial Service*, p. 2; Cf. *Gent. Mag.*, Nov., 1799, p. 940; Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 21; J. Ellett Brogden, *Provincial Words in Lincolnshire*, p. 76.

GAFF, GAFFER.—(1) An old man.

- (2) The foreman on a farm, the leader of a body of workmen, the head man in any kind of business.

When ohd Beaconsfield was *gaffer* we hed n't bad times like theäse here.—August, 1887.

GAIN, *adj.*—(1) Expert, handy.

She's very *gaain* wi' milkness.

- (2) Nigh to.

"Mr. Lamb told him to get it [sand] at the *gainest* place."—Tho. Brock, of East Ferry, in *Gainburgh News*, March 30, 1878.

"How wide was it?" "Very *gaain* three foot."

"The Lion Red received him safe,

A *gain* back-door he spied.

The Isle ne'er saw such legs, I ween,

As down that by-street hied."

Election Song, 1852.

See GEAN.

GAIN-HAND, *adv.*—Nigh to.

You're as *gaain-hand* Cath'lics as iver you can goä wi'oot gettin' yer goons pull'd off, said to a high-church clergyman by a Protestant parishioner.

GAINSBURGH. — The old church at *Gainsburgh* was demolished about the year 1740, and a classical building erected in its room; the mediæval tower was not destroyed, but remains to this day.

"*Gains'br* proud people

Built a new church to an old steeple."

GAINSOME.—Expert; handy.

GALE.—The fragrant bog-myrtle, often called "sweet-gale."

It is reputed to have the power of driving away moths and fleas.

GALLIVANTING.—Gadding about; flirting.

GALLOND.—A gallon.

GALLOUS (*gal'us*), *adj.*—Mischievous, wild, rakish.

"I alus thoht you'd be a noht, you was so *gallous* when you was yung."—*Ric. Elsome*, 1875.

I tell'd oor school missis that I dooted she'd niver mak' noht on oor Mary Louisa, she's such an *gallous* lass, bud she said, "She dar say she'd ton oot all right; she alus did like a *gallous* lass."

GALLOWAY.—A pony, irrespective of its breed.

GALLOWES.—“Thaay bury them as kills ther' sens wi' hard wark aneān th' *galla's*.”

This saying refers to the custom once common of burying executed criminals beneath the *gallows*. The bodies of Oliver Cromwell, John Bradshaw, and Henry Ireton, after their graves had been desecrated, were hanged at Tyburn and afterwards buried in a deep hole under the *gallows*.—*Mercurius Publicus*, Feb. 7, 1660, quoted in *Cromwelliana*, p. 186. See CHARD.

There was in former days a *gallows* at Kirton-in-Lindsey; a place known in 1787 as *Gallow-hole-dale* probably marked the spot.

GALLOWSES, *s. pl.*—A pair of braces for holding up the trousers.

GALLY-BALK.—An iron bar in an open chimney from which cooking vessels were suspended.

GALLYGASKINS, *s. pl.*—Gaiters.

“My friend was very uneasy about his hapless *galligaskins*.”—*Journal of William Kirby*, 1797, in *Freeman's Life of Kirby*, p. 96.

“5 December, 15, Elizabeth.—True bill that . . . Richard Sutton . . . stole a felt hatt with fifteen shillings and a pair de le *galligas-coyns* panni lanei coloris nigri ad valenceam xxxiiis.”—*Middlesex County Records*, vol. i., p. 77.

GALLY-POT.—A small white pot used by chemists for sending out ointments and salves.

I was once omust poison'd all thrif a *gally-pot*. My ohd woman hed maade sum apple-pies, an' she hed taa'en a *gally-pot* she'd fun an' putten it inside o' one on 'em to raaise up th' crust. It look'd cleā enif, bud it hed hed blisterin' sauve in it that I'd hed for Smiler, oor ohd black mare leg, an' th' hotness o' th' fire broht all th' poison oot o' th' pot into th' pie.

GAM.—(1) A game.

(2) A trick.

He's up to his *gams*, said of a mischievous person or animal.

GAME LEG.—A disabled leg.

GAME, TO MAKE.—“*To make game*” of a person is to make fun of him, to turn him into ridicule.

GAMMISH, *adj.*—Gamesome; playful.

GAMMON.—Used as an interjection to signify rubbish! nonsense!

GANGER, GANGSMAN.—The foreman, or head-man over a gang of workmen.

GANT (gaant), *adj.*—Gaunt; thin; lanky.

GANTREE, GANTRY.—(1) A wooden frame used to support a barrel. The *Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726, has “*gaun-tree*, a stilling, stand, or wooden frame to set casks on.”

(2) A low shelf of wood or masonry on which milk pansions (q.v.) are placed in a dairy.

(3) The shelves on which coffins stand in a burial vault.

GAPE-SEED.—Something to stare at.

She's goän to Brigg Stattu to gether *gaape-seäd*.

GAP-MAKER.—(1) A hedge breaker.

(2) A poacher.

GAPSTEAD.—A hole in a hedge or wall.

“That the said Lorence make a sufficient yate into the little field and that he raise his *gapstead* and make a trough through it for the conveyance of his water before Candlemas next in paine of vjs.”—*Court Roll of Little Carlton*, 1651.

GAP TOOTHED.—A person who has lost one or more front teeth is said to be *gap toothed*.

GAPY.—Given to gaping.

GAR, *v.*—To cause (obsolete).

“Jesu, for yi modir sake,
Save al the savls that me *gart* make.”

Inscription on a bell in Aukborough Church.

“Prie3 for ye gild of Corpus Xpi, quilk yis window *garie* make.”—*Inscription formerly in Blyton Church, Harl. MS., 6829, fol. 198.*

GARDIN (*ga·din*).—A garden.

Common foäks like me, you see, says *gardin*; but them as tries to talk fine is very partic'lar to saay *garding*.

GARE, GAREING.—A term used in ploughing to denote a triangular piece of ground in a field or close which has to be ploughed with furrows of differing length.

“vij landes and ij *garinges* cont. iij acres.”—*Terrier of Lands of John Dyon, in Little Carlton*, 1574.

“In 1787 there was at Kirton-in-Lindsey a piece of land described as ‘the *gare* in the great Ings.’”—*Survey of Manor*.

GARGASED.—Ulcerated.

GARLANDS.—It was formerly the custom in most of the Lincolnshire villages for a garland to be suspended from the roof of the church, the screen, or some other conspicuous place, when a young unmarried woman died. Several of these garlands were in existence in Bottesford

Church until the screen was destroyed in 1826. There is one in Springthope Church, near Gainsburgh.

It would seem that these *garlands* were placed upon the bier or coffin, and so carried to the grave with the body, before they were hung up in the church. There is an engraving of one being borne upon a coffin in *The Roxburghe Ballads (Ballad Soc.)*, vol. ii., p. 644.

A correspondent informs me that "funeral *garlands* were once common in the Bishopric of Durham. When the practise of suspending them in the churches there was discontinued is uncertain"—Cf. an article by L. Jewitt, in *The Reliquary*, vol. i., p. 5; Jackson's *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 6.

The idea that the blessed dead wear *garlands* is widespread, and may be seen illustrated in many Christian pictures. The three drowned sons, in the ballad of *The Wife of Ushers Well*, when they returned to their mother, wore hats made

"O' the birk;
It neither grew in syke nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony sheugh;
But at the gates o' Paradise
That birk grew fair eneugh."

Scott, *Border Min.*, 1861, vol. iii., p. 259.

"The Jews have a like tradition. The spirit of a holy man who died at Worms is recorded to have appeared, crowned with a *garland*, to the Rabbi Ponim. The Rabbi asked, 'What is the meaning of that *garland*?' The apparition answered, 'I wear-it to the end, the wind of the world may not have power over me, for it consists of excellent herbs of Paradise.'"—*Traditions of the Jews, abridged from the Latin of Buxtorff*, 1734, vol. ii., p. 20.

"It is the virgin's crown, being, I suppose, an emblem of the old and beautiful idea that young virgins are snatched away by death that they may become the 'brides of Christ,' like those who dedicate themselves to Him living when they take the veil."—*Notes and Queries*, iv. series, vol. xij., p. 480.

GARTH.—(1) A stackyard.

(2) A yard in which cattle are folded.

(3) A small enclosure near a homestead.

"Of William Hodshon for not keeping a sufficient fence betweene hes *garth* and Thomas Jepsey close, according to order."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey, Manorial Fine Roll*, 1630.

There are enclosures at Winterton called Cattle-*garths*, Hall-*garths*, and Hemp-*garths*.

"In 1799 there was a house and three acres of land in Kirton, called Stock*garth*."—*Petition of the Pindar*.

"A garden for potatoes of a rood or half an acre called a *garth*."—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 412.

Cf. *Linc. Notes and Queries*, I., 42.

GARTH, *v.*—To feed cattle in a *garth*.

Shelton ewst to *garth* at th' Moors afoore he was fooreman.

GARTHMAN.—The man who attends on stock in a fold-yard.

GARTHSTEAD.—(1) A homestead.

(2) A stack-yard.

(3) A yard in which cattle is folded.

GASH.—Gas.

GASKINS, *s. pl.*—Gaiters.

"Paid for his *gaskins*."—*Leverton Acc. of Overseers of Poor*, 1594, in *Archæologia*, vol. xli., p. 370. See GALLYGASKINS.

GATE.—(1) Way; manner.

If you go on at that *gaate* we shall soon hev dun.

(2) A road (obsolete), except in compounds as *Yearlsgate*, *Winterton*.

"Thou canst full well þe ricthe *gate*,
To Lincolne þe gode borw."—*Havelok*, l. 846.

"John is gone to Barnsdale;
The *gates* he knowes eche one."

Guy of Gisborne, *Percy Folio*, vol. ii., p. 229.

(3) The right of pasture for cattle.

I've hired a *gaate* upon Butterwick Haale.—*August*, 1875.

In 1613, Richard Plomer surrendered to Thomas Wells "a *gate* for a beast or horse in le seuerall pasture in Scotter."—*Scotter Manor Roll*.

"That none shall lett any *gates* in the Inges, but to those that have *gates* of ther awnle, on payne of eurie beast iij*s.* iiij*d.*"—*Hibbaldstow Manor Roll*, 1613.

"On the north and south cliffs [at Kirton-in-Lindsey] are several commons, called Old Leys, and Lodge Leys, which were formerly plowed; but by length of time are become unknown land and are therefore stocked by *gaits* like other commons."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

"In all this country [the neighbourhood of Winterton] the common-*gate* for a cottager's cow is 2 acres for winter, and 1½ for summer."—*Arth. Young, Linc. Agric.*, 1799. p. 413.

GATE AND STOUP.—Totally; entirely.

He'll be sell'd up *gaate and stohp* sum o' theäse daays if he duz n't leäve off drinkin' an' stick to his wark.—*Yaddletorpe*, May, 1886. See STUMP AND RUMP.

GATEBOOT.—The right of cutting wood for making gates (obsolete).

"To have, perceive, and take . . . sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, . . . *gateboot* and stakeboot."—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716.

GATE-ROW.—A street, a narrow lane (obsolete).

"In hac habitat platea; he dwels in this street or *gate-row*."—*Bernard, Terence*, p. 76.

At Kippax, near Castleford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, there is a narrow bye-lane called the *Gate-row*.

The tramways in coal-pits at and near Nostell, Yorkshire, are called *gate-rows*.

GATERS, TO GO, *v.*—To go a *gaaters* with a person is to accompany him part of the way home or on a journey.

GATES.—Go your *gaates*—a form of dismissal for one who is troublesome. See GATE.

GATH.—GARTH, q.v.

GATHER.—(1) An abscess.

(2) A collection of money.

GATHERS, GATHERINGS, *s. pl.*—The folds in a woman's dress.

GATHMAN.—Garthman, q.v.

GAVELOCK.—See GABLOCK.

GAWBY (gaub'i).—A blockhead.

GAWK, GAWKY.—An awkward person.

GAWM (gaum), *v.*—To stare vacantly.

She's th' idledist lass atwixt here an' Lincoln, niver cares for noht at all, bud to dawke her sen oot e' fine cloäs an' goä to chappil. So I says to her one neet, says I, "Why, Mary, it's not to hear th' preächer thoo goäs, it's for noht at all else bud that th' sarvant-chaps may *gawm* at thÿ garments."

GAW-MAN.—One who stares about vacantly.

GAWMY.—Awkwardly.

That theäre stohp oor missis hes hed setten doon ageän ohd George's looks real *gawmy*.

Noä body can build moore *gawmy* then thoo duz.

GAWP (gaup), *v.*—To gape.

"This is sneezing to which is frequently added *gauping* or retching."—Francis Fuller, *Medicina Gymnastica*, 1718, p. 6.

GAWSTER, *v.*—To laugh loudly, awkwardly, or impudently.

GAWSTERING.—Noisy; talkative; ungraceful in manner.

I can't beär to live in a yard wi' so many *gawsterin'* women aboot.—Winterton, Sept. 29, 1877.

GAY, *adj.*—(1) Convalescent, well after being ill.

I heärd thoo was badly bud thoo looks *gaay* enif.

(2) Flourishing, said of crops or cattle.

This raäin 'll mak' tonups look *gaay*.

Them's a *gaay* lot o' hogs o' yours.

(3) Light in conduct, having the manners or appearance of a harlot.

GAZEBO (gaizee·boa).—An artificial mound; a tower or lofty outlook platform on the roof of a house. There is a little building so-called at Walcot. It stands on a mound planted with shrubs near Kellwell.—*T. T. de F.*

At Harpswell . . . there is . . . on the north-western side of the grounds an artificial mound, some twelve or fifteen feet in height,

and about fifteen or twenty yards in circumference, which goes by the name of the *gazebo*. There have been terraced walks round it, and it has evidently been planted with ornamental shrubs. . . . The tradition of the village is that the *gazebo* was a place for outdoor musical entertainments.

GEÄN (gi'h'n), *adj.*—Near.

Ther's a *geän* waay 'cross cloäses for them that's on foot.

GEAR. — Goods, furniture, wealth, circumstance, condition (obsolescent).

"Lord when wilt thou amend this *geare*."—*Sternhold and Hopkins, Psalms xxxv.*, 18.

GEAR, OUT OF.—In bad health, spirits, or circumstances.

I thoht as pinks wod lose Squire afoore we heärd; you look'd all oot o' *gear* fäst when I seed you.—*Brigg, July 7, 1886.*

GEARS, GEARING.—(1) Harness of draught-horses.

"*Geers* or chains; these are general terms for trappings, harness and all other things that belong to draught-horses or oxen."—*Dictionary Rusticum*, 1726, *sub voce*.

(2) The furniture of a threshing-machine, cut-box, turning-lathe, or any other such-like thing.

GEE.—The word of command to a horse to go to the right. In the Messingham "Vicariate Terrier," of 1686, a place is mentioned, called "*Fee* Close Nook." It not improbably took its name from its being a spot where a turn to the right was made in ploughing.

GEE Y' AT (*gee yut*).—Give you it.

"I'll *gee y' at*, you little divil; nobbut let me catch yē, an' I'll skin yē alive."—*Mother's Address to her child, Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1853.

GELL (*gel*).—A girl.

GEN (*gen*), *pp.*—(1) Given.

(2) In the habit of.

My mester is *gen* to drink a sup noo an' then, that I mun awn.

GEN (*gen*), *v.*—To grin.

When he's mad he *gens* like a dog.

GENDER.—Frog spawn.

GENDERING TIME.—The time when frogs spawn.

GEN'RALINS.—Generally.

I *gen'ralins* goäs to Gaainsbr' of a Tuesda'.

GENTLE, *v.*—To tame, to make gentle

GENTLEMAN.—A person who has sufficient property to live without working. A real *gentleman* signifies one of family or culture. *Gentleman* is often prefixed as a title like "Lord," as *Gentleman* Stocks, *Gentleman* Rowbottom, to distinguish the person meant from others of the same surname.

GERMAN LAYLOCK.—Valerian, *Centranthus ruber*.

GERN (gern).—To grin. See GEN.

GERRAWAY WI' YER.—Get away with you.

I didn't insult her, sir; noä not one bit, I nobbut said, *gerraway wi' yer*, yë can'le-faaced mucky whore, if I'd a bitch one hairf as foul as thoo is I'd hing her up of a esh tree top for th' craws to pick at.

GERT, *adj.*—Great.

GESSLIN'.—A gosling; a young goose.

GET, *v.*—(1) Used as an auxiliary; as to *get* shaved; to *get* married; to *get* starved, to *get* agate.

(2) To beget.

(3) To grow; to become.

She's *gotten* all reight agen sin' she'd th' feäver.

(4) To gain, said of a clock or watch.

She *gets* sorely; we mun hev Dick Wraay to her.

GET AGATE.—To begin.

Noo, then, stir yer sen, it'll be eäght o'clock afoore you *get agate* else.

GET A HEÄD, *v.*—To grow, or increase in a greater degree than something else.

Them ketlocks is *gettin' a heäd* fast; thaay'll choäk all th' barley if thaay're not seen to.

GETHER, *v.*—(1) To gather.

(2) To catch.

When I was leävin' Slaate Hoose, I'd gotten a cart full o' things ready for startin'; well, the herse bohts awaay wi' me a-top o' th' loäd, I jumps off, runs alongside, an' *gethers* him; ohd Johnson, th' rat-catcher, was stannin' long-side an' thoht noht else bud I should ha' been kill'd.

GETHERING.—(1) An abscess.

(2) A collection.

Thaay'd a pretty good *getherin'* at th' missionary meetin'.

GET INTO BED TO, *v.*—To cause severe mental affliction which deprives the sufferer of his power of sleep.

I doänt know how it was wi' you, squire, bud when I thoht that dreän heäd o' yours was gooin awaay, it *got into bed to* me reg'lar ivery neet;" said by an East Butterwick man at a time when high tides were causing much danger to the sluices on the Trent banks.

GET IT UP.—To invent or circulate gossip or scandal.

Thaay've *got it up* at As'by 'at I'm gooin' to marry her, bud I'd as soon wed a fur-busk as a woman wi' a tung like hers.

GET OFF.—To commit to memory.

Oor bairns *gets off* a collect iv'ry Sunda'.

GETTEN, *pp.*—(1) Gotten.

(2) Begotten.

GETTEN.—Used as an infinitive.

She's goän upstairs to *getten* cleäned.

GEV (*gev*), *pp.*—Gave.

GHOST CANDLE.—Candles which are kept burning around a dead body before burial, now said to be used for the sake of warding off ghosts, in former times used also as an act of worship.

"We could not deem that her soul was lost,
So we lighted the *ghost candles* round her bed."

A Crone's Tale, in The Academy,
Sept. 29, 1885, p. 204.

GIANTS' CAUSEWAY STONES.—Small fossils; joints of pentacrinites; 'star-stones.'

GIB (*gib*).—(1) A gosling.

(2) A very young woman whose manners are childish.

"She's a silly yung *gib* yit, though she's been married a twel' munth an' hes a babby."—*Bottesford*, 1886.

(3) The blossoms of the willow.

GIBBLE-GABBLE.—Silly chatter.

I niver heärd, barrin at chech an' chapil, sich *gibble-gabble* e' my life.

GIBLETS (*jib·lets*), *s. pl.*—The head, feet, and edible internal parts of a goose or duck.

GIDDY, *adj.*—Sheep are said to be *giddy* when they have water on the brain, or have hydatids therein.

GIE, *v.*—To give.

GIF, *conj.*—If.

Son: Parson says I've been a bad lad, an' weän't hev me at th' school-feäst.

Mother: Naay sewerly bairn.

Son: Ey, he did; so as I wor cumin' by the ohd fellas' yaate I chuck'd a stoän doon his pump barril.

Mother: Then thoo is a bad lad, an' *gif* ta duz n't tak it oot ageän, an' quick, I'll leather thë mysen.—*Blyton*, 1843.

GIFTS, *s. pl.*—White specks which appear on the finger or thumb nails. They are supposed to indicate that a present will soon come.

Gift on the thumb, is sure to come;
Gift on the finger, is sure to linger.

GIG, TO PULL A.—A person wishing to describe any very small thing as very large of its kind is wont to say that it is big enough to *pull a gig*.

When I was e' Holland I itched straangely when I'was e' bed one neet, so I leets can'le an' lawsy me, if ther' was n't a grut huge lop e' bed big enif to *pull a gig*.

GILL (jil).—Half a pint. For some unexplained reason "genteel" people object to using the word *gill*, though no exception is taken to gallon, pint, quart, &c. When the word *gill* is required they always say "half a pint."

GILLEFAT (gil·ifat).—A brewing tub.

"A lead, a mashefatt, a *gylfatt*, with a sooe xvs."—*Inventory of Roland Staveley, of Gainsburgh, 1551.*

GILLERY (gil·eri).—Over-reaching; cheating.

Ther's *gillery* in all traades.

GILLIMBER.—The late Rev. John Mackinnon, writing in 1826 (*Acc. of Messingham*, p. 33), gives *Gillimber*, a labyrinth, a puzzle. The author has never heard the word; it is almost certainly a form of *Julian Bower* (q.v.)

GILLIVER-WREN, GILLER-WREN (jil·iver, jil·er).—The wren.

"The Robin and the *Giller-wren*
 Are God Almighty's cock and hen."

GILL RUN BY TH' GRUND (jil).—Ground ivy.

GILLY-FLOWERS (jil·i-flou-urz), *s. p.*—Wall-flowers. Stocks are called *Stock-gilliflowers*.

GILT (gilt).—A female pig before she has had a litter.

GILTED (gilt·ed), *pp.*—Gilded.

His shop's gotten gret *gilted* letters oher th' frunt, ivery bit as big as bee-skeps.

"As for their tongue, it is polished by the carpenter, and they themselves are *gilted*, and laid over with silver, yet are they but lyes and cannot speak."—*Baruch*, ch. vj., v. 7 (Geneva version).

GIMLET-EYED, *adj.*—Used of one who has a cast in his vision.

GIMLET-NOSE.—A gnat.

GIMLECK.—A gimlet.

GIMMER, GIMBER.—A female sheep that has not been shorn.—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 320.

GIN (gin), *pp.*—Given.

He's *gin* eleven hundred pund for th' coney-garth an' th' long cloäse.

GINGER.—A light red or yellow colour, applied to the hair.

You'll easy know him, he's a tall man wi *ginger* whiskers.

GIP (jip).—A common name for a shepherd-dog.

GIPSEY-ROSE.—The bedeguar, that is a hair-like gall on the wild-rose. See CANKER (2).

GISTE (jeist).—(1) A joist.

- (2) The taking in to graze of another person's cattle. See COWELL, *Law Dict.* sub voc. *Agist*; Du Fresne Gloss., *Med. Lat.* sub voc. *Agistare*.

"Richarde Hollande hathe taken of straungers vj beas *gyest* in y Lordes commene, & therefore he is in ye mercie of ye lorde iij^s. iiij^d."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1558.

"De Thoma Easton quia cepit le *giste*-horses in commune pastura, iij^s. iiij^d."—*Ibid.*, 1598.

"They are forced to sell their heeders, and *joist* their sheeders in the spring."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 325.

GIT (git), *v.*—To get.

I can *git* noä sense oot on him.

"Th' inhabitantes of the towne of East-Butterwycke shall cutt downe nor *gyt* no ellers."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1556.

GIVE AGEÄN, *v.*—To thaw.

GIVE HOLD OF IT.—To rate, to punish, to beat.

I'll give yě *hold on it* th' very next time I clap eyes on yě.

GIVE IN.—(1) To yield.

He's clear bet, but he weänt *give in*.

- (2) To give way; used regarding floors.

If them bawks is not putten across, th' graainry floor 'll be *givin'* i^s an' we shall hev' sumbody kill'd oher th' job.

- (3) To tender an estimate.

GIVE IT IN.—To give judgment; to state a positive opinion.

I thoht he'd ha' hed to goä to prisen, but th' jury wodn't *gie it in* noä uther waays then for him.

GIVE OUT.—To fail; to become exhausted or weary.

Yon well e' th' Aacre-gap cloäs alus *gives oot* e' a dry time.

Them 'ats as fierce as fierce can be e' mornin' of'ens *gies oot* afoore neet.

GIVE OVER, *v.*—To leave off.

Bairns alus *gies oher* gooin' to school when taatie-time puts in.

GIVEN, *pp.*—In the habit of.

He's straangely *given* to drink.

"Lord, Lord, how the world is *given* to lieing."—1 Henry IV., Act v., sc. iv., l. 149.

GIZEN (*geiz'n*).—An ill-dressed person.

GIZZEN (*giz'n*).—(1) The gizzard of a bird.

(2) The human stomach.

GIZZEN (*giz'n*), *v.*—To stare vacantly.

Thoo's alust *gizzenin'* aboot at foäks passin' 'esteäd o' mindin' thy wark.

GLASS.—A barometer; a thermometer.

GLAZEN, *v.*—To glaze.

GLAZENER.—A glazier.

GLEAMY.—Weather that is fitful and uncertain. Rain-clouds and sunshine blended is called "*gleamy*" weather.

GLEAN.—A sheaf of hemp.—*Instruc. for Jurymen on the Com. of Sewers*, 1664, p. 41.—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 157.

GLEANT (*gleent*), *pp.*—Gleaned.

I'm not gooin' to hev my cloäses *gleänt* afoore th' stooks is all shifted.

GLEG.—A glance.

"I've niver been afore any magistrates in this part i' my life, and would n't mind hevin' a *gleg* on 'em."—*Mabel, Heron*, vol. i., p. 108.

GLEG, *adj.*—(1) Sly.

(2) Sharp, active, quick.

GLEWED, *pp.*—Fondly attached.

Her fond o' chech! She's that *glewed* to it you cculdn't get her to goä nowheäre else if you was to paay her.—1875.

"Call off men who were *glew'd* unto earthly cares."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 222.

GLIB, *adj.*—(1) Quick, sharp, active.

He's *glibbest* bairn at cypherin' we hev i' school.

(2) Slippery, smooth.

Mind how yē walk, th' roäds is that *glib* wi' ice I o'must fall'd doon three times 'e cumin' across chech-yard.

GLIMMER-GOWK.—An owl.

A *glimmer-gowk's* afoore ony cat fer mice.

GLINT.—A glimpse.

I nobbut just got a *glint* o' my laady as she was walkin' doon to th' chech.

GLINT, *v.*—To gleam.

Th' sun *glinted* upo' th' glass winda's that bad I was omust blind wi' it.

GLISTER, *v.*—To glisten.GLOAR, GLORE, GLOWER, *v.*—To stare vacantly or gloomily.

Doän't stan' *gloärin'* e' that how. Did n't ta iver see an almanac on a hoose wall afoore?

"How under the wench'es fine bonnets he'd *glower*,
As smiling they came in the porch."

John Clare, *The Disappointment*.

GLUMPS, *adj.*—Surly, taciturn, ill-natured.GNAG (nag), *v.*—(1) To gnaw.

(2) To talk at a person, to weary with continual finding fault.

GNARL, *v.*—(1) To gnaw.

(2) To grumble.

She's alust a *gnarlin'* at me about sumthing.

GO, *v.*—(1) This verb, followed by the conjunction "and," is frequently used redundantly.

If he'd ended like uther foäks I should n't ha' cared, bud to *goä* an' dee e' that fashions.

(2) To die.

She was *gooin'* all neet, an' she went just as th' sun begun to shine into th' room winda'.

In the Northern English *gang* is used in the same sense.

"Sall we yung Benjie head, sister,

Sall we young Benjie hang,

Or sall we pike out his two grey een,

And punish him ere he *gang*."

Young Benjie, in Scott, *Border Min.*, Ed. 1861, vol. iii., p. 16.

GOAL, *v.*—To wash away; said of earth washed out of a hole in a bank by rushing water.

Th' rats hes maade a hoäle thrif th' bank, an' when Taacey taks in a tide, th' watter *goäls* it awaay.—*Ashby*, Oct. 21, 1876.

Th' watter's *goäl'd* a big hoäle e' my beck boddoms; it'll tak Johnson a weäk to staaithe it up ageän.

GOAFER (goaf'r).—A cake made of batter baked over the fire in an iron instrument somewhat like a pair of tongs with very large ends.

Goafers are commonly square, but sometimes round. The inner part of the instrument in which they are baked has many square projections that form holes in the *goafer*, which should be full of butter when eaten.

The *goafer* is said to have been introduced into Lincolnshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire from the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. I have seen precisely similar cakes exposed for sale in bakers' shops at Rotterdam. French, *gofre*, *gaufre*, a wafer.—Cf. Tomlinson's *Hatfield Chace.*, p. 170. *Linc. Notes and Queries*, i., 41.

GOAFERING IRONS.—The instruments in which *goafers* are baked.

GOAN, *pp.*—Gone.

GOAT, GOTE, GOWT.—A sluice.

"A goat, or as you more commonly call it, a sluice."—*Instruc. for Jurymen on the Commission of Sewers*, 1664, p. 22.

"The present new sluice or goat, as they call it, at the end of Hamond Beck."—*The Ancient and Present state of the Navigation . . . of Lyn, Wisbeach, Spalding, and Boston*, 1751.

"Vast quantities of water were discharged, which used to enter through the *Gout* at Langare."—Will. Chapman, *Facts and Remarks relative to the Witham and the Welland*, 1800, p. 29.

There was formerly a drain in the township of Burringham called *Goat dyke* which probably acquired its name from one of these *goats*.

GO AWAY.—(1) When a sluice or the bank of a river or drain breaks, it is said to *go away*.

"Yisterdaay th' Trent bank *went awaay* on Sir Robert's land at Butterwick for sixty yards together."—10 March, 1875.

(2) Young plants, such as wheat or turnips, are said to *go awaay* when they are eaten by insects, or die from too much or too little moisture.

GOB.—(1) The mouth.

(2) A large thick expectoration.

GOBBED UP.—Stuffed up; probably a modern introduction; an iron-worker's term.

GOBBLE (1) The noise made by a turkey.

(2) A deep, thick, resonant voice.

GOBBLE, *v.*—To swallow food without mastication.

GOBBLE-GUT.—One who is greedy.

GOBBLER.—(1) A turkey-cock.

(2) A goblet.

GO-BY.—To give a person the *go-by* is to leave him in the lurch, to desert him.

GO-CART.—(1) A machine in which children learn to walk.

(2) A small carriage in which children are drawn about.

"The perfectly true plea that tens of thousands of people need to be kept in moral *go-carts* for the whole of their lives, and that the church *go-cart* is the safest."—*Church Times*, July 9, 1886, p. 526.

(3) A child's toy like a cart.

GOD BLESS YOU.—Said to a person after sneezing.

GOD'S EYE.—*Veronica Chamædrys*.

GOD'S PENNY.—A small payment made to fasten a bargain; a fasten-penny (obsolete).

"Recyvved of Roberte Johnson for a *godes pennye* of the headlandes xij^d."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1567.

John Lawston for a *godes penye* iij^d.—*Ibid*, 1575.

GOD'S-TRUTH, BIBLE-TRUTH.—The very truth; the exact truth on some matter of great importance.

It's th' *God's-treuth*; I wish I may niver speäk anuther wo'd if it was n't just as I'm tellin' yë.

GOED, *v.*—Went.

Efter we'd talk'd a bit, he *goed* one way an' I *goed* anuther.

GO ENDERDS.—Go ends wi' you; go on; go along with you.

GOFF.—One who laughs without cause or beyond measure.

GOGGLES.—(1) Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*.

(2) Spectacles.

GOHD.—Gold.

GOHDEN.—Golden.

GOINGS ON, *s. pl.*—Doings.

When she's at hoām all's reight enif, bud when her back's nobut ton'd, ther's fine *gooin's on* I can assewer you.

GOMERIL (*gom·uril*).—A silly person, especially one who talks much or loudly.

GONE.—Milk is said to be *gone* when it has turn'd sour.

GOOD AND ALL, *adv.*—Entirely, for ever.

When I went awaay, I thoht it was nobbut for a weäk or two, bud it to'n'd got to be for *good and all*.

GOOD BRED.—Well bred, said of horses and cattle.

Ther's two fine things e' this wo'ld, Squire—a man 'ats afeard o' noht, an' a *good bred* hoss wi' plenty o' boâne.

GOOD-DOER.—An animal that keeps in healthy and thriving condition.

GOODEN, *v.*—To grow, to improve.

My bairn *goodens* nistely, duzn't he?

Them hogs *goodens* fast noo the're upo' th' sweädes.

GOOD-FEW, GOOD-MANY.—A fair quantity; many.

How are you off for apples to year? We've a *good-few*.

"Ther's gotten to be a *good many* graaves e' this bit o' time e' oor chech-yard."—*Burringham*, 1873.

GOOD GOER.—A horse who does his work well.

GOODIES, *s. pl.*—Children's sweet-meats.

Oor parson's as fond o' *goodies* as a bairn, he'd be suckin' 'em all daay long if he hed 'em.

GOODISH, *adj.*—(1) Excellent.

He'll mak' a *goodish* thing this year o' his taaties.

(2) Often used ironically.

You've maade a *goodish* thing on it this time, th' packit's goän an' you'll be laate for th' traain.

GOOD LIKE, *adj.*—Goodly.

What do you think to her? Why, she's as leän as a witterick an' not hairf so *good like*.

GOOD MIND.—A strong desire and intention.

She said she'd a *good mind* to hing her sen, soä I ax'd her if I mud send for Mr. Holgaate (the coroner) to be ready like.

GOOD ONESELF.—To look forward to, to anticipate.

Thoo neäd n't *good thỹ sen* on it, fer thoo'll niver fall it.

GOOD-STUFF.—Sweetmeats.

Mr. Moore broht sum *good-stuff* fo me all th' waays oot o' France.

GOOD TO LIKE.—Satisfactory. A wound not going on well is "not *good to like*."

Sin' this raain's cum'd th' to'nups is a deal *better to like* then th' was.

GOOD TO NOHT.—Good for nothing.

GOOD-WOOLLED, *adj.*—(1) Said of sheep with good fleeces.

(2) Plucky, with a good will.

He's a *good-woolled* un; one o' that soort as duzn't knaw when he's bet.

GOOD YOU WITH IT, GOD GOOD YOU WITH IT, *phr.*—

"May you have good by it," commonly said by way of sarcasm.

A man called . . . hes gotten my farm. *God good him wi' it, an' send him a weet summer to mak' th' wicks grow.*

"Mary, said John Copyldyke, *good you with it.*"—*Star Chamber Proceedings Temp.*, Hen. VIII., in *Pro. Soc. Ant.*, *Second Series*, vol. iv., p. 321.

GO ON, *v.*—(1) To scold; to complain.

"I really wonder you can *go on* soä; ther's noht to complaain on, barrin' th' noise you mak' yersen.

(2) To be in the habit of misconducting oneself; generally used with regard to the social proprieties.

GO, ON THE.—When anything is popular or much used, it is said to be *on the go*.

Peram'laators is all *on th' goä* noo; thei' was n't sich an a thing when I was a little lass.

Cath'lics is *on th' goä* noo; we ewsed to reckon 'em as bad as Aatheists when oor ohd curate was here, bud things hes sorely chaanged sin he left us.

GOOSE.—Chimnies used to be swept by letting a cord down, and having attached it to the legs of a *goose*, drawing the bird slowly up and down.

"This recalls to my memory . . . a certain ingenious gentleman, who proposed, as the best and most effectual method of sweeping chimnies, to place a large *goose* at the top, and then by a string tied around her feet to pull the animal gently down to the hearth. The sagacious projector asserted, that the *goose* being extremely averse to this method of entering a house, would struggle against it with all her might, and during this resistance would move her wings with such force and rapidity as could not fail to sweep the chimney completely. 'Good God, Sir!' exclaimed a lady who was present when this new method was proposed, 'How cruel would that be to the poor *goose*!' 'Why, madam,' replied the gentleman, 'if you think my method cruel to the *goose*, a couple of ducks will do.'"—John Moore, *View of Society and Manners in Italy*, 6th ed., 1795, vol. ii., p. 246.

The writer seems to have regarded this method of sweeping chimnies as a suggestion only. It was, however, a common practise here in the beginning of the present century.

GOOSECAP.—A foolish person.

"Euery man seekes his acquaintance, his kindred to match with him, though he be an an aufe, a ninny, a monster, a *goosecap*."—Rob. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, 1624, p. 138.

GOOSE-FLESH, GOOSE-SKIN.—The roughening of the skin caused by cold or fear.

GOOSE-GRASS.—Silver-weed, *Potentilla Anserina*.—See Th. Stone, *Rev. of Agric. of Linc.*, 1800, p. 189.

GOOSE-TOD.—Goose-dung. The dung of the goose was, and is, used here and elsewhere as a medicine for men and animals. See BLACK-JAUNDERS.

Richard Symonds, in 1645, mentions it as forming part of a compound for a blow in a horse's eye.—*Diary*, 226.

GOPPEN, GROPPEN.—As much as can be contained in both hands, when held so that the little fingers touch each other.
I gev him his *goppens* full o' nuts.

GORE.—(1) A cut in a bank.

"*Gores*, these according to the vulgar use of the word, I conceive to be . . . nothing else but great breaches or great cuts wilfully made."—*Instruc. for Jurymen on the Com. of Sewers*, p. 42.

(2) An angular piece inserted in a woman's skirt.

(3) The core of a boil.

"I pot a lily-root pultis on it, an' then it started an' stang'd while I could scarcelins beär my sen, but efter a bit oot *gore* cunis like oht."—*H. T., Bottesford*.

GORSE, GOSS.—Furze. There is a place in the parish of Messingham called *Goss*-acres, which probably takes its name from this shrub. It is mentioned in the *Terrier* of 1686.

"Therefore leave the shadeless *goss*,
Seek the spring-head lin'd with moss."

John Clare, *Noon*.

GOTE.—See GOAT.

GO, THE.—In fashion.

It's all *the goä* noo to be a teetoätaller; when I was a lad a man was noht thoht on if he could n't drink his five or six glass an' walk stright efter.—*Ashby*, 1880.

GO THÿ WAAYS.—Begone with you.

GOTTEN, *pp*.—(1) Got.

Mistress: What! ha'n't you *gotten* your sen cleän'd yit; why, it's foher o' clock e' th' afternoon if it's a minnit?

Maid: Noä, I sha'n't naaither yit; I ha'n't *gotten* dun by a deäl.

(2) Begotten.

GOULE.—Probably the outfall of a drain (obsolete).

"Thomas Staveley shall make one sufficient stathe at the south side of his *goule*."—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, p. 4.

GOUT.—See GOAT.

GOWK (*gouk*).—(1) A cuckoo.

(2) A fool.

GOWL (goul).—A lump or swelling on the body.

My husband fetch'd me a knock oher my heäd 'at raais'd a greüt
gowl 'at's here for you to see noo, sir.

GOY, GUM.—A form used by vulgar people who desire to swear, but wish to avoid using the Divine name.

GOZZARD.—A fool.

GRAFT, GRAFF.—A drain ; commonly one newly cut.

A deep *graffe* and wide, full of water.—Symonds' *Diary*, p. 231.

Oliver Cromwell, on 15th of November, 1648, writing of Pontefract Castle, speaks of "the depth and steepness of the *graft*," meaning thereby the moat.—Carlyle, *Cromw.*, vol. i., p. 331.

"Parapett wall of the *graff*, and at the west end of the same *graff*."—*Chatsworth Building Acc.*, in *Four. of Derbysh. Archæological Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 41.

GRAFTED, *pp*.—Having dirt dried in the skin.

GRAFTER.—A long iron spade used for digging hard ground, especially by workmen engaged in making drains and banks.

GRAIN, GRAINING.—(1) The junction of the branches of a tree or forked stick.

"The misseltœ-thrush hes begun to build i' th' *graaïn* of th' Hessele pear tree."—*Bottesford*, 1866.

"If you cut the cherry-tree top off abuv the *graaïning* it will be sewer to grow ; if you goä below them it will be sewer to dee."—*Yaddethorpe*, 1845.

"'Neath a spreading shady oak,
For a while to muse I lay ;
From its *grains* a bough I broke,
To fan the teasing flies away."

John Clare, *Recollections of a Ramble*.

"And as he rode still on the plaine,
He saw a lady sitt in a *graine*."

Sir Lionell, *Percy Folio*, vol. i., p. 75.

("Icel. *grein*, a branch."—W. W. S.)

(2) The groin.

(3) The fork of a boat-hook or stower.

GRAINS, *s. pl.*—Malt after it has been used in brewing.

Thoo mun give them *grains* to th' pigs.

GRANNY-SNEEL.—A snail having a large grey shell. Some of us believe here that all snails are born without shells, but that as they grow up they find shells and creep into them.

GRANMOTHER.—Grandmother.

GRAPE-FEET.—The wild orchis, *orchis mascula*. This may be an error of pronunciation for *crake-feet*.—See Britten, *Eng. Plant Names* (E.D.S.), sub voc.

GRAPPLE.—To struggle, to exert one's self to the utmost.

What wi' swimmin' an' what wi' *grapplin'* to get to bank-top them little ducks was lagged whiles thaay could n't chirrup.

GRASS-TREE.—A child's toy made of grass.

GRAVE, *v.*—To dig, and especially to dig turves and peats for fuel.

"No man shall *grave* any turves in th'east car nor in Rany [how], vpon payne for euery dayes work, iij^s. iiij^d."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1557.

"None shall *grave* any sodes or turves nor bassockes of the sowthe-easte syde the grene gaitte and abuttinge of the south-west of Grene Howe in pena, vjs. viij^d."—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1578.

GRAVIL (*grav'il*).—Gravel.

GRAVING-TOOL.—A spade used in making drains.

GRAB, *v.*—(1) To grow.

(2) To cultivate; to rear.

Thaay ewsed to *graw* a deäl o' line by th' Trent Side.
I doän't *graw* beäs, I stick to sheäp.

GRAWSUM, *adj.*—Growing; favourable to growth; applied to the weather.

It's a *grawsum* time noo, pasturs hes cum'd on real well this last weak.
April 19th, 1888.

GREASE.—Flattery.

I should like him a vast sight better if he hed n't soä much on his *greäse*.

GREASE-HORN.—(1) A horn formerly used by mowers for carrying grease for their "strickles" (q.v.)

"The tooles that mowers are to have with them are, sythe, shaft, and strickle; hammer to pitte the strickle with, to make it keepe sande, sande-bagge and *grease-horne*."—Best's *Rural Economy in Yorkshire*, 1641 (*Surtees Soc.*), p. 32.

"Sir Walter (Scott) got from Dr. Elliot the large old border war-horn which you may still see hanging in the armory at Abbotsford. . . . I believe it had been found at Hermitage Castle, and one of the doctor's servants had used it many a day as a *grease-horn* for his scythe, before they discovered its history."—Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, ed. 1844, p. 54.

(2) A flatterer.

GREAT, *adj.*—(1) Far gone in pregnancy.

(2) On very intimate terms; in high favour.

Sam's very *greät* wi' . . . If he'd nobbut keäp fra drink he mud stop theäre till he's past doin' onything.

GREEDY-GUT.—A voracious eater.

" 'To bed, to bed,' says Sleepy Head;
 'Tarry a while,' says Slow;
 'Put on the pot,' says *greedy-gut*,
 'We'll sup before we go.' "

GREEN CHEESE.—(1) Cheese before it is thoroughly dry.

(2) Cheese coloured or flavoured with sage or other herbs.

"Two *grene cheses*."—*Piers Plowman*, *B. text*, pass. vi., l. 283. It is not obvious to which of the above meanings this passage refers.

GREEN-GIBS, *s. pl.*—Young goslings before their feathers begin to grow.

GREEN-GOOSE.—A goose killed at midsummer time. A goose under four months old.

GREEN-HORN.—An inexperienced person.

GREEN-LANE.—A road that has never been stoned or sanded.
 Willerton *greæn laane* is th' offilest roãd as is, barrin' noãn.

GREEN MALT.—Malt before it is dry.

GREEN-SAUCE.—Ground-sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*.

"We had allso a boy about 9 yeares of age, as he was getting of *greene-sawse*, without Swillington tower, was dangerously shott in the belly."—Drake's *Siege of Pontefract Castle* (*Surtree Soc.*), p. 37.

I am informed that this plant grows plentifully at the present time on the sides of the great mound whereon Pontefract Castle stands. The poor boy was no doubt gathering it for sorrel-sauce, a relish much esteemed in those days, and one that would be particularly acceptable to men cut off from fresh provisions. Gerrard tells us that "the juice hereof, in summer time is a profitable sauce in many meats and pleasant to the taste," and that the leaves, "taken in good quantitie, stamped, and strained into some ale and a posset made thereof, coole the sicke body, quench thirst and allay the heat of such as are troubled with a pestilent feuer, hot ague or any great inflammation within."—*Herbal*, 1636, p. 398.

Rembert Dodoens had heard "that this roote hanged about the necke, doth helpe the kinges euill or swelling in the throte."—*Herbal*, *Lyte's trans.*, 1578, p. 560.

Green-sauce is still held here to be a useful medicine in cases of scurvy.—Cf. Sir Thomas Urquhart's *Trans. of Rabelais, Gargantua*, book ii., chap. 31.

GREET-STONE.—Stone of a coarse texture; millstone grit; sometimes the softer beds of the oolite.

GRESS.—Grass.

Th' nigher th' boãn th' sweeter th' flesh.
 Th' nigher th' grun the sweeter th' *gress*.

"Warkmen to fell all *gresse* and corne."—*Bottesford Manor Records*, temp. Edw. VI.

GRESS-PLAT.—A grass-plot.

GRESSONMYS, *s. pl.*—Fines (obsolete). Lat. *Gersuma*.—Dufresne, *Gloss. Med. Lat.*—Spelman, *Gloss. Archæolog.*—Cowel, *Law. Dict.*—Ang. Sax. *Gærsuma*, a treasure, a fine.

"The sayd Abbott and Conuent have by theys presents grauntyd . . . goodes of outlawyd persones, fynys or *gressonmys* for landes and tenementes, lettyn or to be lettyn." *Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1537. Cf. Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, p. 66. Palmer, *Perlust. Yarmouth*, vol. iii., p. 33. *Acc. of Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, vol. i., p. 418. *Notes and Queries*, vi. series, vol. iv., p. 250. Dawson's *Skipton*, p. 58. Pilkington's *Works* (Parker Soc.), p. 462.

GRET.—Great.

We fun sum *gret* slabs o' stoän when Yalthrup Hill was lowered.

Them *gret* hewge tonups is n't one hairf so good for sheäp as smaller sized uns.

GREW, GREW-DOG.—A grey-hound.

GREW.—Pain; grief.

GREWS.—The outmarsh or foreshore; the land lying between the edge of a tidal river and its bank.

GREWSOME.—Melancholy; complaining.

He's a very *grewsum* lookin' man when he's badly.

GREY MARE.—A wife who rules her husband.

The *grey mare* is the better horse.

GREY-MARES-TAILS.—See FILLY TAILS.

GREY-PAPER.—Brown paper.

GREY-STONE.—Oolitic limestone.

It is n't noä better then muck for mendin' roäds wi' is n't that *graay-stoän*.

GRICE.—(1) A sickly or deformed child.

I hope A . . . T . . . 's bairn 'll niver live; I niver seed such an a *grice* e' my life.

(2) A person, especially a child, whose dress or manners indicate deformity.

Goä tak them things off an' cleän thȳ sen; doän't look a *grice* like that all th' daay thrif.

GRIFT.—A channel shaped out by water for itself; a runnel.

GRIM, *adj.*—Grimy; dirty; dusty.

GRIME.—Soot. See GRIM in Gloss. to *Havelok*.

GRIME, *v.*—To besmear with soot.

GRIMY, *adj.*—Sooty.

GRINDLE-STONE.—A grindstone. See GRUNDLE-STOÄN.

"j gryndelston xxd."—*Records of Nottingham*, 1411, vol. ii., p. 86.

"Unum crank ferri de uno gryndylston."—1433, *Ibid.*, p. 140.

GRIP.—A small temporary surface drain. Friesic *grope*, a ditch.

"Than birpe [ought] men casten hem in poles [pools] or in a *grip*, or in the fen."—*Havelock*, l. 2101.

"To *grip*, dressing out."—*Bottesford Accounts*, 1811.

"Making a ditch hole or *griphe* in the King's highwaie."—1611, *North Riding Record Soc.*, vol. i., p. 236.

"One Lenton, found a great pot full of Roman coyn digging to make a *grip* round a haystack in the parish of Fleet."—Will. Stukeley, *Memoirs (Surtees Soc.)*, 1700, p. 310.

GRIP, *v.*—To make *grips*.

"The objects . . . were found by a man while *gripping* or cutting a deep narrow *grip* across the ground, in order to let off superfluous water."—John Evans in *Archæologia*, vol. xlviii., p. 106.

"That every man *gripp* his lands in the corne fields."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, 1601, in Stark's *Hist. of Gainsb.*, p. 91.

GRITS.—Groats (q.v.)

GROATS.—Oats from which the husks have been taken, but which have not been ground.

GROBBLE, *v.*—To grope, to poke, to feel about as one does in the dark.

GROPPEN.—See GOPPEN.

GROUND-ESH.—A young ash-plant that has grown in the place where it is found from seed, not a planted ash, or one that has sprung from the root of a felled tree. There is a superstition that if a man beat his wife with a *ground-esh*, the justices have no power to punish him for assault.

GROUND-KEEPER.—A farm bailiff.

Lyon was *ground-keeper* for Mr. Skipworth at the Slate House.

GROUND LAYLOCK.—*Red Valerian*, *Centranthus ruber*.

Th' *grund laaylocks* hev floored well this dry time, when noht else hes.—July, 1887.

GROUND-SWEAT.—Dampness springing from the ground.

GROUND-SYPE.—Surface water which runs through the upper soil into a well, as distinguished from spring water.

"The water obtained from the wells which have been sunk into this warp is not spring water, but merely . . . a *ground-sype*, i.e., water filtering through from the surface."—Stonehouse, *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, p. 25.

GROUND-THAW.—A thaw which seems to spring from the earth, not from the atmosphere.

GROUT.—(1) Thin mortar which is poured into the inside of rubble walls.

"That thin mortar which is termed *grout*."—Stonehouse, *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, p. 22.

(2) Concrete, that is, thin mortar mixed with stones used for foundations of buildings.

GROVES, *s. pl.*—Land ends (q.v.)

"No man shall teather within the north Inges, or about the Trent banks or *groves* vntill the haaye be gotten awaye."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578.

The word is no doubt related to *grave*, to dig, because the *groves* were the places where soil was *graved* for repairing the banks.

GROWD, *v.*—Grew.

GROWZE, *v.*—(1) To eat steadily and constantly at a thing as grazing animals do.

(2) To eat in a noisy or dirty manner.

GRUB.—A miser.

GRUB AWAY.—When young corn dies from the roots, being eaten by the larvæ of insects it is said to *grub away*.

"Them oäts at Greenhoe 'at looked so well when thaay cumed up is all *grubbin' awaay*."—10th July, 1886.

GRUBBY.—Dirty.

GRUN', GRUND.—The ground. Cf. GRESS.

GRUN, *v.*—To grind.

Them bricks is bad uns; if thoo nobut treäds on 'em, thaay *gruns* to poother.

GRUNDLE-STOÄN, GRUN-STOÄN.—A grind-stone.

As roond as a *grun-stoän*.

GRUNSEL.—(1) The threshold; lit. ground-sill.

(2) Groundsel, *senecio vulgaris*.

GRUNT, *v.*—To complain.

"I tell'd him ther' neäd be noä *gruntin'*; if I did n't suit him, he was to paay me my waage an' let me goä."—*Bottesford*, 26th August, 1875.

GRUT.—A rut, a grip, or small surface-drain.

GRUT, *adj.*—Great.

What oot o' th' wäay *grut* stoäns ther' is upo' th' seä-side e' Yerkssheer.

GUANNER.—Guano.

It stinks like a *guanner*-bag.

The earliest known English mention of guano is to be found in Albaro Alonso Barba's *Art of Metals*, translated by the Earl of Sandwich.—See *Athenæum*, May 29, 1875, p. 722.

It was first used as a manure in England in or about the year 1840.—See *Notes and Queries*, second series, vol. i., p. 482.

GUANNER-WEED.—A weed which grows in ditches, the seeds of which are absurdly believed to have been imported with guano.

GUDGEON.—An iron pin at the end of the axle of a wheelbarrow, on which the wheel turns; a similar pin used for other like purposes.

GUGGLE.—A bubbling noise.

GUGGLE, *v.*—(1) To gargle.

(2) To bubble.

GUIDE, *v.*—To rule, govern, restrain.

I can't *guide* my awn bairns, soä much less them as belongs to uther foäks.

GUIDE ONE'S SELF.—To behave well.

Noo then *guide* thÿ sen, or else I'll tell thÿ faather on thē.

GUIDER.—A tendon.

GUIDE-STOHP.—A guide post.

GUIDES, *s. pl.*—Part of the hind gear of a waggon attached to the middle pole.

GUM.—See GOV.

GUMMY, *adj.*—Thick; swollen; applied to the legs of horses.

GUMPTION.—Comprehension; sense.

GUNNER.—One who gets his living, or occupies his time by shooting wild fowl.

"Clarke, of Brumby, who died in . . . was always known as *Gunner* Clarke because his whole time was spent in shooting wild fowl on the commons."—E. S. P., 1860.

"One of the oldest of our local *gunners*."—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, p. 91.

GUN-POUTHER, GUN-POOTHER.—Gun-powder.

GUNSTICK.—A ramrod.

As stright as a *gunstick*.

GURT, *adj.*—Great. See GRUT.

GUT.—A narrow lane or passage.

"The *gut* so familiar to Oxford men.—W. G. Palgrave, *Central and Eastern Arabia*, vol. i., p. 57.

There is a footpath at Kirton-in-Lindsey called Greedy-*gut*-Lane. It is highly improbable that this name has anything to do with greediness.

GUTS.—The whole of the intestines between the heart and the bladder.

GUTTER.—A roof-spout.

GUTTER, *v.*—A candle is said to *gutter* when the melted wax or tallow runs down the side.

GUY-ROPE.—A rope used to steady a falling tree.

GUZZLE, *v.*—To drink without moderation.

GYKES (*geiks*).—Way; method. Perhaps a corruption of *guise*.

I'll shaw you th' *gykes* on it.

GYLE (*geil*).—Wort; a term in brewing.

GYLE-FAT (*geil-fat*).—A brewing-vat.

"A lead, a mashefatte, *gyl fatt* with a sooe xvs."—*Inventory of Roland Staveley, of Gainsburgh, 1551.*

GYME (*geim*).—A hole washed out of the ground by the rushing water when a bank breaks.

GYZE, GYZEN (*geiz, geiz'n*), *v.*—To warp; to twist by the sun or wind.

Soft fool, he mud know th' sun w'd n't *gyze* th' doors o' th' no'th side o' th' barn.—*Flixborough, May 19, 1875.*

Thoo's left that theäre bucket oot o' doors empty e' th' sun, till its gotten *gizen'd* soä as onybody mud shuv a knife atweän th' lags.

It's th' dry weather that's *gizen'd* chen soä as to mak' it run.

H

The aspirate is usually silent in the dialect of northern Lincolnshire, unless it forms part of the word on which the emphasis falls, then it is fully sounded. Words beginning with a vowel are also aspirated for the sake of emphasis, as are, as a general rule, all words commencing with the letters EW, (usually pronounced like EW in NEW, but occasionally almost like the German Ü) whether emphatic or not. The H is also commonly sounded in the word HETHERD.

HAAKING (haik·in), *pres. part.*—Idle.

HAAMES (haimz), *s. pl.*—Pieces of wood or iron attached to a horse's collar to which the harness is fastened.

HABS and NABS.—One way or another.

I've scatted it together bȳ *habs an' nabs*.—Said of rent, 1888.

"By *hab or nab*, hooke or crooke."—Bernard Terence, p. 17.

HACK.—(1) See HECK.

(2) An axe for dressing stone.

HACKER.—One who dresses stone.

HACKER, *v.*—(1) To stammer.

He *hackers* soã in his talk I can't tell what he means.

(2) To shuffle.

He'll be *hackerin'* about wi' foäks till he gets his sen atween th' foher walls o' Ketton prison.

HACKSLAVER.—An idle dissolute man or boy.

He's a love-begot an' a real *hackslaver*.

HAG.—A bog.

Ther's many a hoss hes been lost e' them peät moor *hags*.

HAG, *v.*—To cut or chop awkwardly.

Doän't *hag* thȳ meät e' that how, lad.

HAGGADAY.—A latch to a door or gate. A *haggaday* is frequently put upon a cottage door on the inside, without anything projecting outwards by which it may be lifted. A little slit is made in the door, and the latch can only be raised by inserting therein a nail or slip of metal.

Old men alus calls them wooden snecks wneäre you hev to put yer finger thrif a roond hoäle e' th' door to oppen 'em, *haggadays*.—*G. H.*, 1875.

"To John flower for hespes . . . a sneck, a *haggadaay*, a catch & a ringe for the west gate, ijs. vjd., 1610."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, vol. iii., p. 196.

HAGGLE, *v.*—(1) To cut awkwardly.

(2) To argue.

(3) To beat down in price.

HAG-WORM.—A snake (obsolescent).

HAIR-BREED.—A hair's-breadth. See **HAND-BREED**.

HAIRF.—Half.

HAIRIFF.—*Galium aparine*; cleavers.

HAIRMS.—Haames (q.v.)

HAIR OF THE DOG THAT BIT YOU.—A man who has been drunk over-night is advised by his jovial companions, when he complains of a headache the next morning, to take a *hair of the dog that bit him*. When a dog bites a person it is still customary to extract some of its hairs and put them in the wound, as a preventative of hydrophobia.

HAKUSSING (haik·usin), *pres. pt.*—Moving about violently, as people do when in anger; doing work in a violent or angry way.

I could see sum'ats was wrong as soon as I went in; she was puttin' dinner things by, an' *hakussin'* aboot all th' time.

HALE.—(1) A "garing" in an enclosure or open field—that is an angular piece which has to be ploughed separately.

(2) A bank or strip of grass which separates two persons' lands in an open field.

(3) A sand-bank.—See *Notes and Queries*, V. series, vol. iv., p. 27.

(4) An angular pasture in the township of East Butterwick, adjoining Bottesford Beck on the North, is called *Butterwick Hale*. It has been used from an early period as a rest for the high-land water in flood time, until it could flow into the Trent. It is affirmed in the *Survey of the*

Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey, taken in 1787, that *haile* is "a term given to roads or dry hard banks in the boggy parts of the moors, upon which carriages may pass or anything be *haled*." Both definition and derivation are inaccurate. (Certainly a bad guess—Cf. A. S., *heal*, a corner, an angle; Icel. *hjalli*, a ledge of rock.—W. W. S.) "The derivations of words, like the use of words, must be strictly judged; and the student must learn the painful, but wholesome lesson, to abandon upon cause shown the most favourite effort of his ingenuity."—W. E. Hearn, *The Aryan Household*, p. 287 n.

HALES, *s. pl.*—The handles or stilts of a plough or wheelbarrow.

"To be sold by auction . . . 30 plough *hales*."—*Stamford Mercury*, 20th September, 1867.

He's fit for noht but to tramp fra mornin' till neet atweän a pair o' pleugh-*haales*.

HALF-CHRISTENED, HALF-ROCKED, HALF-BAKED, HALF-THERE.—Weak of intellect.

"As they say in Devon *half-baked*."—C. Kingsley, *Westward Ho!* vol. i., p. 91.

HALIFAX.—See HULL.

HALLIDAY.—A holy day.

HALLONTIDE.—All Saints (obsolete).

"Ffor bred & wyne ffor the comunon at *hallontid*, vjs. viij^d."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1597.

HALLY-BREAD.—*Holy-bread* (q.v.)

HALLY-LOO-DAY.—Holy rood day (a corruption).

HAM.—The thigh.

HAMKIN (dimin. of *ham*).—The hock of a pig.

HAMMER, *v.*—To stammer.

HAMMER and PINSONS.—The clatter made by a horse which catches its hind feet against its fore ones in trotting.

HAMMOCKING.—Tearing violently about.

Ther's been sum heres *hammockin'* about e' Mr. Sorsby's barley e' th' marsh.

HAMPER, *v.*—To hinder.

She can't go oot taatie pickin', she's so *hamper'd* wi' bairns.
I'm well enif if it warn't for this here cough that *hampers* me.

HAND.—Help, assistance, a lift.

I alus lend 'em a *hand* when ther's onything goäs wrong.

HAND and FOOT, TO WAIT ON.—To attend on a person with great assiduity.

HAND, BLOODY.—The badge of a baronet of Great Britain. Argent, a sinister hand, erect, open, coupéd at the wrist gules; the arms of the province of Ulster.

"Yë see, sir, thaay've been steady föiks enif iver sin' we knew oht 'about 'em, which goäs a good long waay back, yë knaw, bud one o' the'r forelders committed a cruel mo'der a many years sin'. As he was a greät man, thaay did n't hing him as thaay'd hed reight to ha' dun. He was letten off upo' condition 'at he put a *bloody hand* on his shield, an' 'at him an' all as caame efter him should alus keäp it theäre, an' you maay see it noo up o' th' carriage door th' very next time as it cums past." The above narrative was told to me by a Scawby woman some five and thirty years ago. I am informed that the badge of Ulster has given rise to similar legends with regard to several other families, whose ancestors have been innocent of homicide.

HAND-BREED.—A hand's-breadth. See HAIR-BREED.

HAND-CLOOT.—A hand-towel.

HANDER.—A person who acts as second in a fight with fists.

HAND-HOLD.—Anything that may be grasped or taken hold of by the hands.

I darn't climb noä higher, ther's naather *hand-hohd* nor foot-hohd for one.

HANDKERCHER, *pl.*, HANDKERCHERS and HAND-KERCHEEVES.—A *handkerchief* whether a neck-*handkerchief* or a pocket-*handkerchief*.

HANDLE, *v.*—(1) To secure; to get hold of.

'Times is straange an' bad, I niver *handled* soä little money as I hev' this last year.—July 6, 1886.

(2) To touch.

I weänt hev you bairns *han'lin* bull, he'll be stabbin' on you.

(3) To use, to employ; not necessarily with the hands.

An old woman who was lame said, I can't *han'le* my feet so well as I ewsed to could.

HAND OUT.—To distribute.

Ey, Miss, it's Loord 'at *hands oot* iv'rything 'e riches an' poverty, an' sickness an' health. It's him as duz it all, an' fer best.

HAND-RUNNING.—In succession; one after another.

Ther' was six deaths from that feäver *hand-running*.

HANDS, *s. pl.*—Women and children who work upon a farm. The labourers and servant “chaps” are not *hands*.

Though the meaning is almost always clear, the use of the word *hands* to signify workpeople not uncommonly leads to verbal incongruities. A writer of the last century tells of “a captain of a privateer, who wrote an account to his owners of an engagement in which he had the good fortune, he told them, of having only one of his *hands* shot through the nose.”—*Letters of Sir Tho. Fitzosborne*, 8th ed., 1776, p. 115.

HAND-SPEÄK.—A wooden lever ; a hand-spike.

HAND-STAFF.—The handle of a flail to which the swivel is attached.

HAND STIR.—(1) A very small distance.

I’ve heard them saay as hes been e’ Lunnun, that th’ roök’s ofens soä thick theïre ‘at you can’t seä a *handstir* afoore you, reight e’ th’ middle o’ th’ daay.

(2) The smallest possible amount of labour.

“Here you are clartin’ aboot an’ not a *handstir* of wark dun yet. See HANDSTROKE.

HANDSTROKE.—A very small amount of labour.

I’d hardly struck a *hand-stroök* when doon she cums.—Said by a man who had felled a rotten tree.

HANDY.—(1) Near at hand.

Oor chech stan’s soä nice an’ *handy* that I mostlin’s goä theäre e’steäd o’ to chapil.

(2) Convenient.

It’s *handy* th’ coo’s caued, we shall hev sum milk for the chaps noo.

HANG, *v.*—To *hang* a gate or a door is to fix it in its place by crooks or hinges.

HANG-DOG-LOOK.—A villainous appearance.

HANGING FOR.—Desirous of.

Well Mary Ann, thoo can do as ta likes, bud I *hang for* yě goin’ to Mrs. . . . plaace ; its a knawn good un.

HANGING FOR RAIN.—Threatening rain.

It’s been *hangin’ for raain* three or foher daays but noän cums.—July 10, 1886.

HANK.—A skein of cotton, thread, or silk.

“Her curls, like *hanks* of gold, hung waving.”—John Clare, *The Banks of Ivory, Life and Remains*, p. 348.

HANKLE, *v.*—To entangle.

He’s a honest chap his sen, bud he’s gotten *hankled* in wi’ a straange lot o’ rogues.

HANKY-PANKY-WARK. — Shuffling, cheating, deceitful conduct.

Noo goä stright, lets hev noä *hanky-panky-wark* this time.

HANSEL.—(1) Luck money.

(2) The first use of anything.

HANSEL, *v.*—To try or use for the first time.

I'm gooin' to *hansel* that new plew.

"It was one of that profession [baker] that first *hansell'd* the gallows."—Th. Brown, *Works*, 1730, vol. iv., p. 230.

HAP.—A misfortune; an accident.

A sore *hap*.

HAP, *v.*—To happen.

If it *haps* to raain I shan't goä.

HAP-DOWN, *v.*—To cover up.

Noo then, get them taaties *happed-down*, it 'll freeze to-neet like smack.

HAPPEN.—Perhaps.

Happen I maay cum doon o' Sunda' at neet, bud I'm not sewer.

HAPPEN, HAPPEN ON, *v.*—To meet; to meet with.

I *happen'd* on her just ageän Bell-hoäle.

He *happen'd* an accident up o' Magin Moor; his herse flung him and brok two on his ribs.

"The restless hogs will *happen on* the prize."—John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 74.

HAPPING.—Covering, such as clothes on a bed, or earth on a potatoe-pie.

I've knawn farm hooses, a many, wheäre sarvant chaps hed niver enif *happin'* o' the'r beds.

HAPPY GO LUCKY, HELTER-SKELTER, PELL-MELL.—By chance; in confusion; without order or regularity.

HAPT.—Wrapped; covered.

It was *hapt* 'e a peäce o' broon paaper.

"*Hapt* in the cold dark grave."

John Clare, *Sonnet*, xxv.

HAP-UP, *v.*—(1) To cover up; to wrap up.

"Th' ohd chap's *happed up* by this time, I reckon," said of a friend on the day of his funeral.

(2) To conceal.

Thaay maay try as thaay like ther's noä *happin'* a thing o' that soort *up e'* theäse daays.

HAR.—(1) Fog; mist, especially when it is cold.

(2) A cough.

HARBOUR.—(1) Shelter.

It power'd doon wi' raain an' ther' was noä *harbour* to find noä wheäre.

(2) A house, a home.

Thaay was to'n'd oot i'to th' streät, an' noä *harbour* was to be gotten for 'em noäwheäres, soä I let 'em lig e' my barn.

HARBOUR, *v.*—(1) To shelter.

(2) To find house-room for.

HARD, *pp.*—Heard.

HARD, THE.—The stoned part of a road as distinguished from the sides.—See *Notes and Queries*, vj. series, vol. iv., p. 38.

HARD, *adj.*—(1) Quick.

Th' gress'll graw *hard* enif noo this sup o' raain's cum'd.

(2) Sour.

This aale o' yours is uncommon *hard*.

"Beer from getting acetous or what is called hard."—Drakard's *Stamford News*, Oct. 1, 1833.

HARD AND SHARP.—Hardly; scarcely; with difficulty.

I did catch th' traain, bud it was *hard an' sharp*, she was movin' when I got in.

HARDEN-FACED, *adj.*—The reverse of shame-faced; brazened.

A *harden-faaced* huzzy.

HARD-DOES, HARD-LINES, HARD-CAKE, HARD-CHEESE.—A hard lot, a sad misfortune.

Poor chap, it was *hard-lines* for him.—*Bottesford*, 1849.

It's *hard-does* for a man and his wife and bairns to be thrawn oot o' wark wi'oot warnin'.—*Frodingham*, 1874.

HARD-HEAD.—*Centaurea nigra*.

HARD LAID ON.—Much burdened, hard at work.

HARDLING, HARDLINGS.—Hardly; scarcely.

Ther's *hardlin's* time to catch th' packit noo.

HARDNESS.—Strength, applied to the voice.

I shooted wi' all my *hardness*, that is, I called as loud as I could.

HARD OF HEARING.—Slightly deaf.

HARDS.—(1) The worked fibre of flax or hemp.

"For 22 stone of *hards*."—*Corporation Rec. in Tomlinson's Doncaster*, p. 337.

(2) The refuse of the same.

HARD-SET.—In difficulties.

We shall most on us be *hard set* if theäse prices hohds on a year or two longer, 1885.

HARD WATER.—Spring water as distinguished from soft or rain water.

HARD WOOD.—Oak and ash as distinguished from poplar, willow, beech, and resinous woods. A carpenter's term.

"William Chapman, iij. lode of *hardwodde*."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1568. Cf. *Mon. Ang.* vol. iii., p. 360.

HARKAUDIENCE.—A corrupt form of accordion.

HARL.—A state of great excitement.

"Jimmy H . . . is e' such 'n a *harl* as niver was about this here jewbilee."—*Yaddletorpe*, June, 1887.

HARL, v.—To couple rabbits by threading one hind-leg through the ham-string of the other.

HARP ON ONE STRING.—To talk too much on one subject.

"The Cardinall made a countenance to the t'other Lord, that he should *harp no more vpon that string*."—Sir Thomas More's *Workes*, 1557, p. 49 b.

HARASSMENT.—A harassed condition.

Dr. P. . . . he says to me, "Mrs. D. . . .," he says, "it's ovver-*harassment* o' th' liver 'at yer sufferin' from."

"I have known little else than privation, disappointment, unkindness, and *harassment*."—Laetitia E. Landon, in *Life, by Layman Blanchard*, vol. i., p. 56.

HARRIED, HARROWED, pp.—Tired, wearied out.

HARROW-BULL.—The cross pieces of the harrow in which the teeth are fixed.

HARROW-REST.—*Rest-harrow* (q.v.)

HARUM-SCARUM, adv.—Disorderly, confusedly.

HARVEST-BUG.—A very minute scarlet mite, which burrows into the skin in July and August. Unrefined people who wish to appear what they think "genteel" have, during the last few years, taken to speak of them as harvesters.

"My eldist lass hes been o'must eäten up wi' *harvest-bugs* this hot weather, an' thaay bite th' hosses an' dogs a shaame to seä."—*Bottesford*, 1st August, 1887.

HARVEST-HOME.—The feast made by a farmer when the harvest is got in.

HARVEST-MAN.—A spider with very long legs.

"One of the *Phalangidæ*."—Cf. *Ann. & Mag. N. H.*, 1855, series II., vol. xv., pp. 393-416, pl. x., xi.; also a *Suppl.*, 1861.

HASK.—The same as Ask (q.v.)

HASSOCK.—A thick and large tuft of coarse grass.

HASSOCKY, *adj.*—Land is said to be *hassocky* when it has many "hassocks" growing on it.

HASTER.—A hastener; a screen put before the fire to keep in the heat when meat is roasting.

HAST TA.—Hast thou.

Hast ta gotten thȳ dinner?

HAT.—"That's what I hing my *hat* upon"—*i.e.*, "That is what encourages me."

HATE.—To dislike.

I'm gooin' to flit, I am; I *haate* livin' wi' poor gentlefoäks as hes to look at boäth sides on a slaape sixpence afoore thaay do'st spend it.

HAUK, *v.*—To clear the throat; to spit.

"Stop his nose, *hawk* and spit, and curse the stinking cargo."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 367.

HAULF, HAUF.—Half.

HAULING-PATH.—The path on which the *hauling*-horses walk by the side of a canal or river.

"The occupiers of land . . . where there is no *hauling-path* are authorized to discharge all persons trespassing thereon."—*Ancholine Navigation Notice*, Oct. 6, 1874.

HAULM, HAUM.—(1) The straw of beans, peas, tares, and the stalks of rape and turnips.

(2) The stalk of flax and hemp.

(3) The chaff of grain.

HAUVE.—A direction given to horses, meaning turn to the left side. Possibly a form of the word *half*, *i.e.*, side.

"I looked on my left *half*, as þe lady me taught,
And was war of a wooman, wortheli yclothed."

Piers Plowman, B. Text, Pass. ii., l. 7.

HAUVE, *v.*—To stare idly or vacantly.

HAUVEN.—A lout; a rude, coarse fellow.

HAUVENISH.—Loutish.

'HAVELESS, *adj.*—Having ill manners (a contraction for *behaveless*).

She's as 'haaveless a bairn as lives.

HAVELESS, *adj.*—Wasteful, incompetent (probably formed from the verb *have*).

A *haveless* chap that's run'd thrif three fo'tuns.

HAVER.—Wild oats. In 1629 there was a place in Scotter called *Haverland*. *Havercroft* is a place in the parish of Felkirk, Yorkshire. *Havercroft* is a Lindsey surname.

HAVERMEAL.—Oatmeal (obsolescent).

HAW.—The berry of the hawthorn.

HAW, *interj.*—Jaanie Smith hes gotten fine i' her talk wi' gooin' to staay at Lincoln; when ony body says oht to her she duz n't saay "*haw*" as we do; she says, "Well, you 'stonish me."

HAWBAW, HAWBUCK.—A lout; a coarse, vulgar lad.

HAWKSPAUN.—A tall ungainly woman.

HAWM (haum), *v.*—To move about awkwardly.

HAY, *v.*—To turn into hay; said of grass newly cut.

Its *hay*ing nistly, if it nobbut hohds fine we can leäd o' Tuesda'.

HAYBANDS, *s. pl.*—A rough kind of rope made of twisted hay, employed instead of string for fastening thatch on stacks. Sixty years ago it was almost universal, now it is rarely seen. *Haybands* were formerly used by labouring men as a protection to the legs instead of gaiters. They became, however, to be considered as a mark of extreme poverty and consequently dropped out of use. Cf. Ben Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act i., sc. 2.

John's tekken to *haaybands*, it'll be th' work-hoose next.

HAYBOOT.—The same as HEDGEBOOT (q.v.)

"12 carect. subbosci pro le heybote."—*Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1484. Cf. *Mon. Ang.*, vol. iii., p. 431. Scroggs, *Practise of Courts Leet*, p. 208.

HAYCOCK.—A hillock of dried grass made by raking together a certain length of the swathe. Grass remains grass while it is in the swathe; when it has been put into "*cock*" it becomes hay.

"The whole world belike should be new moulded, when it seemed goode to those all-commanding powers & turned inside out as we do *hay-cocks* in harvest, top to bottom, or bottom to top."—Burton, *Anatomy of Mel.*, 1652, p. 245.

HAY-SPADE.—A cutting knife (q.v.)

HAYWARD.—A manorial officer whose duty it was to take order as to the stock, and to see that the fences were in good order.—Cf. Cowel, *Law Dict.*, sub voc.—*Archæologia*, vol. xxxv., p. 471. The family name of Howard had probably its origin in this word. See letter by the author in *The Standard*, 4th Nov., 1885.

HAZE, *v.*—(1) To beat.

(2) To bail water. See OWSE.

HAZING.—A beating. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1825, says, "that this word is undoubtedly derived from the name of the instrument originally used in the beating, that is, a twig of the hazel-nut tree;" p. 396. This guess is almost certainly wrong.

HAZZEL.—The hazel. See HEZZEL.

HAZZEL, TO GIVE SOME.—Is to give a beating.

HE, *pron.*—He and she are used as nominatives, when they stand alone in a sentence as "He went," "She said so," but when they are coupled with a noun or another pronoun they change into *him* and *her*, as "*Him* and me went," "*Her* and *him* said so," "Him and Jim was feightin'," "Sarah and her was shillin' peys." This rule also holds good when the pronoun is separated from the verb in direct relation with it by an intervening clause, as "*Him* 'at pull'd doon th' ohd manor-hoose was this squire's gret-gret gran' feyther," and in such interjectional phrases as "Him respectable! you'll beleäve onything if yë beleäve that;" "Her tekken to drink! who iver tell'd yë sich an a lee?"

HE, *prep.*—In.

You'll find it *he* th' carpenter's shop.
"Robert fryscher tanner, his moder *he* law gafe of her goode will vs."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, vol. i., p. 332.

HEAD (hi·h·d).—(1) The doors of a clough or sluice, with the masonry thereto belonging.

(2) To ask for a farm over a man's *heäd* is to ask for another man's holding when he has not had notice to quit.

(3) "Let him hev his *heäd*," is said to an unskilful rider or driver who holds in his horse too tightly.

HEAD-ACHE.—The common scarlet corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhæas*.

"More *heäd-aaches* then arnin's," said of bad sand land whereon these plants grow in such profusion as to eat away the corn.

"Corn-poppies, that in crimson dwell,
Call'd '*Head-achs*' from their sickly smell,"

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 47.

HEAD-ACHE WINE.—A drink made of the petals of *heäd-aaches*.

"An' it's reäl bewtiful, m'm, I do assewer yě. When we liv' at boddom o' Botton Hill Side, p'liceman fra Noramby, he hed a glass on it wi' us one daay, an' he said as it went reight through him, an' 'at if it wo'd n't be incroächin' he wo'd like anuther glass."

HEADLAND.—That part of an open field or enclosure where the horses turn round, and which is consequently ploughed the last, and in a transverse direction to the rest of the land. In the open fields these *headlands* are often the boundaries of property, and therefore headland is sometimes, though rarely, used as an equivalent for boundary.—Cf. Seeböhm's *Eng. Vill. Com.*, p. 4.

HEAD OF GRASS.—The growth of grass at any given time.

"They have a tolerable *head of grass* in the spring."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 194.

HEAD, QUEEN'S.—When postage stamps were first introduced they were called *Queen's Heads*. There were then but two varieties, the penny stamp which was black, and the two-penny stamp which was blue; since many kinds have been made the term has gone out of use.

HEAD-PIECE.—The head, and hence figuratively intelligence, mental capacity, quickness of intellect.

You've gotten as poor a *head-peäce* for larnin' oht 'at 'll do you ony good as iver I seed.

HEAD-STALL.—That part of a bridle or halter which goes around the horse's head.

HEAD-WARK.—Thought; consideration.

Ther's been a deäl o' *heäd-wark* putten into that carvin' sum time or anuther.

HEAD-WASHING.—Drinking a newly-born infant's health.

Ther'll be sum *heäd-weshin'* to do this time, I reckon, noo that they've gotten a son at last.

HEADY, *adj.*—Rash ; violent.

"Are you so *headie*-minded that you wish the death of the child"?—
Bernard, *Terence*, p. 344.

He's such a *heady* chap you can't talk wi' him for five minnits wi' oot his fallin' oot wi' you.

HEAPS.—A great quantity.

There was *heäps* o' raain on Tho'sda'.

Ketton's *heäps* farther fra Gaainsb'r then Notherup is.

We've *heäps* o' wells at Bottesford.—July 16, 1875.

HEÄRD (hi'h'rd), *pp.* and *pt. t.*—Heard.

HEARSE.—(1) A triangular frame for holding candles in a church (obsolete).

(2) A frame of wicker work, timber, or metal, placed over the body of a dead person for the purpose of supporting the pall while the funeral service was being read (obsolete).

(3) A similar frame attached to a tomb for the purpose of supporting hangings and light (obsolete).

"A *hearse* sold to John Banton of Aukeborow . . . in anno 1865, who hathe put it to prophane vse."—*Linc. Ch. Furniture*, p. 36, cf. 127 n., *Notes and Queries, Sixth Series*, vol. i., pp. 212, 297, 343, 426.

HEAR TELL, *v.*—To hear, to be informed.

I doä n't think as I've *heärd tell* o' ony body o' that naame e' this part.

HEART.—Oh, dear *heart*. "Dear *heart* alive;" exclamations, commonly of pain or sorrow.

HEART, *v.*—See HEARTEN.

HEART, BÄD.—(1) A person easily cast down has a *bad heart*.

(2) A *bad heart* is attributed to one who is cruel or otherwise very wicked.

HEART-BRUSSEN, *pp.*—(1) Heart broken, in the sense of spent with galloping, pulling, or running.

(2) Heart broken in the sense of dieing from grief. See HEART-SLAIN.

HEARTEN, *v.*—To encourage.

Well, I'm *heart'n'd* a good deäl by th' wäay theäse here elections is gooin'.

HEART-SKE'T, HEART-SKIRTS.—The pericardium of man or of one of the lower animals.

"My bairns ewsed to pull at my goon-*ske'ts* once, bud thaay pull at my heart-*sket's* noo.

HEART-SLAIN, *pp.*—(1) Exhausted by over exertion.

He druv th' poor herse 'till it was clear *heart-slaain*.

(2) One who has died of grief is said to be *heart-slain*.

It was n't no illness that kill'd her, poor thing; she was *heart-slaain*.

HEART-WHOLE.—(1) In good spirits.

I thoht to hev fun' him doon-cast, but he's clear *heart-whoäle*.

(2) Not in love.

He's sweethearted a good bit, by offs an' ons, here one lass, an' theäre anuther like, bud I reckon mysen as he's *heart-whoäle* yit.

HEASTER (*heast'ur*).—Esther and Hesther, a female Christian name.

HEAT.—A round, a bout.

He was deäð bet th' fo'st *heät*.

HEAT, *v.*—Hay or corn is said to *heät* when it becomes hot in the stack by being carried when damp.

Squire Heäla's stacks got a fire thrif a fother stack 'at *heäted*.

HEAVE, *v.*—(1) To throw.

She was that mad wi' me, she *heäv'd* th' bread and butter up o' th' fire back.

(2) A cow or ox is said to be *heaved* when it has eaten too much green food, such as clover, and is inflated thereby.

HEBBEL.—Perhaps a wooden bridge.—Cf. Atkinson's *Cleveland Gloss.* and Halliwell's *Dict.* sub voc. *HEBBLE* (obsolete).

"Nulli ibunt cum auriga . . . super le *hebbels*."—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1563.

Thoresby, in his letter to Ray, 1703, says that *hebble* is a "narrow, short, plank-bridge."—*E. D. S.*, No. 6, p. 101.

HECK.—(1) A hedge (rare).

It ewsed to stan' up by yon *heck* yonder ageän th' beäch tree.—Geo. Todd, *Bottesford*.

(2) A rack for fodder in a stable or pasture.

We mun hev them *hecks* mended e' th' coo staables, th' beäs' waaste the'r fother theäre shaameful.

"Let the rack or *heck*, as the common people call it, be in proportion to the horse's stature."—Vegetius Renatus, *of the Distempers of Horses*, 1748, p. 99.

(3) A shuttle in a drain.

HECKLE, *v.*—To prepare the fibre of flax or hemp by means of *heckles*.

HECKLER.—One who *heckles* flax or hemp.

HECKLES.—A machine made of steel pins fixed in blocks of wood, by means of which the fibre of flax or hemp is worked.

HECKSTAVES.—A bar in a *heck* (q.v.)

HED, *pt. t.*—Had.

He never *hed* noht bud what she gev' him.

HEDER (hee.dur).—A male animal, most commonly used of sheep.

"They are forced to sell their *hedders*, and joist their *sheeders* in the spring."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 235.

HEDGEBOOT (obsolete). The right of getting wood for mending hedges. HAYBOOT (q.v.) is another form of the word.

"To have . . . sufficient houseboot, *hedgeboot* . . . and stakeboot yearly."—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716.—Cf. *Mon. Ang.*, vol. iv., p. 209, col. i.—Kitchen, *on Courts Leet*, p. 116.

HEEL-TREE.—A swingle-tree (q.v.)

HEFT.—The handle of a knife, hammer, chisel, or any small tool.

HEIGH, LADS!—An exclamation used in setting a dog on a cat or rat.

HEIGHT, *interj.*—Word of command to horses, meaning "go to the right."—W.S., *Bottesford*, June, 22, 1886 (obsolescent).

HEIR, *v.*—To inherit.

He *heir'd* it all fra' his feyther.

HEIRED PROPERTY.—Property under settlement.

HELL.—See HULL.

HELL-CAT.—A very small and troublesome black insect, a midge, a "Little man of Wroot" (q.v.)

HELL GAD, HELL STANG.—An augur or spear for catching eels.

HELM.—A shed built on posts.

"Stacked on the *helm* in the stackyard 16 loads of short wheat, 20 stooks to the load."—E. S. P., *Bottesford Farm Acc.*, August 21, 1830.

HELTER.—A halter.

HELTER-SKELTER.—In great confusion, one after another.

HEM, *interj.*—A note of approval, disapproval or question, according to the way in which it is said.

"All gave a general *hemme* after Goffe's speech in token of satisfaction."—*Letter of Sir Ric. Temple*, 1658, in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* v. p. 172, col. 1.

HEMP-CROFT, HEMP-GARTH, HEMP-YARD.—The gardens attached to old cottages commonly went by one of these names as they were in former days used mainly for growing hemp.

HEMP-PIT, HEMP-DYKE.—A pit in which hemp was steeped. Traces of these pits are to be found near most of our villages. There are four or more at Bottesford.

"Drowned in a *hempe pitt* near a litle sink of *hempe*."—*Haxey*, 17th Cent., *Add. MS.* 31,028, fol. 7.

HEN-BAUKS.—The perches or rafters on which poultry sit.

HEN-CHALK.—A kind of gypsum.

"Fibrous gypsum, provincially called *hen-chalk*."—Will. Peck, *Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, p. 17.

HEN-PENNY, HEN-RENT.—A payment made to the Lord of the Manor for hens. It is probably obsolete. See DUFRESNE, *Gloss. Med. Lat.*, sub voc. *Gallinagium*; Cowel's and Jacob's *Law Dictionaries*, sub voc. *Henedpenny*.

"Winterton . . . there was also vjd. rent for six *hens*, payable at the feast of Christe's nativatie."—Norden's *Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, p. 66b.

"The lord or steward of this mannour of Broughton formerly had every year . . . a capon of every husbandry, and a *hen* of a whole cottagry."—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtee's Soc.), p. 159; Cf. *Mon. Ang.*, vol. iv., pp. 292, 576; *Kitchen On Courts Leet*, p. 209.

HEN-SCRATTINS (lit. hen-scratchings), *s. pl.*—Small dappled clouds, or light thin clouds like torn locks of wool.

"*Hen-scrats* and filly-taails
Mak lofty ships hug low saails."

The first line sometimes runs—

"*Hen-scrats* and graay mare taails."

HEN-STEE.—A small ladder made of laths, by which the hens ascend to roost.

HEPPEN, *adj.*—Handy, clever, deft, neat.

Charlie's a *heppen* soort o' a chap; he can do o'must oht that belongs to his traade, an' a lot o' uther things an' all.

All th' stacks is thack'd, an' th' plaace looks real *heppen* noo.

HER, *pron.*—Frequently used as a nominative. See HE.

HERBEGRESS.—Herb of grace, rue ; *Ruta graveolens*.

"There's rue for you ; and here's some for me ; we may call it *herb-grace* o' Sundays."—*Hamlet*, Act. iv., sc. v., l. 182.

HEREAWAY, HEREAWAYS, *adv.*—This way ; in this direction.

"Sequere hac me intus. Follow me in this way, or *hereaway*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 94.

I hev n't seen him *hereawaays* sin' Jewne.

HERES AND THERES.—In various places.

Noo then, iv'rything is all *heres and theäres*, noht wheäre it should be.

A married woman said : "When we fost set up hoose-keäpin' I ews'd to get my shophthings *heres and theäres*, but noo I alus stick to one place.—May, 1886.

HERN, *pron.*—Hers.

HERONSEW.—The heron.

Heronsews hev built e' Manby Woods time oot o' mind.

"I wol not tellen of hir strange sewes,
Ne of her swannes, ne her *heronswes*."

Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 68.

HERRICANE.—A hurricane.

It's them *herricaanes* m'm, thaay teärs th' cloäs soä as we durs' n't hing 'em oot.—*Said by a washerwoman, at Scotton, March, 1877.*

HERRING-GUTTED, *adj.*—Thin, bony, wiry.

HERRING-POND.—The sea.

HERSE.—(1) A horse.

A clergyman, in the Isle of Axholme, a new comer from Southern parts, had a call of business made upon him by a person who lived some distance off. The clergyman asked his visitor how he had come, and the reply was, "I rode on a *herse*." The Southerner understood him to mean by *herse*, not a horse, but a carriage in which the dead are conveyed, and thinking that a funeral was arranged for, of which he had had no notice, snatched up his hat and rushed to the clerk's house to make inquiries. See Hoss.

(2) A frame on which clothes are dried before a fire.

HERSE-STANG.—A dragon-fly. See HOBBY-HERSE.

HES, *v.*—Has.

Hes he been ?" No, he *hes* n't.

HES BEEN.—(1) A man or woman to old or feeble to work.

It stan's to reäson at yung college-gentlemen like you knaws a vast sight moore then a worn-oot *hes-been* like me, bud you weänt better God Almighty an' ten commandments e' my time, an' soä I'll just stick to 'em while I'm happ'd up.

Compound words of this kind often occur in seventeenth century literature. Ben Jonson uses *hang-by* for what we should a hanger-on.—*Every Man in his Humour*, Act iij., sc. j.

(2) An antiquity.

"That's a fine ohd *hes-been* is n't it," said of an old carved chair.

HESP.—A hasp. A hook used for fastening a gate or door.

HESSLE WHELPS.—The water of a part of the Humber near Hezzle, which is often turbulent. See BARTON BULLDOGS.

HETHERD.—An adder.

"When I was helpin' to pare Brumby common, me an' sum moore on us cum'd on a *hetherd* wi' her yung uns agéan her, an' when we wakkend 'em th' yung uns all crep doon the'r muther throât. An' thaay tell me as Parson Frederick seed th' saame thing happen upo' Scotton common, bud that's a vast o' years sin noo."—G. S., *Messingham*, June 9, 1887.

HETHERD-BROTH.—A broth made of the flesh of an adder boiled with a chicken. A specific for consumption. It was till about fifty years ago the custom for certain wanderers to come yearly during the hot weather of summer from the West Country (q.v.) to search on the sand-hills for *hetherds* which they said they sold to the doctors for the purpose of making *hetherd*-broth.

HETHERD-STONE.—That is an *adder-stone*; an ancient spindle-whorl. It is still believed that these objects are produced by adders, and that if one of them be suspended around the neck it will cure whooping-cough, ague, and adder-bites. See Anselmus Boëtius de Boot, *Gemmarum et Lapidum Historia*, 1636, p. 346; *Archæologia*, vol. xl., p. 229; Gibson's Camden's *Britannia*, vol. ii., p. 64; *Notes and Queries*, iv. *Series*, vol. ix., p. 155.

HETHERD-STUNG, *adj.*—Bitten by an adder. When a swelling suddenly arises upon any animal without the cause being known it is said to be *hetherd-stung*; the remedy is a poultice compounded of boiled onions and rotten eggs. Hedgehogs and shrews are also said to bite animals and produce all the symptoms of the 'sting' of the *hetherd*. A similar remedy is used.

HEV, *v.*—Have.

"*Hev* you seed Garner?" "Ey, he was here a bit sin."

HEWST, *pp.*—Used.

HEWT, *pt. t.*—Owed.

He *hewt* his sarvânt chaps o'must a year waage when he brok', an' thaay did n't get a penny o' the'r munny.

HEY.—Yes,

HEY, *interj.*—*Hey!* but it was a big un.

HEZZEL.—The hazel, see HAZZEL.

HICKING-BARROW.—A frame used for lifting sacks of corn.

"*Hicking* and running barrows."—*Gainsb. News*, April 8, 1876.

HICK UP, *v.*—To lift as with a *hicking*-barrow.

HIDE.—The human skin.

I'll tan thȳ *hide* for thē.

HIDING.—A beating.

If I iver catch thē agaain mislestin' that duck on her nest I'll gie thē a straange *hidin'*.

"Will save the purgatorial *hiding*."—*Abcillard and Heloise*, 1819, p. 228.

HIDE-BOUND.—Hard on the surface.

This land's that *hide-boond* ther's noā gettin' a pleugh in till raain cums.—July 8, 1886.

Trees are *hide-bound* when the bark shows no signs of growth.

HIG.—To put a person in a *hig* is to offend him. A person is in his *higs* when in a bad temper.

HIGGLE, *v.*—(1) To barter.

(2) To argue over a bargain.

I'd raather traade wi' ony body then N . . . he *higgles* soā, one can't get dun wi' him.

(3) To heap up earth round growing potatoes.

(4) To cut food badly.

If yē *higgle* yer meät e' that how you shan't hev noän.

HIGGLER.—A huckster. A man who goes about with small wares, buying and selling.

"Like *higlers* pad, or packhorse drone."—Edw. Ward, *Don Quixote*, 1711, vol. i., p. 43.

HIGGLETY-PIGGLETY, *adv.*—In great disorder.

HIGH.—Proud.

He's that *high* noo, he weänt move to poor foäks when he meäts 'em. I shall be tellin' on him sum fine daay, 'at them as hes gotten to top o' stee hes n't noā call to kick ther ohd maates doon.

HIGH-LARNT.—Learned.

It is n't th' *high-larntist* men that's fittest fer business.

HIGH-TIME.—Full time.

It's *high time* you was off to chech; the sarmon-bell's ringin'.

HIGHT (heit), *v.*—(1) To raise; to tip up.

Hight th' barril-end, th' tap weänt run.

(2) To move up and down, as children do in the game of see-saw.

HIGHTY-TIGHTY, *adj.*—(1) Slightly crazy.

"Well, you see, he's not fit for th' 'sylum, maay be, bud he's *highty-tighty* like.

(2) Haughty; overbearing.

HIGHTY-TIGHTY.—A see-saw.

HIKE OFF.—To run away.

I said sum'ats to him aboot bein' laate in at neet, soä wi' oot ony moore to do he *hiked off* an' niver com by ageän.

HILDER.—The udder of an animal.

HILL, *v.*—(1) To earth up potatoes.

"A rof shal *hile* [cover] us bothe o-nith."—*Havelok*, l. 2,082.

(2) To make manure into a heap.

"Mr. Lloyd is much against *hilling* of manure."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 266.

HIM.—Frequently used as a nominative. See HE.

HINCROÄCHIN', *adj.*—Encroaching.

She's the moäst *hincroächinest* woman that iver set foot in a hoose.

HIND.—A foreman on a farm; a farm bailiff (rare).

"pine cherles, pine hine."—*Havelok*, l. 620.

Are you my cousin Thomas Peacock's *hind*?—*T. P. Crowle*.

HINDEREND (*i* short as in *cinder*). The back part of anything.

Th' pickin' furk's e' th' *hinderend* o' th' barn.

I was born at the *hinderend* o' th' year, the daay efter Saaint Thomas.

HINDERENDS (*i* as in *cinder*).—Lighter, and therefore inferior, corn; so called because in winnowing it falls at the *hinderend* of the heap.

We send forends to markit, seconds to th' miln for wer-sens, an' chickens gets th' *hinderends*.

"If thaay had white bread it was a luxury, and then they ate the *hinder-ends*."—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, vol. i., p. 5.

HING, *v.*—To hang.

"For *hinging* her" (a bell).—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1630.

He'd said times many that afoore he'd marry her he'd *hing* his-sen up o' th' highest tree e' Notherup.

"Where the snow-drop *hings*."

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 34.

"The lane path where the dog-rose *hings*."

Ibid, Sonnet xx.

HING-LOCK.—A hanging lock, a padlock.

HING-POST, HING STOHP.—The post on which a gate hangs.

HINT.—Hinder.

Th' *hint*-wheels o' th' red waggon wants greäsin'.

HIP.—The fruit of the wild rose.

HIRINGS, *s. pl.*—Statute fairs for hiring servants.

HIRST.—See HURST.

HIS SEN.—Himself.

HITCH, *v.*—(1) To move.

(2) To move on.

(3) To change crops in an open field.

"In fallow years no *hitching* is ever made in any of the fields, and consequently no clover or turnips are raised."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

HITCH ON, *v.*—To move on.

Hitch on a bit; ther's anuther to cum i'to this pew.

HITCH UP, *v.*—To pull or push upward.

Hitch up th' bed cloäs a bit, it's stigin' cohd.

He did n't wear gallowses, soä he alus hed to be *hitchin' up* his breeches.

HIT ON.—To meet with, to find, to think of.

I've *hit on* just reight; this is th' very thing I wanted.

I knaw'd all about it, but I couldn't *hit on* it just when you axed me.

HITTY-MISSY, *adv.*—Promiscuous; without order, regularity, or care.

Sum foäks likes flooers set in pattrens, bud I like 'em all ony-how, *hitty-missy* like.

Hitty-missy; Recte an secus.—Adam Littleton's *Lat. Dict.*, 1735, sub voc.

HITTY-MISSY WINDOW.—A window made of upright bars of wood, one half of them attached to the frame, the other half to the slide. When the window is shut no light enters; when open, the bars pass behind each other, and light and air are admitted.

HIVY-SKYVY.—Confusion.

HOÄM (hoa'h'm)—Home.

HOÄRST, HOST.—A cold on the chest, a hoarseness.

I've gotten such a *hoärst* I can hardlin's speäk a wöd.

HOÄRSE, *adj.*—Hoarse.

HOB.—(1) A cherry-stone.

- (2) The mark at which aim is taken in playing at marbles, pitch and toss, quoits, &c.

HOB, HOB-END, HUD, HUD-END (*Hud* pronounced like *hood*).—The flat-topped side of a fire-place, on which a tea-kettle or small pan can be placed.

HOB, *v.*—To cut down roughly, nettles, thistles, or long coarse grass. See Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 174.

HOBBLE.—(1) A limp.

He goäs wi' a stränge *hobble*.

- (2) Trouble; difficulty.

HOBBLE, *v.*—To limp.

HOBBY-HERSE.—(1) A hobby-horse, a child's toy, like a horse on wheels.

- (2) A rocking horse.

- (3) A dragon-fly. These insects are in Nottinghamshire called *hoss-tangs*, and it is believed there that "three on 'em will tang a hoss to dead." A neighbour of the author's affirms that when he lived in the "Isle" (q.v.), a *hobby-herse* stung a horse of his so badly that it caused its death.

- (4) One of the "plough-jags" dressed so as to look like a horse (q.v.)

HOB-NAIL.—A nail with a flat head put into the soles of boots.

HOCKERED UP, *v.*—Stiff; lame.

I've gotten th' frost e' my feät, an' I hev to goä cram'lin' aboot; I'm sorely *hocker'd* up.

HO'D (hod), *v.*—(1) To hold.

Ho'd fast till I cum to you, or you'll be fallin' an' braakin' sum'ats.

- (2) To continue.

I hoäpe it'll nobbut *ho'd* fair till I get hoäm, then it maay raain as it likes.

HOË.—A hill. Obsolete as a single word, but occurring frequently in names of places, as *Blackhoe*, *Greenhoe*, *Scallows*, *Treplnghoes*.

"Bi his heued and by his har
Forth pai his maistir droght,
And rugged him vnrekinli
Bcth ouer hill and *hogh*."

Cursor Mundi, l. 15826.

It is a Scandinavian word represented by the Icelandic *haugr*, a hill, a mound. The A. S. *heah*, Gothic *hauhs*, high, are closely related words.

HOG.—A lamb, separated from its mother, but unshorn.

Thomas Fowler, of Ashby, put sheep called *hogges* in the ings and was fined 4d.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Court Roll*, 2d of James I.

"200 lambed and in-lamb ewes and gimmers, 200 he *hogs*, 140 she *hogs*."—*Gainsb. News*, 23rd March, 1867.

HOG-MANED.—When a horse's mane is cut short, so that it stands erect like a brush, the animal is called *hog-maned*.

HOGS, *s. pl.*—Castrated male pigs.

HOHD, *v.*—See HOLD.

HOHLE.—A wooden tunnel under a bank or road for the conveyance of water.

" $\frac{1}{4}$ hundred nales for a *owle*, 6d.; crooks & bands for an *howl*, 2s. 6d.; to Wm. Stainforth for an *howl*, £1 1s. od."—*Bottesford Moors Acc.*, 1809.

HOLD, *v.*—(1) To continue.

If th' raain *hohds* like this I shall not goä to Brigg.

(2) To be pregnant.

If she (a mare) *hohds* we can't work her next spring.

HOLD, TO GET HOLD OF, *phr.*—To become possessed of.

Sally's that setten up wi' her bairn onybody wo'd think she was fo'st woman as hed larnt how to *get hohd* o' childer.

HOLDFAST.—A clamp in a building.

HOLDING.—An over-year pig.

"xviij ould swine & viij *houldings* iiij to xvis."—*Inventory of John Nevill, of Faldingworth*, 1590; *Midl. Cos. Hist. Coll.*, vol. ii., p. 29.

HOLD OUT, *v.*—(1) To continue steadfast.

(2) To keep alive.

He's livin' yet but he can't *hohd out* much longer.

HOLLER.—(1) A hollow, a slight depression in the surface of the soil.

You mun goä let th' watter off fra them *hollers*.

(2) A plane used for making hollow trenches in wood.

HOLD UP.—To continue fair.

Will it *hohd up* to-daay, I wonder? Th' glass is droppin' fast.

HOLD WITH.—To be in agreement with.

It's no ewse talkin' noä moore, I shall niver *hohd wi'* you aboot them theäre things.

HOLLER, *adj.*—Hollow.

To be beaten *holler* is to be entirely beaten.

HOLLER-GOUGE.—A gouge, a hollow chisel.

HOLLER-TOOL.—A tool (q.v.)

HOLLIN.—The holly.

HOLLOA.—A loud shout. When a person holloas to any one at a great distance, a person near him often says:

"*Holloa's deäð*
An' I'm cum in his steäd."

At other times:

"*Holloa's deäð*, an' his wife lives at Hull,
Kept a coo but milk'd a bull."

HOLLOND.—The holly.

"The people here invariably call holly prick *holland*, and for that reason the natives called this part of the lordship *Holland* woods."—J. Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, 1825, p. 18.

HOLLOW WIND.—A moaning wind.

"The wind sounds low and *hollow*,
As a watchdog howls in pain;
Now softly beats, now ceases,
The intermittent rain."

Local Verses, 1847.

HOLM.—A hill, an island; obsolete except in place names, as *Holme*, a hamlet in the parish of Bottesford; *Thornholme* Priory and *Haverholme* wood in the parish of Appleby; the *Holmes* at Winterton. The Icelandic *hólmr* generally means an islet.

HOLT.—A small plantation of ash or willow. A. S. *holt*. In Mr. John Earle's *English Plant Names* it is stated that *holt* is now used only in local names, p. xcvi. It is constantly employed here. If anyone talked of a plantation of willows instead of a willow-*holt* he would be laughed at.

"The *holtes* that now are hoare,
Both bud and bloume I sawe."

Geo. Turberville, *Edit. Chalmer's*, p. 598.

"To Whittlesea's reed-wooded mere,
And osier-*holts* by rivers near."

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 4.

HOLYBREAD (obsolete).—The eulogia or *panis benedictus*—that is, common leavened bread blessed by the priest after mass, cut into small pieces, and distributed among the people. It had no connection with the sacramental elements, but was used as a symbol of brotherly love.—See *The Antiquary*, May, 1888.

"For a mand for *hallybred*."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1546.

HOLY-WATER STOCK.—A post or pillar containing a receptacle for holy water (obsolete).

"A *holliwater*-stock of stone . . . broken in peces and sold to Christopher Baudwine in Anno 1565."—*Awkborough Inventory*, in *Linc. Ch. Goods*, p. 35.

HOMAGING.—Flattery.

Ther's noä gettin' on wi' her she wants soä much *homaagein'*; it's that she lives on.

HOME.—Whom.

"The former of *home* died Aug. 19th, 1826."—*Mon. Inscip. Winterton Ch. Yard*.

HOMESPUN.—Linen or woollen spun at home as distinguished from the purchased article.

HOMESPUN, *adj.*—Rude, unpolished.

She's a *hoämespun* un; she is that.

HOME-YARD, HOME CLOSE, HOME FIELD.—A croft, garden, paddock, or grass close near a homestead. *Home-field* is rarely used; when it is employed in this connection an error is made. See **FIELD**.

"In the *home-yards* two sorts of hemp were grown."—J. Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, 1825, p. 12.

HONEY.—A term of endearment, usually from a lover to his sweetheart, or a husband to a wife.

HOO.—How. Rare; the current English pronunciation is commonly employed.

HOOD.—A game played at Haxey, in the Isle of Axholme, on the sixth of January.

The *hood* is a piece of sacking, rolled tightly up and well corded, and which weighs about six pounds. This is taken into an open field, on the north side of the church, about two o'clock in the afternoon, to be contended for by the youths assembled for that purpose. When the *hood* is about to be thrown up, the plough bullocks or boggins, as they are called, dressed in scarlet jackets, are placed among the crowd at certain distances. Their persons are sacred, and if amidst the general row the *hood* falls into the hands of one of them the sport begins again. The object of the person who seizes the *hood* is to carry off the prize to some public-house in the town, where he is rewarded with such liquor as he chooses to call for. This pastime is said to have been instituted by the Mowbrays, and that the person who furnished the *hood* did so as a tenure by which he held some land under the lord. How far this tradition may be founded on fact I am not able to say; but no person now acknowledges to hold any land by that tenure.—*Stonehouse, Isle of Axholme*, p. 291. Peck states that this game is also played at Epworth.—*Isle of Axholme*, p. 277.

HOOD.—To have one's *hood* on, is to take offence, to be angry.
Harry got i'to truble on Frida', an' his muther's hed her *hood* on iver sin'.

HOOD-END.—The hob at the side of a fire-place of the older sort ; a kind of corner shelf on which a kettle may be set.
See HOB.

HOOK.—A bend in a river. Thus, in the Trent, there are Morton *Hook*, Amcott's *Hook*, &c.
Th' packit pick'd up th' body just ageän th' *Hook*.

HOOK IT.—To run away.
"Soä I says to my maate, Bill, let's *hook it*."—*Crowle*.

HOOK, TO TAKE.—To run away.
E' steäd o' cumin' to Winterton, he *took his hook* anuther roäd.—April 19, 1877.
He heärd p'liceman cumin' soä he *took his hook*, an' I seed noä moore on him.

HOOK OR CROOK.—By one way or another.
"By hab or nab, *hooke or crooke*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 17.

HOOKS, OFF THE.—Ill ; in a bad temper ; unsettled.
Is oht wrong, missis, maaster seems clear *off th' hooks* to-daay.
"The heaviness and impertinence of his scholars could seldom throw him *off the hooks*."—Jeremy Collier, *The Emperor Marcus Antoninus, his Conversation with himself*, 1701, p. iv.

HOOSE (hoos).—A house.

HOOZE (hooze), *v.*—To wheeze.

HOPPER.—(1) A wicker-basket worn slung over the shoulder, in which the sower carries the grain.
"Hange myn *hoper* at myn hals in stede of a scrippe."—*Pier's Plowman*, B text, pass. vi., l. 63.

(2) The receptacle for grain, over the mill-stones.

HOPPER CAKES, *s. pl.*—Cakes given to farm-servants and labourers when seed time is over. . . . Green, of Scotter, informs me that when he was a boy and young man, that is, between sixty and seventy years ago, *hopper-cakes* or *offer-cakes*, as they were sometimes called, were given away accompanied by spiced beer, at Scotter, by the farmers when the last seed was sown. It is to be feared that the custom and the name are alike obsolete.

HOPPLE, *v.*—To tie together the hind legs of an animal.
"That noe man *hoppell* noe cattell in the Forthe vpon paine of euery defalte, xij^d."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1586.

HOPPLES, *s. pl.*—Cords made of horse-hair, used for *hoppling* the hind legs of cows when they are being milked.

HORNBOOK.—A paper on which was printed the alphabet and the Lord's Prayer, which was attached to a small square board with a projecting handle, and protected by a sheet of horn. See Halliwell's *Cat. of Chapbooks*, 1849, p. 124. An engraving of a *hornbook* fronts the title. *Hornbooks* were used here in dames' schools until about a hundred years ago.

HORROR-SLAIN.—Killed by fright.

She was o'must *horror-slain* by what happen'd; we noän o' us thoht she'd get oher it.

HORSE.—An iron stool used for setting things on before a fire.

HORSE-COUPER.—A horse dealer.

Thȳ faather was noht bud a *horse-cohper*.—Circa 1830.

HORSE-COURSE.—To beat.

I'll *hoss-course* ony o' you lads I find ony moore e' my otcherd.
It wo'd hev been a vast sight better to hev gen him a good *herse-coursin'*, an' not to hev hed noä justice do about it.

HORSE-GODMOTHER.—A large coarsely-made woman.

HORSE-HEAD.—Anything very big, awkward, or ungainly is said to be "as big as a *hoss-head*."

Alfred Stocks hes putten stoäns upo' th' Scalla' laane as big as *hoss-heads*.—Messingham.

HORSE-LEG.—A bassoon.

HORSE-LEG DUMPLING.—Rowly-powly pudding (q.v.)

HORSEMAN.—The man who attends upon and travels with a stallion.

HORSE-MUSSEL.—The large fresh-water *mussel*.

HORSE-TREE.—The piece of wood to which the swingle-tree of a pair of harrows is attached.

HORSE'S NAMES.—The following names of draught horses are in use; all of them are fifty years old; many might be traced to a much earlier date:—Badger, Ball, Barley, Beauty, Berry, Bess, Bessy, Bill, Billy, Blackbird, Blossom, Blucher, Bob, Bonny, Bounce, Bower, Bowler, Boxer, Brandy, Bright, Brisk, Briton, Brown, Bute, Captain, Careless, Chance, Charley, Chestnut, Daisy, Damsel,

Dapple, Darby, Darling, Depper, Diamond, Dick, Dobbin, Doctor, Dragon, Drummer, Duke, Fanny, Farmer, Filly, Flower, Gilbert, Jack, Jelley, Jenny, Jerry, Jet, Jewel, Jockey, Joe, Jolly, Kitt, Kitty, Lady, Lightfoot, Lion, Lively, Lofty, Merry, Merryman, Mettle, Mike, Miller, Milner, Mole, Nettle, Nob, Nonsuch, Pedler, Peg, Pilot, Pincher, Pink, Polly, Pride, Prince, Punch, Rambler, Range, Ranger, Rattler, Roger, Samson, Shanks, Sharper, Short, Shot, Smart, Smiler, Smut, Snip, Spanker, Spring, Star, Taffy, Tartar, Tet, Tiger, Tinker, Tippler, Tommy, Tramp, Traveller, Trip, Trooper, Turpin, Vanity, Violet, Wasp, Whitefoot, Whitethorn.

The will of Nathaniel Fiennes, jun., of Brumby, dated April 27, 1672, mentions mares called Maid and Fowler and a little black nag called Pipesee.

HORSES' SHOES are nailed on doors and on the out and inside of houses to ward off witchcraft. The practice is becoming obsolete.

"On corner walls, a glittering row,
Hang fire irons—less for use than show;
With *horse-shoe* brighten'd as a spell,
Witchcraft's evil powers to quell."

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 8.

HORSES' SPURS, *s. pl.*—The callosities on the inner sides of the legs of a horse.

"A cancer in the breast . . . Take *horses'-spurs* and dry them by the fire till they will beat to a powder; sift and infuse two drams in two quarts of ale; drink half a pint every six hours, new milk warm. It has cured many."—John Wesley, *Primitive Physic*, 1755, p. 38.

HORSING BLOCK, HORSING STEPS.—Stone steps to assist persons in getting on horses; they were especially used by women for mounting on pillions.

HOSS.—See **HERSE**.

HOST.—See **HOAST**.

HOST-HOUSE.—A cottage where lads and lasses meet of an evening. A place of assignation.

"No good 'll cum to her; her's is a reg'lar *host-hoose*."—Scotton, cf. Earle, *Eng. Plant. Names*, p. xcvi.

HOT, *pt. t.*—Hurt. **HOTTEN**, *pp.*—Hurt.

"A big bew tum'l'd oot o' th' elmin tree ageän my hoose end this mornin' wi' a fine bang; my missis was real scar'd when she heard it; she thoht no uther bud one o' th' bairns hed been climbin' an' tum'l'd an' *hot* it sen."—*Bottesford*, July 29, 1875.

Ther's two men been *hotten* at th' fo'nises.

HOT, *v.*—To make hot.

Hot me this iron Alice, my lass, an' bring it by ageän as soon as ta can.

"The surface of the river [Trent, at Keadby] was a vast sheet of ice, as even as a billiard table. The Union Jack was hoisted amid general rejoicing, and afterwards a large fire was kindled, water *hotted*, and a steaming bowl of punch prepared by the proprietress of the hotel."—*Society*, 2nd Feb., 1881.

HOT-ACHE.—Pains in the flesh which come on when a person is warm by the fire or in bed.

HOTCH, *v.*—(1) To trot slowly.

(2) To get upon a pillion (obsolescent).

(3) To cook cockles by heating them in a pan.

HOTCHEL, *v.*—To hobble.

I'm that bad wi' rewmatics I can hardly *hotchel* along.

HOT-FOOT.—Immediately, without hesitation or delay, impetuously.

As soon as she heärd on it she went off *hot-foot* to oor Tom's, an' tell'd him what foäks was saayin'.

HOTNESS.—Heat.

HOTTER.—A half-circle of iron attached to the upper side of the axle-tree of a cart or waggon to hinder the wheels from having too much play.

HOT UP.—To make hot, used especially with regard to food that has been already cooked and become cold.

Mrs. S. . . . , a lady who had recently come to live in the Isle of Axholme, told a servant to heat something for dinner. The girl, who had the usual indifference to an H more or less, misunderstood her mistress's orders and ate it. Had Mrs. S. . . . said *hot it up* she would have been understood.

HOUGH, *v.*—To hamstring.

"*Hought* the horses of the charets."—2 *Samuel*, ch. viii., v. 4 (Geneva version).

HOUSE.—The living room of a cottage or small farm-house.

"The cottages had only a *house* and parlour."—Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, 1825, p. 25.

HOUSEBOOT.—The right of getting wood to build or repair houses.

"To have . . . sufficient *houseboot*, hedgeboot . . . and stakeboot yearly."—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716. Cf. Will. Nelson, *Lex Maneriorum*, p. 190.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—One who stays very much in-doors.

I'm a real *hoose-keäper* noo, I hev' n't been to Brigg markit for oher a twel' munth.

She's a good *hoose-keäper* niver runs clartin' efter th' lads.

HOUSE-PROUD.—A person is said to be house-proud who takes care that the furniture and arrangements of her dwelling are neat.

She's not a bit *hoose-proud*, iv'rything is alus at sixes and sevens.

HOUSE-REARING.—A feast given when the roof of a new house was put on.

"Spent at ye *houses rearing* 2s."—*Lea, Overseer's Acc.*, 1752.

HOUSE-ROW.—(1) Before the Act of Parliament was passed for rating poor-law unions as a whole, it was customary for the farmers, instead of giving a pauper direct relief, to let him go by *house-row*, that is, each farmer employed him at a low rate of wages for a time proportionate to the land which he occupied.

(2) To call at every house in a street or village, as rate-collectors and distributors of handbills do, is to go by *house-row*.

HOUSE-WARMING.—A feast given to friends or workmen by one entering into the occupation of a new house.

HOUSEN, *pl.* of *house* (rare).

HOUSSELS.—Household furniture.

If in caase I was to dee behoot a will would my missis get th' *houssels*?

HOVEL.—A finger-stall (q.v.)

HOVEN, *pp.*—Overburdened with food.

HOVER.—The act of hesitation.

I was all in a *hover* when he cam' up whether I should say noh or speäk to him.

HOVER, *v.*—To hesitate.

HOW.—Manner, way, method.

See bairn, thoo shou'd do it e' this *how*.

HOW, *interj.*—Used in driving cattle.

HOW ABOUT.—An indefinite interrogation in very common use.

Pleäs' m'm *how about* dinner?

"*How about* this here herse o' yours? Why, noht at all about him, I weän't sell him.

HOWERLY, *adj.*—Dirty, indecent, foul.

I'd a real *howerly* jo'ney to Gaainsb'r, it raain'd all th' waay theäre an' by ageän.

If yě talk e' that *howerly* waay when we're gettin' wer vittles, I weänt gie thē noän.

HOWK OUT, *v.*—To pull out; to grub.

If I was him I should hev them ketlocks *howk'd* oot o' yon barley.—
July 13, 1886.

HOWMSWEVER, *adv.*—Howsoever.

"*Howmswever*, just when he got about a hundred yards past Mottle-Esh Turnin.'"—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, vol. i., p. 37.

HOYDEN.—A bold, rough young woman who romps about with men.

HUCK.—The hip. See HUGGIN.

When I was a sojer e' Egypt, I was wounded e' th' *huck*.

HUCKLE-BONE.—The astragalus; a small bone of a sheep used by children for playing a game called in some parts of England, "dibs." The floors of summer-houses used frequently to be paved with these *huckle-bones*. There is, or was, a floor of this sort in a summer-house at Blyborough.

HUD, HUD END.—See HOB.

HUDDLE, *v.*—(1) To embrace, to fondle, to kiss.

(2) To put on clothes in a disorderly manner.

HUFF.—The condition of being offended.

I tell'd him one or two things aboot his sen, soä he went awaay in a *huff*.

HUG, *v.*—(1) To carry.

"He cud mind 'em *huggin'* tatees."—Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., *Lincoln Pocket Guide*, p. 15.

"Can ta *hug* a seck o' beäns?"

(2) To embrace, to kiss.

(3) He's gotten moore then he can *hug*, that is, he is drunk.

HUGGER-MUGGER, *adv.*—In disorder, all-upon-heaps.

HUGGIN.—The hip. See HUCK.

HUIGH-HUIGH, *interj.*—An exclamation used in driving pigs.

HULKING, *adj.*—(1) Big, unwieldly.

(2) Idle.

HULL.—“From *Hull*, Hell, and Halifax—Good Lord deliver us.”

Hull, in the beginning of the great Civil War, refused to admit Charles I.; Halifax was notorious for its stern gibbet law; they are, therefore, bracketed with the place of torment.

As strong as *Hull*, *i.e.*, very strong indeed. The allusion is to the fortifications of that town, which were formerly much renowned in these parts.

HULL.—A pod; the husk of grain.

HULL, *v.*—To take beans or peas out of their pods.

HULLET, lit. OWLET.—An owl.

HUMBLE-PIE.—To eat *humble-pie* is to suffer humiliation.

HUMBUG.—A sweetmeat, a large kind of pin-cushion, (q.v.)

HUMLOCK.—A hemlock.

HUMMER, *v.*—To hum.

HUMOURS.—(1) A rash.

(2) Bad temper.

HUMP-BACKED.—Hunch-backed.

HUNCHT, *adj.*—(1) Ungenial, bad-tempered.

A . . . 's a strange *huncht* an' queer man, he weänt let noäbody cum along side on him wi'oot slaatin' 'em.

“I will do thee some good turne for this thou hast done me without any *hunching*.”—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 224.

(2) Cold, bleak, cheerless; used regarding the weather.

“A *huncht* back-end, and melch spring.”—*Lincolnshire Proverb*.

HUNDRED.—See WAPENTAKE.

HUNDERD.—Hundred.

HUNG-BEEF.—Salted beef hung up to dry. It was formerly the custom for the larger farmers to kill and salt one or more bullocks in the autumn as food for their men servants.

“Bacon *hung beif* & fyve cople *fyshe* xijs.”—*Inventory of Roland Staveley, of Gainsburgh, 1551*.

HUNK, HUNCH.—The same as CHUNK (q.v.)

HUNKS, OLD.—A dirty and miserly old man.

“The most penurious, sordid old *hunks* that ever cheated the gallows.”—Th. Brown, in Sir Roger L'Estrange's *Colloquies of Erasmus, 1711*, p. 348.

"I quite enjoy the thought of appearing in the light of an old *hunks* who knows on which side his bread is buttered, a warm man, a fellow who will cut up well."—Ld. Macaulay, in G. O. Trevelyan's *Life*, vol. i., p. 373.

"Parker is an old *hunks*."—Mortimer Collins, *Who is the Heir*, 1865, vol. i., p. 55.

Hunks is a character in Robert Drury's Farce of *The Rival Milliners*.

HURLY-BURLY.—Riot; confusion.

"Good Lord in heaven, what *hurly-burly* is yonder in the market!"—Bernard's *Terence*, p. 72.

"When the *hurlyburly*'s done."—*Macbeth*, Act i., sc. i., l. 3.

HURR.—Roughness in the mouth, tartness, hoarseness.

That beer hes gotten a *hurr* wi' it.

I've gotten such an a *hurr* on me I can hardlin's speäk.

HURR, *adj.*—Tart; rough in the mouth.

HURST, HIRST.—A wood; only used in place names, as *Hurst Priory*, *Short-hirst*, a piece of land at Gunthorpe.

HURTEN, *pp.*—Hurt.

I've *hurten* my sen wi' clootin' my heäd ageän a bauk.

HURTLE, *v.*—To crouch on the ground as young birds do when alarmed. Cf. *Mid. Eng.* **HURKLE**, to cover down. See also **HURKLE**, **HURPLE**, in Halliwell's *Dict.*

HUSKING.—A beating.

HUSKY, *adj.*—Hard, dry, coarse.

"Producing sour, coarse, *husky*, sedge or sword grass."—Th. Stone *View of Agric. of Linc.*, 1794, p. 74.

HUSSIF.—That is, house-wife; a roll of flannel with a pin-cushion attached, used for the purpose of holding pins, needles and threads.

HUSSLEMENT.—Household goods.

"Various *husslements*."—Inventory of Sir John Anderson, of Broughton, 1671, in *History of Lea*, p. 24.

"Th' landlord's ton'd ivery bit o' *husslement* thaay hed oot into th' bare streät.

HUT, *lit.*—A hood. (1) A finger stall (q.v.)

(2) A small hovel, such as a dog-kennel or rabbit-house.

HUTCH UP.—Same as **HITCH UP** (q.v.)

HUTCH.—(1) A cupboard in a wall.

(2) The finger of a glove, used to protect a cut finger.

HUZZING.—Making a whirring noise.

“*Huzzin’ an’ maazin’ the blessed feälds with the divil’s oän teäm.*”—
Tennison, *The Northern Farmer*.

HYPE (heip), *v.*—(1) To poke at anything as oxen do with their horns.

(2) To go.

Cum, *hype* off wi’ ye.

(3) To fetch forth anything hidden.

He soon *hypered* it oot when I begun to question him.

(4) To lift up, or to reach down; the word is employed to indicate great muscular exertion.

I

ICE-CAN'LES, *s. pl.*—Lit. ice candles, icicles.

I 'CO (*i koa*).—In company, league, partnership.

IDLED, *adj.*—Idle.

Ira was the *idledist* chap that iver cum'd about a hoose.

IDLED-BACK.—(1) An idle person.

(2) A stand with projecting forks placed before the fire for toasting bread.

(3) A nangnail, (*q.v.*)

IDLE MAN.—A man employed in a farm yard who has no regular work, but does odd jobs. The title *idle man* does not imply that his time is wasted.

IF, *conj.*—(1) Used redundantly as "*If* in case;" "*If* supposing."

If suppoäsin' she hed dun it, he'd no call to ewse her e' that how.

(2) Though.

I'm not gooin' to be mester'd by him *if* he is a parson.

I' FAITH.—Marry *i' faaith*.

Exclamations, "Naay, marry *i' faaith*, I'll not do that."

IFS AND ANDS.—A man is at his *ifs and ands* when he prevaricates.

"If *ifs and ands* was pots and pans
There'd be noä wark for th' tinkers."

IFT.—Way, manner.

I knawed he'd soon be at th' ohd *ift* ageän; ther's no moore chanch o' keäpin' him fra that thing then ther is a sheüp-worryin' dog fra mutton.

IKE, *v.*—To run off with, but not necessarily with a felonious intention.

He's *iked* off wi' my shod tool, an' noo I want it it's noän here.
Them bairns hes *iked* off wi' all th' band, ther' isn't a bit left.

ILDER.—The udder of an animal.

ILL-DOER.—An animal which does not thrive.—Cf. Dow, *E.D.S. Gloss.*, B. 2.

"As soon as a grazier is convinced that he has a beast which is not kindly disposed to take on fat, or is an *ill-doer* . . . he should dispose of the unthrifty animal."—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 128.

ILL-FARED, *adj.*—Unlucky, unsuccessful.

ILL-THRIVEN, *adj.*—Haggard, lean, sickly.

ILLIFY, *v.*—To villify, abuse, slander, depreciate.

"Dick's been *illifying* my foäl, soä as I can't sell him fer hairf what he's wo'th."—*Messingham*, 1873.

I'LL UPOHD IT.—I will uphold it, *i.e.*, I am quite certain of it; am prepared to swear to it.

IMPROVE.—To grow larger.

"Sam is n't long for this wo'ld; th' tumour's *improved* that much this weak 'at he weän't hohd oot a deäl longer."—June, 1887.

IN, *prep.*—On.

Put it *in* th' floor, Mary, for th' cat to lap.

IN'ARDS, *s. pl.*—Inwards, *i.e.*, intestines, bowels.

"I'd a straange paaïn e' my *in'ards*, so I went an' boht sum stuff an' took it, an' it wer oher strong bÿ hairf; it clear salivaated me.—1st Aug., 1875.

IN-CALVING, *adj.*—With calf.

"For sale, one *in-calving* cow.—Apply to Mr. J. Herring, Willingham, Gainsborough."—*Gainsb. News*, 23rd March, 1867.

INCOME.—A boil.

INCH PIECES.—Very small fragments.

I'd raather be cutten e' to *inch peäces* then do what thaay want.
I've fun it at last, but it's to noä mander of ewse; it's all brok e' to *inch peäces*.

INCREASE.—Interest for money.

"Thomas Oth pool vjli þe *incresse* xvjs. viijð., Robert Wynbye Sewetye."—*Kirton-in-Lyndsey Ch. Acc.*, 1546.

He niver taks less *increase* then five pund e' th' hundred.

INDEPENDENT, *adj.*—Uncourteous; not willing to oblige.

Sarvants are soä *independent* noo a daays, ther' is no gettin'on wi' 'em at all.

A baker once said to the author, "I alus strive niver to shaw myself *independent*, that's how I keäp my customers together." He did not mean that he was not *independent* in the good sense, but only that he endeavoured to be courteous and obliging.

INDETTERMENT.—Injury, damage, detriment.

INDIFFERENT, *adj.*—Poorly ; bad.

How's your wife to-daay ? Oh, she's nobbut *indifferent* thank you.
Oor Jaane's gotten an uncommon *indifferent* plaace ; I shall tell her
o gie warnin'.

IN-DOOR SERVANT.—A farm servant who does not work out of doors.

INFAMATION.—Inflammation.

Th' ohd hoss deed o' *infamaation*, though we fermented him all neet.

INGLE-NOOK.—The corners in which persons can sit in an open chimney.

INGLES.—The corners of an open fire-place where pots and kettles can be placed.

INGS, *s. pl.*—Low-lying grass land.

" 1000 acres of *ings* or common meadow."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*
1799, p. 179.

INJUR'US.—Injurious.

INK-HORN.—An inkstand (obsolescent).

INKLE.—A kind of tape used for shoe-ties.

INLAMB, *adj.*—With lamb.

" 170 lambed and *inlamb* ewes."—*Gainsb. News*, March 23, 1867.

INLET.—A branch drain used for conveying water from a warping drain to the land to be warped.

INMEATS, *s. pl.*—The edible viscera of pigs, fowls, &c.

INNER-GIRL, INNER MAID.—A kitchen maid in a farmhouse.

INNICENT, *adj.*—(1) Innocent.

(2) Small, pretty ; generally applied to flowers, though sometimes to the patterns on women's dresses, hangings, and wall papers.

(3) Idiotic.

I'NOO, *adv.*—E'en now, shortly, very soon ; but implying a little delay.

Waa it a bit, I'm cumin' *i'noo*.

INSENSE, v.—To make a person understand a thing, to drive it into him, to impress it very strongly.

Deary me, how num thoo is ; thoo taks as much *insensin'* as a naail duz dingin' into a oak plank wi' a dish-cloot.

"Sir, I may tell you, I think I have
Insens'd the lords o' the council that he is,
For so I know he is, they know he is,
A most arch heretic, a pestilence
That does infect the land."

Henry VIII., Act v., sc. i., l. 43.

"To stirre and *insense* them [the people] to sedition."—*Proclamation*, 1530, in Wilkins' *Concilia*, vol. iii., p. 740.

"To *insense*, informo."—Elisha Coles, *Eng. Lat. Dict.*, 1764.

INSIDE.—The stomach, the bowels.

I'm straange an' bad o' my *inside*, squire ; I wish you'd gie me a drop o' gin.—1858.

INSIGHT.—Intelligent appreciation.

Sum goäs aboot and knaws noht when thaay cum by ageär. It maks a deäl o' difference, I alus saay, whether foäks goäs for sight or *insight*.

A woman who went to attend upon a neighbour who was lying in, till a doctor or midwife could be got, said, "If I can't do noä good I can goä for *insight*."

INSOULING.—The outfall of a ditch or drain ; sometimes the drain itself ; sometimes also a soak-dyke.

"Quilibet escuerent omnes *insoyllynges*."—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1553.

"Eurie man within Messingham & Butterwicke shall make ther lecke and *insowlinge* before All Sowles Day nexte."—*Ibid*, 1581.

In 1562 the Manor Court of Bottesford ordered that no one should put "retas suas neque lee lepes inter comunem suer vocatam *Insulyng* tempore die," under penalty of ijs. vjd.

There is a soak-dyke in Ashby called the *Insouling*.

INSULT, v.—This word is constantly confounded with *assault*.

An *insult* is often called an *assault* and an *assault* an *insult*.

See GERRAWAAY WI' YER.

INTAK.—(1) Land taken in from a common.

In 1629 Richard Huggit surrendered to Thomas Stothard land in Scotter called "le long *intaakes*."—*Manor Records*.

(2) Land taken from a tidal river.

There was a field in Winteringham called the *intake*, which had been taken from the Humber in 1881 ; it has been almost entirely washed away again.

IN THE STRAW.—Lying in.

INTIMATED, adj.—Intimate.

He's been clear different sin' him an' her hes been *intimaated* together.

INVITORY, INVITTERY.—(1) An inventory.

(2) Tenant right on going out of a farm.

IN WITH.—To be in favour with.

He's *in with* squire an' th' missis, an' that maks a lot o' difference.
Thay'll not do a deäl at him, he's *in wi'* two or three o' the
magistraates.

ISLE.—The Isle of Axholme.

"All the clergy and neighbourhood in the *Isle* go for me."—Sir
Geo. Whichcot, 1698, in *De la Pryme's Diary* (Surtees Soc.), p. 185.

"At Butterwick, in the *Isle*, wheat after potatoes on their inferior
soils . . . does not succeed well."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*,
1799, p. 145.

"The *Isle* a reputation had,
For Tory votes secure,
Which griped the knight, Sir Montague,
And his committee sore."

Election Song, 1852.

I S'LL.—I shall.

I s'll læve at Maa'da', howiver much waage thaay bid mǣ.
Still further abbreviated to *I's* in some of the Northern dialects.—
See *Ise* in Halliwell's *Dict.*

ISLONIAN.—A native of the Isle of Axholme.

"The *Islonians* destroyed his crops."—Stonehouse, *Hist. Isle of
Axholme*, p. 110.

"At one time he organised a band of the disaffected *Isleonian*s."—
John Tomlinson, *Level of Hatfield Chase*, p. 7.

IT.—He, she, him, her; commonly used of infants only; but
sometimes for grown up people as a mark of contempt.

What a hawbaw *it* is to call *itsen* a parson.
What a gib *it* is to hev a babby.

ITCHING.—"Maay you hev perpetiweel *itchin'* wi' oot iver
scrattin'." A humourous form of curse common with
women when they quarrel.

IVIN (eiv.in).—Ivy.

IVORY.—Ivy.

IZLES (eiz.ls), *s. pl.*—Floating particles of soot or smuts.
*A.S ysel*a a fire-spark, an ember.

J

J AANE.—Jane, female Christian name.

JACK.—(1) A quarter of a pint measure.

(2) The quantity of fluid contained in a *jack*.

"I'll tell you a tale
Of a *jack* of ale,
A hen, a cock and a sparrow;
My little dog has burnt his tail,
And won't get home to-morrow."

(3) An instrument used for supporting the axle-tree of a cart in order to remove one of the wheels.

(4) Jacket (obsolete).

"Te ulciscar. I will be reuenged on thee. I will sit on thy skirts. I will bee vpon your *iacke* for it."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 58.

JACK ASS.—(1) A male ass.

(2) A simpleton.

JACKBOOT.—A long boot coming above the knee, such as was worn in the seventeenth century. It is now used to indicate any boot, not a top-boot, which is bigger than a Wellington.

JACK-CHAIN.—A chain made of thin links of iron.

"An iron chain of twenty-eight links, somewhat larger than a modern *jack-chain*."—Samuel Lysons, 1807, in *Archæologia*, vol. xvi., p. 132.

JACK-IN-PRISON.—*Nigella damascena*.

JACK-IN-THE-HEDGE.—*Erysimum alliaria*.

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT.—*Arum maculatum*.

JACK PLANE.—A large plane.

JACK-RABBIT.—A half-grown rabbit.

JACK-UP.—To break a contract, to repudiate a bargain.

You see lawyer Hoolett hed a warehooose to sell, doon at Borringham, by th' Trent side; well, this offil fella' as I was tellin' you on, went to th' saale an' boht it, an' then *jacket* it *up*.

JACK WI' A LANTHORN.—*Ignis fatuus*.

JACKET, *v.*—To flog.

I'll *jacket* you, young man, next time I light on you.

JACKETTING.—A flogging.

Please sir, Bill Ratton's been *jacketting* me.

JACKS, *s. pl.*—The woodwork between the shafts of a waggon where they are attached to the fore-shears.

JACOB'S STEE, *i.e.*, Jacob's ladder.

(1) A stitch let down in knitting a stocking.

(2) The rays of the sun falling through a cloud and seeming to touch the earth.

JAMB.—The post of a door. See JAUM.

JANGLE, *v.*—To wrangle.

JANNICK, *adj.*—Satisfactory, pleasant, jolly, in good trim.
Well, this is real *jannick*.

JARMANS, *s. pl.*—Germans, especially used of those who play in itinerant bands.

JAUM.—The post of a door. See JAMB.

"The chymney peece and *jawmes* are black graved marble."—*Survey of Wimbledon*, 1649, in *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 403.

JAUM, *v.*—To strike another's head against any hard object, such as a door-post or wall.

JAUNDERS.—Jaundice.

JAUP.—(1) The sound produced by liquid shaken in a half-empty cask.

(2) Senseless talk.

Ho'd the *jaup* wi' thë; dos't ta want ivery body to know how soft thoo is?

JAUP, *v.*—To beat.

Noo then, Bill, I shall *jaup* thÿ jacket for thë if thoo duz n't mind.—*Epworth*, 1886.

JAW.—Coarse, rude, jesting conversation.

N . . . hed been warkin' doon at th' boddom o' a well, soä I ax'd him, at dinner-time, for *jaw* like, if he'd seed oht o' ohd Sam, as he'd been gaain hand wheäre he cums fra.

"And should you kick them for their *jaw*,
They'll take the blows—and take the law."

Abeillard and Heloisa, 1819, p. 234.

JAW-BREAKERS, *s. pl.*—Words that are hard to pronounce.

I can't do wi' them theäre gardeners; thaay mak ewse on sich *jaw-braakers* when thaay talk about the'r flooers, 'at I can't tell a wo'd thaay saay, nor tung it efter 'em.

JAW OHER, *v.*—(1) To talk over, to persuade.

(2) To talk about a person or a thing in a loud or offensive manner.

I doän't want to hev my lass's naame *jaw'd oher* e' ivery public-hoose e' all th' cuntry side.

JEALOUS, *adj.*—Suspicious.

"I'm very *jealous* that th' 'corn weänt to'n oot well t' year."—20th August, 1875.

JEE JAW, *v.*—To rock backwards and forwards.

JERICHO, *AT.*—A long way off; nowhere.

I've cutten my hand to th' boän upo' this offil ohd steämer lid; I wish th' nasty ohd thing was at *Jericho*. (In general use.)

JERRY-SHOP.—A beer-house, a public-house that has not a licence to sell spirits.

JESSOPS.—An ill-conditioned woman.

JET, *v.*—To throw with a jerk. See **JOT**.

JEWS-LIGHT.—(Obsolete.)

"The *Jewes-light*" was one of the articles destroyed in the second year of Elizabeth, in Winterton Church.—*Lincolnsh. Ch. Goods*, p. 164.

JEW-TRUMP.—The Jews' harp.

Child: "What an ugly noise that thing makes, Sarah?"

Nurse: "O, Master Edward, you should not say so; don't you know it's a *jew-trump* like what King David played his Psalms with."

JIFFLE.—A fidget.

He's alus up o' th' *jiffle* an' flit, like a ill-sittin' hen.

JIFFLE, *v.*—To fidget.

JIFFY.—An instant, a very short time.

I mun goä noo, bud I'll be by ageän i' a *jiffy*.

JIMMERS, *s. pl.*—Hinges of a door or box.

JIN, JINNY.—Contraction of Jane, or Joan.

Jinny is the ordinary family contraction, used as a matter of course.
To call a woman *jin* is an insult.

JIN ASS.—The female ass.

JINGLE-HARROWS, *s. pl.*—Harrows, the bulls of which are curved so as to run free of each other.

JOB, *v.*—(1) To dung, a child's term.

(2) To push; to thrust commonly, though not always, with a blunt instrument.

(3) To grub up weeds with a spud.

(4) To deal in cattle.

He's a bit o' gress land, an' he *jobs* a bit besides.

JOBATION.—(1) A scolding.

(2) A long and dull discourse.

JOBBER.—A cattle dealer.

"When times are good half the folks in Messingham turn *jobbers*."—
E. S. P., 1850.

"With their ready money they could get the cattle cheaper than the *jobbers* could buy them."—Thos. Stone, *Rev. of Agric. of Linc.*, 1799, p. 290.

Jobber was a surname in Shropshire in 1659.—*Commons Journal*, vol. vii., p. 869, col. ii.

JOBBER-NOWL.—A blockhead.

JOBGING ABOUT.—Doing odd jobs.

I hev n't been idled, bud ther's not much to see as I've dun, for I've been *jobbin' about* all th' mornin'.

JOBBLE.—(1) A state of shaking or disquietude.

"We found a harrassing *jobble* of a sea."—Sir J. C. Ross, *Voyage in Antarctic Regions*, 1847, vol. i., p. 41.

(2) A state of fidget.

She's in a strange *jobble* because ther's noā letter cum'd fra her son e' th' army.

JOCKEY.—(1) A term half contemptuous, half affectionate for a boy or man.

He's a gallous *jockey*, bud ther's noā harm e' th' lad.

Bill's a strange *jockey* for spendin' munny.

(2) Sometimes used in a similar manner in speaking of the lower animals.

"Oh, the little *jockeys*, thaay all hev the'r tricks," said of a colony of ants under a flag-stone.

JOGGLE, *v.*—To shake.

If yě *joggle* that bew a bit th' plums 'll tumble.
Doän't *joggle* this taable soä, George.

JOG ON, *v.*—To move on.

JOG-TROT.—A slow trot.

JOHNNY-RAW, JOHNNY-WAP.—An awkward person; one not acquainted with the manners of the class to which he belongs.

He's a real *Johnny-raw*, niver knows wheäre to put his han's an' legs.
"Poor *Johnny Raw*! what madness could compel,
So rum a flat to face so prime a swell."

Blackwood's Mag. 1819, vol. iv., p. 728,

JOHT, *v.*—To jolt.

JOHTY, *adj.*—Shaking jolty.

Messingham's gotten the *joltest* roads I iver druv oher.

JOHTER-HEÄD.—A stupid person.

JOINED-HOUSES, *s. pl.*—Semi-detached houses.

JOIN GIBLETS.—To go halves.

JOINT-SLIP.—A dislocation of the joints.

JORUM.—A large quantity.

What a *orum* you've gen me; I can't eät it hairf.
"The rascally *orum* of soup that I've boused."—Walsh's *Aristophanes*.
The Clouds, Act i., sc. iv.

JOSEPH.—A woman's cloak or overcoat (obsolescent).

JOSKIN.—A stupid person.

He's a real *joskin*; one wo'd think he'd niver been further then Haxey
e' his life.—*Epworth*, 1886.

JOSS (*jos*).—A treat.

If you'll goä to George Soresby's or Hydes's I'll stan' *joss* roond.

JOT, *v.*—To jerk. See JET.

I can *jot* as far as thoo can,
Doän't *jot* thý herse heäd e' that how.

JOWL.—(1) A jolt; a knock.

(2) A pig's face.

(3) The fat hanging cheeks of a human being.

JOWL, *v.*—To jolt ; to knock together.

"That skull had a tongue in it, and could sing once ; how the knave *jowls* it to the ground as if it were Cain's jaw-bone that did the first murder."—*Hamlet*, Act v., sc. i., l. 84.

JOWL BAND.—See CHOUL BAND.

JOYS.—A mischievous frolic. A chicken scratching on a bed in a garden, is said to be "plaayin' *joys* among them flooers."

JUBATION, JAWBATION.—A scolding.

JUG.—A stone bottle, not a "pitcher" (*q.v.*) It is in this part of the world a note of an unrefined person who wishes to seem "genteel," when he or she follows the south-country habit of calling a pitcher a *jug*.

JUGGLE-PIN.—The pin which holds the body of a cart from tipping up. When it is removed, the cart is "slotted up," and its contents "shot out."

JULIAN-BOWER.—A maze ; a labyrinth. There is a maze so called on the hill, near Trent Falls, in the parish of Alkborough, engravings of which may be seen in *Proceedings of Yorks. Architec. Soc.*, 1858, p. 258. Andrew's *Hist. of Winterton*, p. 78. Hatfield's *Terra Incognita*, and J. G. Constable's *Hist. of Alkboro' Parish Church*. In the sixteenth century there was a *Julian-bower* at Louth.

"To Nych Mason for makȳng at *Gelyan-bower* a new crose, iijs."—1544, *Louth Ch. Acc.*, vol. ii., p. 68.

"In the parish of Appleby, so late as the year 1719 there was a *julian-bower*, near the old street, of which no trace is now remaining."—Andrew's *Hist. of Winterton*, 1836, p. 39.

JUMBLEMENT.—Confusion.

JUMP, *adv.*—Opportunely (obsolete).

"Comes he this day so *iump*e, in the very time of this marriage."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 88.

"Thus twice before, and *jump* at this dead hour."—*Hamlet* Act i, sc. i., l. 64. Some editions here read "just."

"But since, so *jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arrived."—*Ibid*, Act v., sc. ii., l. 387.

JUMP, *v.*—To match ; to agree.

Them two cart-mares o' yours *jump* uncommon well wi' one anuther.
Your business an' mine *jump* together exactly, soã we'd as well join at a gig an' drive oher.

"The sad aspect this prison doth afford,
Jumps with the measure that my heart doth keep."
Webster, *The Famous Hist. of Sir Tho. Wyatt*.—Ed. Dyce, 1837, p. 201.

JUMPERS, *s. pl.*—Maggots.

JUMPING-JACK.—A skip-jack ; a child's toy made out of the merry-thought of a bird.

JUMP OVER THE BESOM.—A man and woman who cohabit without marriage are said to have *jumped over the besom*.

Thaay was n't married ; it was a *jump oher the beäsom* job, for she'd a husban' livin' e' 'Merica, bud she stuck to him till he got killed up o' th' raailwaay.

JUNK.—(1) A lump ; commonly of meat or cheese.

(2) The remaining portion of a hay or clover stack, when a considerable portion has been removed.

(3) Stacks are said to be made in *junks* when they have perpendicular divisions in them, so that a part can be taken away without disturbing the rest. Barley and oats, especially the latter, are commonly stacked in this way.

JUSTICE DAYS.—The days on which magistrates hold petty sessions.

JUSTICE DO.—A cause before magistrates.

JUSTICING.—Appearing before magistrates either as prisoner, plaintiff, defendant, or witness.

JUST NOW, *adv.*—Almost now, after a very short time.

I'm cumin' *just noo*, nobbut wait a minnit whilst I tie my garter.

He was this waays on *just noo*.

It's alus *just noo* wi' you, you're niver ready when uther foäks is.

JUTS, *s. pl.*—Struts, supports in the roof of a building.

JUTTING.—A punishment which school-boys inflict on each other. Two strong lads take the culprit, the one by the legs the other by the arms, and beat his buttocks against a post or tree. See **JOUT**.

K

KAAY.—A key.

KAD-BUTCHER.—Ket-butcher (q.v.)

KARF.—The way made by a saw through a piece of timber.

Ray gives among South and East-Country words *Kerfe* with the above meaning.—*E. D. S.*, B. 16.

KAVING, CAVING, *pres. part.*—Raking long straws from corn before it is winnowed. See *E. D. S. Gloss.*, B. 16.

KAVING-RAKE.—A wooden rake, with about six teeth, set wide apart, used for raking the straws from the corn when it was threshed with a flail. See above.

KAVING-RIDDLE.—A riddle for separating straws from corn before it is winnowed. See above.

KAY (kai).—A key. Frissic *kei*.

KEA.—A key.

KEAK UP, *v.*—To tip up a cart by taking out the “juggle-pin” (q.v.)

KEDGE.—(1) The belly; the stomach.

(2) Rubbish.

Tak that *kedge* awaay an' fling it up o' th' muck hill.

KEDGE, *adj.*—Stiff, tight.

KEDGE, *v.*—To fill; to stuff.

KEDGE-BELLIED.—Full bellied.

KEEL.—A small vessel commonly used on the Humber and the Trent for carrying coal and potatoes. Cf. Smith's *Sailors' Word Book*, *sub voc. A.S. Coel*, a boat.

“Weel may the *keel* row.”

Newcastle Song.

KEELMAN.—The master of a “keel” (q.v.)

KEEN, *adj.*—(1) Miserly, penurious.

John L . . . was a oot o' th' waay *keän* man, an' his wife was wo's then him; she was that *keän* she'd skin flints an' mak broth on 'em for th' sarvant chaps to sup.

(2) Eager.

He was *keän* enif o' th' job fo'st off, but he's hed his bellyfull noo I reckon.

"He's straange an' *keän*," said of a horse that pulls violently, or of a dog too eager after vermin.

KEEP, KEEPING.—Farm produce, such as grass and clover, employed as food for cattle.

He's plenty of *keäp* for his things this summer, bud what's to becum on 'em e' th' winter for ther's hardlin's a tonup to see.—1887.

"The remaining turnips and *keeping* will be sold at a future time, of which due notice will be given."—*Stamford Mercury*, Sept. 20, 1867.

KEEP FRA, *v.*—To avoid.

She could n't *keäp fra* laughin'.

KEG-MEG.—Bad food.

I wo'd n't eät sich *keg-meg*, it is n't fit for dog-meät. See KEDGE.

KELCH, KELK.—A blow.

KELL.—(1) *i.e.* caul; the inner fat of an animal, especially of a pig.

"The fat pannicle (or *kell*) wherein the bowels are lapt."—Guy Miede, Dict., *Fr.-Eng.*, 1679, *sub voc. Coeffe*.

(2) The bag in which an animal is confined before birth.

Oor ohd mare, she foäl'd e' th' neet, an' th' foäl could n't braak th' *kell*, so it was droonded.—1883.

"Guianerius . . . speakes of a silly jealous fellow, that seeing his childe new born included in a *kell*, thought sure a Franciscan that used to come to his house, was the father of it, it was so like the Friar's coule."—Rob. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, 1652, p. 614.

KELP.—"To hang a *kelp*" is to drop the lip previously to weeping, said of children.

Just look at Miss . . . she first hangs a *kelp* an' then she beäls.—*Broughton*.

KELTER, KELTERMENT.—(1) Rubbish.

What iver do you *keäp sich-like kelter* for?

Fling that theäre *kelterment* up o' th' fire, it's not wo'th hoose-room.

(2) Silly talk.

When oor George begins to talk aboot politics he teäms oot sich an a mess o' *kelterment* it wo'd sicken a toäd to hear him.

KELTERLY, *adj.*—Rubbishy.

KENSPECKLE, KENSPECKLED, *adj.*—Good to know; conspicuous.

He's *ken-speckle* enif, you mud know him onywheäre.
Thaay're a *kenspeckled* lot is them Irish hoss-deälers.

KEP, *v.*—To throw up in the air; sometimes also, though more rarely, to catch anything so thrown.

"He *kepped* the ba' there wi' his foot
And catched it wi' his knee,
Till in at the cruel Jew's window
Wi' spied he garr'd it flee."

The Jew's Daughter of Lincoln, st. ii.

KEP-BALL.—(1) The game of catch-ball.

(2) The ball with which it is played.

KEPPINGS.—Underskimmings of cream (q.v.)

KEP UP, *v.*—To throw up in the air.

KERCHY (*kerch-i*).—A curtsey.

KERK (*kerk*).—A cork.

"Maad' e' Bristol
Sell'd e' Yerk
Putten e' a bottle,
An' call'd a *kerk*."

KERNEL.—A lump under the skin; an enlarged gland.

When I was a bairn I'd a lot o' *kernils* e' my neck bud thaay went awaay as I graw'd up.

KERPS.—A corpse.

KESLOP.—Cheese-rennet.

KESSELS and POSSELLS, *s. pl.*—Small fossils, joints of pentacrinites.

KESTER.—Contraction of Christopher.

KET.—Unwholesome meat; carrion.

"That no man throwe no *kytte* or caryon vnto the heighe waye to the annoyaunce of his neighbours, but shall pitt the same vpon paine of everye defalt xijd."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1586.

KET-BUTCHER.—One who deals in unwholesome meat or in carrion.

KETCH.—A small vessel. Cf. Smyth, *Sailors' Word Book*, *sub voc.*

"The description of vessel navigating the Trent above Gainsburgh is a flat-bottomed boat called a Trent boat or *ketch*."—Stark, *Hist. of Gainsburgh*, p. 514.

"Sir John Hotham . . . dispatch'd a *ketch* to Captain Haddock and other parliaments' ships abroad."—Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.*, part iii., vol. ii., p. 264.

KETLOCK.—Charlock, wild mustard; *sinapis arvensis*. In the neighbourhood of Yealand Conyers, in North Lancashire, these plants are called *ketlocks*, but in the valley of Saint John, near Keswick, they bear the name of *kayles*.

KETLOCKING.—Gathering *ketlocks*.

KETTON.—Kirton-in-Lindsey. To be sent to *Ketton* formerly meant to be sent to the prison there.

KETTY, *adj.*—Peaty, said of the soil.

"On the hill was a bit, by the river was more,
Rotten, and *ketty*, and bad."

Local Verses.

KEWSE, KOUSH, KOUSHLE.—The hemlock.

KEX.—The hemlock.

"Miserly and dry as a *kix*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 207.

"And as glowande gledes gladieth nouȝte pis werkmen,
þat worchen & waken in wyntres niȝtes,
As doth a *kex* or a candel þat cauȝte hath fyre & blaseth."

Piers the Plowman, B Text,
pas. xvij., l. 219.

"You're so thin a body may see through you, and as dry as a *kecks*."—
N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725. p. 7.

"Half hid in meadow-sweet and *kecks* high flowers."

John Clare, *Rustic Fishing*.

KEY.—A tuning-fork.

KEY BIT.—A kind of bit used by horsebreakers with objects like keys hanging from it which cause the saliva to flow and hinder the mouth from becoming sore.

KEYS.—Seed-vessels of the ash, sycamore, and maple.

KIBBLE, *v.*—To put the cord of a halter into a horse's mouth by way of bit.

KICKING ABOUT.—Existing in great profusion.

When I went oher to Rotterdam bacca was that cheäp it was *kickin'*
about e' th' toon streät an' squeälin' oot to be smookt.

KID.—A faggot, a fascine. A bundle of sticks used for staiting or repairing the slopes of a river bank.

"I seed him mellin' doon *kids* at th' staithe end."—*Stamford Mercury*, Aug. 7, 1874.

"Burned nothing but one stack of *kids* at the back of Mr. Wilbraham's house."—*Magnalia Dea; a Relation of . . . Remarkable Passages in Cheshire*, 1644, p. 6.

"The use of thorns and also of long thin *kids* may be named as among some of the earliest attempts of draining."—Hen. Hutchinson, *Treatise on the Practical Drainage of Land*, 1844, p. 58.

"The woodman then ceas'd with his hatchet to hack,
And bent his way home with his *kid* on his back."

John Clare, *An Evening Walk*.

KID, *v.*—(1) To make *kids* (q.v.)

(2) To use faggots for staithing, or for securing sod walls against the attacks of rabbits.

"2½ miles of *kidding* at a *kid* a yard."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 383.

KIDCOTE.—The name of the town prison at Gainsburgh, now destroyed.

"1772 . . . that they procure a pair of moveable stocks to be kept in the *kidcoat*."—*Gainsburgh Town Records*, in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 285.

In 1594 there was a prison at York called the Ousebridge *kidcote*. See *Athenæum*, Jan. 27, 1877, p. 112.

"In the northe syde of the same gatehouse ys there a prison for offenders within the towne called the *kydcott*."—*Survey of Bridlington Priory*, circa xxxii., Henry VIII., in *Archæologia*, vol. xix., p. 271.

KILL.—A kiln.

KILL THE LAND.—Any kind of farming which much reduces the fertility of the soil is said to *kill the land*.

"Potatoes have quite *killed the land*."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 145.

KILL-COW.—An accident of a serious but somewhat humorous nature.

She'd laaid a lot o' cloäs up o' th' gress-plat to bleäch an' th' ohd soo rooted th' sty door oppen, an' her an' her pigs run an' shitted all oher 'em, so says I, Well this is a *kill-coo* for thē, missis.

KILP.—The semi-circular iron handle of a bucket or metal pot.

"One brasse pott with *kilpes*."—*Invent. of John Nevil, of Faldingworth*, 1590.

"Item pro scitulis emptis Ebor x^d. Item pro uno *kylpe* de ferro ad eosdem, id."—*Ripon Fabric Roll*, 1425-6.

KILPS.—A loose, disorderly, or otherwise good-for-nothing person; more often used in relation to women than men.

What a *kilps* it is, fit for noht at all, but to find p'licemen an' magistraates a job on Winterton daays.

KIMLING.—A large tub made of upright staves hooped together in the manner of a cask. *Kimlings* are used for salting meat, in brewing, and for other similar purposes.

"Th' difference atween a *kimlin* an' a tub's just this: a *kimlin*'s maade by a cooper, an' a tub's maade by a carpenter."—Richard Elsom, May 18, 1875.

"On led & kemnel & a pair of mustard werns, vjd. viiid."—*Inventory of Richard Allele of Scalthorpe*, 1551.

"*Kimling* in Lincolnshire, or a *kimnel*, as they term it in Worcester-shire; *vas coquendæ cereviciæ*."—Adam Littleton, *Lat. Dict.*, 1735, *sub voc.*

"He goth, and geteth him a kneding trough,

And after a tubbe, and a *kemelin*."

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*.

Cf. *Pro. Soc. Ant.* 29 April, 1875. *Ripon Act. Book* (*Surtees Soc.*), p. 169.
Midl. Cos. Hist. Coll., vol. ii., p. 31.

KIN' (kin).—Kind.

What *kin'* of a plaace is it ?

KIND, *adj.*—Grateful.

I'm very *kind* to Mrs. . . . 'cause she sent me them coäls e' th' winter.

KINDLE, *v.*—To bring forth young ; applied to hares and rabbits.

"The males or bucks should be parted from the does, or females, till the latter *kindle*."—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 170.

"*Orlando* : Are you native of this place ?

Rosalind : As the cony, that you see dwell where she is *kindled*."

As You Like It, Act. iii., sc. ii., l. 358.

KINDLING.—Sticks or chips for lighting fires.

KINDLY, *adj.*—"I tak' it *kindly* on you," *i.e.*, I accept it as *kindly* meant. "I thank you *kindly*," *i.e.*, I thank you much.

KIND ON.—In love with.

Jim's *kind* on oor Bessy.

KING-COUGH.—The whooping-cough. See KINK, in *E.D.S.*
Gloss. B. 15 ; also KINK, below.

KINGS AND QUEENS.—The flowers of the *Arum Maculatum*.

KINK.—A twist or hitch in a rope, cord, or chain.

KINKED.—Twisted.

Muther, this thread is that *kink'd* an' twis'n I can't wind it.

KIRK.—A church. Spelt *kirke* in *Havelok*, ll. 1132, 1355.
 Perhaps obsolete here, but the word is still current in the north-east of Lincolnshire.

"To be disposed of to þe welfare of þe *kirk* of Winterton."—*Agreement between the Prior of Malton and the Parish of Winterton*, 1456, in *Archæologia*, vol. xl., p. 238.

"For wascheyn of þe *kerke* clothe, xd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1529.

KIRK-GARTH.—A church-yard (obsolete).

"My body to be beried in the *kirkgarth* of our lady of frothingham."—*Will of Roger Childers in Kirton-in-Lindsey Manor Roll*, sub anno.

KIRK-GRAVE.—Churchwarden (obsolete).

KIRK-MASTER.—Churchwarden (obsolete).

"þe sayd Prior & Convent of Malton and their successors shall yearly give 10s. to þe *kirkmasters* of þe kirk of Winterton."—*Agreement between the Prior of Malton and the Parish of Winterton*, 1456, in *Archæologia*, vol. xl., p. 238.

KISSING-BOUGH.—See MISTLETOE.

KISSING-CRUST.—Rough crust at the side of a loaf near the top; that portion of a loaf which has run over the baking-tin. J. F. once asked a little Sunday-school girl why it was so called. She replied, dropping a curtsy, "Because it's sweet, sir."

KISSING-GATE.—A clap-gate (q.v.)

KISS I' TH' RING, KISSING RING.—A game played by children.

KISS-ME.—The wild heart's-ease.

KIST.—A chest, spelt *chiste* in *Havelok*, l. 222, but *kist* in l. 2018.

KIT.—A vessel into which cows are milked, formed of staves of wood hooped together, with one of the staves longer than the others, which is used as a handle. *Kits* have of late years been almost entirely displaced by tin vessels; these are called pails.

KIT.—Abbreviation of Christopher.

KIT-BRUSH.—A scrubbing brush.

KITCHEN PHYSIC.—Household remedies as distinguished from those supplied by medical practitioners.

KITE FLYING TIME.—The time when the spring winds "put in."

Why m'm, when I miss a pocket-handkercher, this *kite-flying-time*, I go stright to my lads' kite taail, an' if thaay hev'nt lost it, theäre it is sewer enif; one o' my best was theäre wi' two on it corners off wi' tyin' it on an' teärin' it off ageän.

KIT-PAD.—A circular pad used by women who carry the milk-kit on their heads.

KITTLE, *adj.*—Shy, nervous, tickle (q.v.)

"*Kittle* cattle to shoe," is a phrase used of persons who are very bad to get on with.

KITTLE, *v.*—(1) To tickle.

(2) To bring forth young; said of cats. See KINDLE.

KITTLIN (kit·lin).—A kitten. It is common to say to a young man about to marry, "Thoo mun seä, my lad, that thoo gets a *kittlin'* of on a good cat," *i.e.*, a daughter of a virtuous mother.

"Gude safe's!" said the good-natured elder, "if it's true that we breed faster than the Lord provides for us, we maun drown the poor folks' weans like *kittlings*."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, 1820, vol. vii., p. 468.

KIX.—See KEX.

KNACKER.—A person who buys worn-out horses, for the purpose of slaughtering them.

KNACKERS, *s. pl.*—(1) Flat pieces of wood with which children beat time.

(2) The testicles.

KNAG (nag).—(1) To gnaw.

(2) To tease.

KNAGGLE, *v.*—To gnaw.

KNAP.—A slight blow.

KNAP, *v.*—To knock.

I've hed noht to *knap* atweän my teeth sin' sunrise, *i.e.*, I have had nothing to eat since that time.

KNAP-KNEED (nap-need), *adj.*—Knock-kneed.

KNAPPER-HEÄD.—A very stupid person.

KNAPPERS, *s. pl.*—The knees.

KNAPSTRAW (nap'strau).—A thrasher with a flail; a term of contempt.

KNAP-TO (nap-too), *v.*—To go together with a slight noise such as is made in shutting a gate or turning a lock.

KNARL (naal), *v.*—To gnaw.

That pup hes *knarl'd* th' boddum o' th' dog-kennil door awaay.

KNAUP.—(1) The head.

(2) A blow on the head.

KNAW (nau), *v.*—To know. *Knawe* in *Havelok*, l. 2,785.

KNAWED (naud), *pt. t.*—Knew. *Knawed* is [a *past part.* in *Havelok*, l. 2,057.

KNEE-BAND.—A cord used for the purpose of tying one of the forelegs of an untractable horse or cow to its head, so that it may be the more easily caught.

KNEE-CAPS, *sb. pl.*—(1) Caps of padded leather strapped around the knees of young horses when they are being broken to preserve the knees from injury. *Knee-caps* are sometimes used for horses crossing the river Trent, to hinder them from damaging their knees in getting into or out of the boat.

(2) The human *patellæ* or knee-pans.

KNICK-KNACKS (nik'-naks), *s. pl.*—(1) Small articles of curious construction, such as toys, carvings, miniatures.

- (2) Pieces of wood which boys put between their fingers and therewith make a noise by beating them together.

KNIFE, *v.*—To stab.

I thoht he'd ha' *knifed* me afoore I could get awaay fra him.

KNIFE, TO GRIND.—People are said to have a *knife to grind* who visit their neighbours, not out of friendliness, but with the intention of gaining some end.

There's ohd Mrs. S . . . cumin'; she's gotten a *knife to grind*, I bet.

KNITTEN.—(1) Knitted.

Oor Sarah's *knitten* yards an' yards on it.

- (2) Knitted, *i.e.*, joined as a broken bone.

Th' Brigg Doctor's bringin' him roond nistly, his airm's *knitten* ageän real well.

KNOCK-ABOUT, *v.*—To see the world; to go much from place to place, and into different kinds of society.

KNOCK OFF, *v.*—(1) To take something off a bill.

I'll pay you ready munny doon if you'll nobbut *knock off* th' shillins.

- (2) To cease from work.

Carpenters *knocks off* wark at foher o' Setterda's.

- (3) To discontinue some ordinary practise.

Oor parson alus *knocks off* his bacca e' Lent.

KNOCK O' TH' HEÄD, KNOCK E' TH' HEÄD, *phr.*—To kill, not necessarily by a blow.

We'd two kitlins 'at we wanted for to *knock o' th' heäd*, an' we put 'em i' a bucket o' watter; but th' ohd cat, she com an' fetcht 'em boäth oot ageän.

KNOHL.—(1) A knock.

I'll fetch yë sich an a *knohl* upo' th' side o' th' heäd as 'll mak yë see stars as big as fryin'-pan boddoms.

- (2) The tolling of a bell.

KNOHL, *v.*—(1) To knock.

KNOP, KNOB (nop).—A flower bud or compact head, as "clover *knops*," "lavender *knops*," especially used of the seed vessels of flax.

"My muther maade cloäver *knob* vinegar iv'ry year as cum'd roond."—H. T., Bottesford, 1886.

"And the cedar of the house within was carved with *knops* and open flowers."—1 *Kings*, ch. vi., v. 18.

KNOP, *v.*—To become dry; said of ploughed or dug land; also of clothes.

It's oher weet to drill; we mun waaait till it *knops* a bit.

KNOTS, *s. pl.*—(1) The joints in straw, grass, &c.

(2) The rings on the horns of cattle.

"These swellings become so many annual *knots*, by which the age may easily be reckoned."—L. Towne, *Farmer and Grazier's Guide*, 1816, 16.

KNOTTING.—A material which carpenters put on the knots in planed timber before it is painted, to hinder the knots from discolouring the paint.

KNOW HIS OWN.—To say that a person does not *know his own*, is a courteous way of stating that he is a thief.

KNOWLEDGEABLE, *adj.*—Acute, able to be instructed.

KNOWN-LAND.—Where lands are unenclosed; if a person knows his own land, and it is marked off from that of others by merestones or natural boundaries, it is called *known-land* to distinguish it from land not held in severalty.

KNOWSTER.—A knock.

KNUR (*nur*).—(1) A hard wooden ball with which children play.

(2) The head.

KOUSH.—See KEWSE.

KULAMITE (*kul'umeit*).—A New Connexion Methodist, so called from Alexander Kilham, of Epworth, the founder of that body.

KYAN.—Cayennè pepper. See *Notes and Queries*, V. series, vol. iv., p. 67.

KYE (*kei*), *s. pl.*—Cows, A.S. Cy.

Thomasina was hired to goä to . . . bud noo she weänt goä, for she's heärd ther's seven *kye* to milk.

J. COVENTRY AND CO., PRINTERS, MANCHESTER.

WORDS USED IN
MANLEY AND CORRINGHAM
(LINCOLNSHIRE).

VOL. II.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN THE WAPENTAKES OF

MANLEY AND CORRINGHAM,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

SECOND EDITION.

REVISED AND CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED.

BY

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

Parle patois, s' il le faut. Il n'y a pas de sottes langues ; et le Saint-Esprit les parle toutes.—JOSEPH ROUX, *Nouvelles Pensées*.

VOL II.

LONDON :

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.

1889.

CONTENTS.

GLOSSARY (L to Y)	309-623
---------------------------	---------

APPENDIX:—

ADDITIONS	625
ILLUSTRATIONS OF PRONUNCIATION	631
SHEEP-SHEARING NUMERALS	636

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS
USED IN THE
WAPENTAKES OF
MANLEY AND CORRINGHAM.

VOL. II.

L

LABBER, *v.*—To daub, to besmear.

He was *labber'd* all oher wi' muck.

She *labber'd* butter on boiðh sides on her bread.

LACE, *v.*—(1) To beat ; to flog.

Noo, cum thÿ waays fra them berry-treäs or I'll *laace* thë.

(2) To walk or ride with great speed.

She did cum *laacin'* past.

(3) To put a small quantity of spirits into any kind of drink.

LACK A DAAYS E' ME.—An exclamation of surprise.

LAD, LADE, LADDLE, *v.*—To bail water.

LADDLE (*lad·l*)—A ladle.

LAD-LOVE-LASS, LAD'S LOVE.—Southernwood.

"Sweetbriar and *lad's-love* swelling into leaves."

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 32.

LAD OF WAX.—A sharp, clever fellow. The nurse in *Romeo and Juliet* says:

"Why he's a *man of wax*."

Act i., sc. iii., l. 76.

LADY.—(1) A woman who has sufficient property to enable her to live without working. To be distinguished from a *real* lady. See GENTLEMAN.

(2) Prefixed as a title, especially to widow ladies (obsolescent).

LADY DAY, THE FIRST.—The feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, March 25. This festival used to be called *the First Lady Day* to distinguish it from other festivals of the B. V. M.

"Euery one shall take vppe ther tuppes or rammes before *the First Ladie Daye*, in payne of euery one founde in the same default iijs. iiid."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578.

LADY'S CUSHION.—*Arabis albida*.

LADY'S FINGERS.—The kidney vetch.

LADY'S SMOCK.—The cuckoo-flower, *cardamine pratensis*.

LADY'S THIMBLE.—A game played by children. All but one sit in a circle, and the one who does not, takes a thimble and goes round to each person, and pretends to give it to each one, saying as he does so, "I give you my *lady's thimble*; you must hold it fast, and very fast, and very fast indeed." The thimble is really given to one of the children, and the giver chooses one of the others to guess who has it. Every one in the circle tries to seem as if he or she had it. For every wrong guess a fine is paid. The person who guesses right takes the thimble round the next time.

LAG, *v.*—To tire.

LAGGED OUT, *adj.*—Very tired.

I've gi'n them two henses a rest to-daay, thaay was *lagg'd oot* cumin' all th' waay fra Stow Green.—*Bottesford*, June 14, 1888.

LAGS, *s. pl.*—The staves of a tub, "kit," or barrel.

LAIID, *pp.*—Corn or grass is said to be *laid* when it is beaten down by wind, rain, or hail. *Lodged* is the equivalent in newspaper English.

"If *laid* it will not do for seed."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 162.

"Corn *laid* by the driving showers!"—Sir F. Palgrave, *Normandy and England*, vol. iv., p. 48.

"Several fields between this place and London are much *laid* by the late rains."—1819. John Hodgson, in *Raine's Memoir of J. H.*, vol. i., p. 257.

LAIID-IN.—Grass-land is said to be *laid-in* when the stock is removed from it, that the grass may grow for meadow.

"I do not remember ever seeing them in our best feeding-marshes, which being *laid-in* during the winter, as a rule are full of grass."—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, p. 91.

LAIID OUT, *pp.*—(1) A dead body is said to be *laid out* when clad in burial garments ready to be put into the coffin.

(2) Decked, adorned, over-dressed.

She was that *laaid oot* iv'ry body was cryin' shaame on her.

LAILOCK.—The lilac.

LALDER, *v.*—(1) To lounge.

(2) To put out the tongue.

LALL, *v.*—(1) To cry out.

(2) To put out the tongue.

That herse *lalls* his tung oher th' bit.

LALLUP, *v.*—(1) To walk among soft mud.

(2) To beat.

LALLUPS.—An untidy woman.

She's a sore *lallups*, noht she hes is iver fit to be seän.

LALTHRUM.—Noisy, worthless talk.

LAMB.—A vagrant committed to the prison at Kirton-in-Lindsey for three days only, so that he would have but one entire day in confinement.

Here's another o' parson Pooley's *lambs* a cumin'.

LAMBASTE (*lambaist'*), *v.*—To beat.

LAMB-BLASTS, *s. pl.*—Passing showers of rain or hail accompanied by high wind, which occur at the time sheep lamb.

LAMB LADY.—The cow-lady (*q.v.*)

LAMBSKIN.—(1) A cloudy sediment sometimes found in beer and vinegar.

(2) A kind of *ulva* or *conferva* that grows in ditches.

LAMMING.—A beating.

"Horse-breakers *lamming* into young horses."—*The World*, 12th January, 1881.

LAMPUS.—A clumsy scrambling fall. See *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) sub voc. *cat-lampus*.

He fell doon *lampus* up o' th' cobbles ageän Jackson shop wi'oot bein' aable to saave his sen a bit.

LANCH OUT, v.—To be guilty of sudden extravagance.

He'd fifty pund left him, soä he *lanch'd oot* till it was all dun, an' then took to laab'rin' wark ageän.

"What then, did he never *lanch out* but in autumn."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 531.

LAND END, TO BE AT THE, plhr.—To be quite worn out or exhausted.

I could seä as thaay druv past that th' herse e' th' cart was clear at th' *land end*.—*Roxby*, June 1, 1887.

This here cart 's gotten to th' *land end* at last, we may knock it e' peäces for kin'lin' ony time.

LAND ENDS.—(1) Small portions of cultivated land between the Trent-bank and the road at the end of the lands in open fields, more commonly called *groves* (q.v.) The word seems to have been used in this sense in the North-Riding of Yorkshire.

"Tho. Skelton, of Snaynton . . . , tooke vjd. a daie for himsele and his boye, with meat and drinke, and a *land end* of grass besides, of Geo. Osborne of the same."—*Quarter Sessions Records*, 1610 (*N. R. Record Soc.*, vol. i., p. 202).

I have not the necessary local knowledge to be sure of the meaning of this. It seems probable that the *land end* here spoken of was a portion of a land in an open field severed from the rest by a road.

"An' the eller tree blossoms like snaw was besprent
On the *land ends* 'at ligs by the side o' the Trent."

Ralf Skirlaugh, vol. iii., p. 240.

(2) The ends of the lands in ploughing, where the plough turns, afterwards ploughed cross-wise and called *headlands* (q.v.)

"For reping doune ye corne yt growyde at mens *landds endds* ye wiche was sooyd to farre upon the comon viijd."—*Churchwarden's Acc.*, *Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berks*, 1555, in *Antiquary*, vol. xvii., p. 119.

LAND IRON.—Probably the iron balk from which cooking vessels were suspended over the fire in an open chimney (obsolete).

"One iyron potte and one *land iyron* with spitts & racks & crookes."—*Inventory of Christopher Wetherill of Keadby*, 15th May, 1685.

LAND OF NOD.—Sleep.

LAND-REAK, LAND-ROAK.—Fog arising from the soil, not coming from the sea or Humber.

LANDS, *s. pl.*—(1) Long and narrow strips between the furrows in open fields.

"Another [groom] who had a box, wherein was money, apparrell and other things of value, left it in a *land* of standing corne."—*Rel. of Apprehension of Cavaliers at Brackley*, 1642, p. 7.

(2) The portions of land included between the water-furrows in enclosures.

LAND SIDE.—The left side of a plough, so called because it goes next to the unturned soil.

LAND SUCKER.—A tenant who takes a farm with the intention of running the land. See RUN THE LAND.

LAND UP.—To silt up.

It gets fairly *landed up* wi' th' sand that weshes off 'n Manton common.—*Messingham*, 1877.

"Your water courses . . . be *landed up* and want ditching."—*Instrnc. for Furymen on the Com. of Sewers*, 1664, p. 35.

"A serpentine fish-pond, about 200 yards long, but partly *landed up*."—W. Marratt, *Hist. Linc.*, 1815, vol. iii., p. 243.

LANE.—A highway, as well as a private road.

"The people who have no fodder will turn out their cattle into the *lanes*."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

When the herbage on the sides of the highways is let by the surveyors to depasture it is called "letting the *lanes*."

LANEING.—A lane.

LANE-ENDS, FOUR.—Cross roads.

When I was a bairn thaay ewsed to bury them as kill'd the'r sens at *foher-laane-ends*, bud that's dun awaay wi' noo.

LANES, LAINS.—An iron ring at the end of a plough to which the horses are yoked.

LANGUAGES, *s. pl.*—A person is said to use "all sorts of *languages*" and "strange *languages*" when he is guilty of employing foul-mouthed abuse.

LANSH, LANSHET.—A lancet.

LANSH, *v.*—To cut with a lancet.

LANT.—A game at cards called "loo."

LANTREN, LANTRON.—A lantern.

LAP, *v.*—To wrap, to fold up.

Lap them tacks e' a newspaaper an' put 'em e' th' chist.

"Men sayde forhungered he was & *lapped* in lead."—Hardyng's *Chron.*, ed. 1812, p. 357.

"The good old prelate lies *lapp'd* in lead."—Scott, *Harold the Dauntless*, c. i., st. 20.

"We laid two blades across and *lapt* them round,
Thinking of those we loved; and if we found
Them linked together when unlapt again,
Our loves were true."

John Clare, *The Rivals*.

LAP UP, *v.*—(1) To wrap up.

(2) To bury.

When I'm deäð you mun *lap* me *up* beside th' foot trod e' th' chech-yard among my forelders.—*Belton*, 1844.

(3) To conceal.

He's *lapp'd* it *up* very snug for a long while, bud all them as reäds newspaapers hes gotten to knaw on his goins on at last.—*Messingham*, April, 1887.

He was as near as near, an' as awk'ard as a grund toäð, bud his wife was a real nist woman, an' soä you see she *lapp'd* him *up* a bit, that is, her virtues in part concealed his faults.

(4) A business is said to be *lapped up* when it is quite finished.

I've gotten th' will prov'd an' th' legacies paaid, an' all th' ohd man's affairs *lapt up* an' dun wi'.

LAPE.—A walk along a wet and muddy road.

Thoo'll hev a straange *laape* if ta goäs by th' warpin' dreän bank awaay.

LAPE, *v.*—(1) To walk or wade through mud or dirt.

Them gells is alus *laapein'* aboot e' that mucky streät.

(2) To bemire.

Thoos *laaped* thee sen all oher, wheäre hes ta been?

LAPED UP, *pp.*—Mud-bespattered.

She was o'must *laap'd up* to th' eyes when she got hoäme.

LARGUS (laar'jus), *i.e.*, Largesse.

The cry of the plough-jags when they go from house to house to perform and beg.—Cf. Peck, *Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, p. 278.

LARN.—(1) To learn.

(2) To teach.

An ungodly youth, overhearing his brother praying in the chapel for his conversion, waylaid him on his return, kicked him severely, and said, "I'll *larn* you to praay fer me, my lad."

LARRUP, *v.*—To beat.

'LARUM.—A long wearisome tale.

He ewsed to tell sich long 'larums about them times afoore th' warpiñ' was on th' goä, I was stall'd wi' hearin' him.

LASH.—Soft, watery.

Isle of Axholme, rare.

LASH OUT, *v.*—(1) To kick, said of a horse.

When he fun th' swingle-tree cumin' on his hocks, he *lash'd oot* an' brok th' splash-board.

(2) To spend money recklessly.

LASK (laask).—Diarrhœa; commonly used regarding cattle, but sometimes applied to human beings also. See LAX.

LAST.—A measure used for rape-seed, turnip-seed, and oats; ten quarters.

When ohd George Sorsby fo'st plew'd up yon marsh Squire Peacock hes noo, he sew it wi' raapes an' hed moore then a *last* an aacre o' seäd.

LAST END.—(1) The end of anything.

I caame at th' start, an' I've seed th' *last end* on it, said of a sale.—3rd April, 1888.

We was here afoore theäse H . . . 's was iver heärd on, an' noo I've seed th' *last end* on 'em," said at a funeral.

(2) Death.

She's been aailin' a long time, poor thing, bud her *last end's* cum'd at last.

LAST LEGS.—A person is on his *last legs* when near death or bankruptcy.

LASTAGE.—The same as EDDISH (q.v.)

LAT.—A lath.

"Pd to William Bains for *lats* 12s."—*Lea, Overseer's Acc.*, 1754.

LATESOME (lait·sum), *adj.*—Late.

I mun be gooin' or it'll be *laatesum* afoore I get hoäm.

LATHE.—(1) A barn.

"*Lathe* floor levelling."—*Bottesford Moors Acc.*, 1811.

"Yt ys ordered that none dwellynge within the paryshe of Scotter shall gyue any sheues of corne in harvest for bynding of corne but only at the *laythe* dore, and not in the field vpon payne of euerye sheif xijd."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1556.

"The said stone stondyth under a post-fote in a *lathe* at Dygby."—*Document dated 1503 in Sketches of New and Old Sleaford*, 1825, p. 341.

(2) A stage or platform in a barn on which unthreshed corn is placed.

(3) A calm; an absence of wind after a storm.

LATHER, *v.*—(1) To froth.

Look how that watter *lathers* wi tum'lin oher th' dem.

(2) To perspire so as to produce a *lather* like sweat.

This melsh weather maks th' herses *lather*.

'LATION.—Relation.

Noän on his '*laations* wo'd awn him when he was alive, bud thaay gev him a gran' funeral.

LAUGH AND LIE DOWN.—A game at cards.

LAW, *v.*—To go to *law*.

If ta duzn't paay me, an soon an all, I shall goä to Mr. Hoolett an' he'll *law* the for it.

LAWS E' ME, *i.e.*, "Lord have mercy upon me," an exclamation of surprise, anger, or delight.

LAX.—Diarrhœa. See LASK.

LAY.—An assessment, a local tax, as distinguished from the Queen's taxes.

"For assessing and setting of *leyes* and taxes."—*Gainsburgh Jury Book*, 1635, in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 96.

"Spent when the *lays* was granted 1s. 6d."—*Lea, Overseer's Acc.*, 1754.

LAY, *v.*—(1) To lie.

I alus *laay* e' bed an' smooke a pipe o' bacca on a Sunda' mornin' efter th' wife's gotten up.

(2) Strictly to bet, but commonly used as a strong form of affirmation.

You'll wesh that mucky faace, I *laay*, afoore thoo's oht to eät.

(3) To *lay* a hedge is to cut the tall thorns half through near the roots and bend them down in a horizontal position.

LAY TONGUE, TO.—"He call'd me iv'ry mander o' thing he could *laay* his *tung to*, fra a cat to a dog," *i.e.*, "He used all the foul words he was master of.

LAYER (lair) (1) *i.e.*, *lair*.—The place where cattle lie; the land on which sheep are folded.

Warp land is not one-half such bad *layer* for tonup-sheep as a sight o' th' top-land is.

"The wetness of their *layer* . . . the scab, the rot, and every circumstance attend them which can delay their being profitable."—Th. Stone, *View of Agric.*, 1794, p. 62.

(2) A stratum of rock, clay, or earth.

LAYLOCK.—The lilac.

LAZYBACK.—An ang-nail (q.v.)

LEACHEWHITE.—Lairwhite, lecherwite.

"A fine or custom of punishing offenders in adultery and fornication, which privilege did anciently belong to the lords of some manors in reference to their villains and tenants."—Blount, *Law Dict.*, 1717 (obsolete).

"Al maner of servises of the tennantes, there marriages, *leache whites*, *marcheates* . . .—*Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1537, in *Pro. Soc. Ant.* (second series), vol. iv., p. 416; *Archæologia*, xii., 37; Seebohm, *Eng. Vill. Com.*, 30, 56.

LEAD, *v.*—To carry by cart or waggon.

This use of the word seems to point to a time when the traffic of the country was carried on by pack horses, which it was the custom to *lead* in single file.

We can't *leād* wheät to-daay, th' stroi's as weet as muck.

Wheäre's yer faather? He's *leädin'* bricks for th' squire.

"Owre carte shal he *lede*

And fecchen vs vytailles."

Piers the Plowman, B. text, pass. ii., l. 179.

"To *leade* the medow awaye there growing, accordinge to be custome there used."—*Agreement between the Prior of Malton and par. of Winterton*, 1456, in *Archæologia*, vol. xl., p. 238.

LEAD-EATER (led-eetur).—India-rubber.

LEADER.—A tendon.

LEADINGS.—The price of carting anything.

A newly-built house is said to have cost such a sum, including *leädings*.

LEAF.—See LIEF.

LEAF, A NEW.—Reformation; change.

You'll hev' to to'n oher a *new leäf*, or we shall hev' to part, an' that afoore long.

LEAF-FAT, LEAF.—(1) The inner *fat* of a pig, duck, or goose.

What a fine goose that is o' thine; why it hes a *leäf* like a pig.

(2) Sometimes, though rarely, used in relation to the similar *fat* in a human being.

His puddin's hed gotten oot o' ther' plaace, you seä, an' wedged the'r-sens in among the *leäf-fat*; an' Doctor co't him oppen an' reightled 'em. He's a straange high larnt man that Doctor, an' a clever un an' all.

LEALOCK.—The lilac.

LEAN-TO.—A building at the side of another, the roof of which leans against the main building.

"A lode of hey lyyng in a *leyn to ijs*."—*Inventory of Walter Mawd, of Rypyngale*, 1542.

LEARN, *v.*—To teach. See LARN.

“Or, rather will some cherub stand,
By special office charg’d at hand,

To *learn* me immaterial mysteries.”

J. Reynolds, *A View of Death*, 1735, p. 16.

LEAP.—(1) A long wicker basket used for catching eels. A representation of a *leap* of this kind is in the foreground of the engraving of *Puttchers on the Severn*, near *Tidenham*, in Seebohm’s *Eng. Vill. Com.*, p. 152.

(2) A large basket used for carrying “cut meat” (q.v.)—*Isle of Axholme*. Cf. *E.D.S.*, B. 16.

LEAS, *s. pl.*—The annular marks on the trunk of a tree.

LEATHER, *v.*—To beat.

LEATHER-HEAD.—A blockhead.

LEAVE HOLD, LEAVE GO, *v.*—To let go.

LECK, *v.*—(1) To leak.

(2) To bail water.

LECK-BOWL.—A tool used for bailing water over a cradge or small dam, to enable a drain to be cleansed.

LECK ON, *v.*—To pour on; a term in brewing.

LEDGE.—The horizontal bar of a gate.

LEDNUM, LELDRUM.—A got up story, an improbable tale.

I can’t abide my bairns for to read them novels; *ledrums* like them,
all aboot sweetheartin’ ’ll not do noäbody noä good.

I reckon theäse here *leldrums* aboot witchin’ is all a noht.

LEE.—A lie.

LEE, *v.*—To tell lies.

LEET.—Light.

Clergyman: Do you say your prayers, my little boy?

Boy: Yes, sir, I alus says ’em at neet.

Clergyman: Why don’t you say them in the morning also?

Boy: ’Cos it’s alus *leet* then an’ I’m not scar’d.

LEET ON, *v.*—(1) To light on.

Wheäre did ta *leet on* that peäce o’ ohd coin?

(2) To settle, as birds and insects do.

Th’ black-heads *leeted* upo’ th’ grun’ e’ oor hoäm cloäs, soä as it was
very nigh white oher wi’ ’em.

LEETS, *s. pl.*—The lights; the lungs.

Master alus gies th' liver an' *leets* to poor foäks.

LEFT-HANDED.—Illegitimate.

LEFT-HANDED-FRIEND.—An enemy.

LEFT TO HIS SEN.—A person is said to be *left to his sen* who does something remarkably foolish.

I niver seed noäbody moore *left to the'r sens* then oor Claudina was when she married a fella' like . . . Why he's brokken o'must ivery boän e' his body, barrin' his neck, thrif cumin' hoäm fresh fra Gaainsb'r' markit. If he'd brokken that an' all it wo'd hev been a good job fer oor poor lass.

(2) Left by himself.

He got foul wi' me, soä I put on my hat an' just *left him to his sen*, to cool like.

LEG.—Anything is said to have all its legs on when it is very excellent.

Your sarvant lass she maade me a cup o' coffee; my wod it was good; I tell'd her it hed *all it legs on*, an' it hed an' all.

LEG-TIRED.—Very tired.

LEG UP.—To give a *leg up* is to assist a person in mounting a horse, climbing a wall, &c.

LELDRUM.—See LEDRUM.

LEND, *v.*—To give; commonly used either in irony or anger.

I'll *lend* yě sumuts you'll not like if yě cum slivein' about here ageän.

“Why he was blynde,

The wenche behinde,

Lent him, leyd on the flore

Many a ioule,

About the noule,

With a great batyldore.

Sir Tho. More, *Workes*, 1557, p. iiiii.

LENT.—The loan of anything.

It is n't oors, bud we've hed the *lent* on it theäse three years.

“Thanking him exceedingly for the *lent* thereof.”—De la Pryme's *Diary*, p. 163.

LENT-CORN.—Barley and oats; also beans, if sown in the spring.

LERRY.—(1) A whim, a fancy.

(2) A fib.

LESK.—See LISK.

LESSIN'.—(1) A lesson.

(2) Undue influence, secret instructions.

She's been writin' advisin' her not for to goä; she's larnt her *lessin'*, no doot.

LET.—(1) *Pt. t.* of LIGHT, in the sense of alight.

A swarm o' beäs *let* on one o' them stohps e' that creddle roond th' walnut treä, an' I maade my sen sewer oor missis wo'd dee e' her confinement, but when it caame to she did noht o' th' soort.

(2) *Pt. t.* of LIGHT, to illuminate.

I dreamt that all th' chech was *let* up wi' wax can'les.—*Margaret Richards, Northorpe, 1843.*

LET DOWN.—An infirmity, such as deafness or lameness; or a misfortune, such as having a bad wife, husband, or child, is spoken of as a great *let down*.

LET DRIVE, *v.*—(1) To begin anything very energetically.

(2) To strike out with the fists, or to kick as a horse.

LET INTO, *v.*—To attack.

Them craws is *lettin' into* th' taaties e' th' Naathan Land aboon a bit. If thoo *lets into* th' bairn e' that how, I'll fetch th' p'liceman to thē.

LET OUT, *v.*—(1) To let anything by the day or the week.

He *lets* his hurses *oot* to do falla'in.

(2) To tell something secret.

Jim got mad, so he *let oot* th' whoäle consarn.

LEV, *pt. t.* of live.

We *lev* at Haxey then.

LEVELS.—The Level of Hatfield Chace.

"This person lived upon the *Levels*."—*Archæologia*, vol. xl., p. 225.

LEW.—(1) Interjection used in driving geese.

(2) Contraction for the Christian name Lucretia.

LEY (lai).—Unenclosed grass land. It seems to mean land that has once been ploughed and afterwards laid down to grass.

"One of the common fields called the *Leys* in the Ings has not been plowed within memory. . . . On the north and south cliffs are several commons called the Old *Leys* and Lodge *Leys*, which were formerly plowed, but by length of time are become unknown land, and are therefore stocked by gaits like the other commons."—*Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1787.*

LIABLE, *adj.*—Likely.

Jack's a good soort 'n a chap, but very *liable* to get fresh. He's been fined fo'ty-three times for gettin' drunk.—*Messingham, Aug., 1875.*

LIBERRY.—(1) A library.

(2) A book borrowed from a library.

A young servant at Winterton said "As soon as I caame hoäme from Sunda' School yisterdaay I set doon by the fire and soon got buried in my *liberry*," meaning the book she had just borrowed from the library of the school which she attended.—February 16, 1880.

LICK, *v.*—(1) To beat; to thresh.

(2) To surpass; to excel.

Well, this *licks* all I iver seed, or heärd, or read on.

LICK AND A PROMISE.—To wash, dust, or do any like thing in a slight or imperfect manner, but leaving hope that the work may be performed more thoroughly in the future.

It's nobut a *lick an' a promise* this time, bud I'll finish it off rarely next time I tak it e' hand.

LICKSPITTLE.—A parasite; a sycophant.

LIDYATE.—A gate between ploughed land and meadow, or pasture and meadow, in an open field. A gate at the entrance of a village used to hinder cattle from straying from the unenclosed fields or commons among the houses (obsolescent).

"[That euerie man shall make ther *lydyeates* sufficient before St. Markes' daye, in payne of eureye one found in the same defalt iiis. iiijd.]"—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578. Cf. *Lidgitt's* in Hallewell's *Dict.*

LIE (lei).—(1) Urine.

"Sciatica . . . Apply flannels dipt in stale *lie* boil'd with salt, as hot as you can bear, for an hour."—John Wesley, *Primitive Physic*, 1755, p. 94.

(2) Water in which wood-ashes have been boiled to soften it for washing purposes; horse chesnuts are sometimes used for this purpose.

LIEF, LEVE, LEÄVE.—As soon; rather.

I'd as *leäve* goä wi'oot oht as eät eels; thaay lōök like noht but hetherds an' snaakes.

LIEVER, *adv.*—Rather.

I'd *liever* marry a bozzil then a prood stuck up thing like her.

LIFT.—(1) Literally; help in lifting anything, as "Noo, then, gie us a *lift* wi' this here stoän," but frequently used for assistance of any kind.

I wish, Squire, you'd gie me a *lift* wi' C . . . D . . . , he awes me foher pund an' weänt pay a fardin.—28th August, 1876.

I once gev ohd Brewer a *lift* e' my gig, doon ageän Squire Heäla's.

(2) Half a round of beef.

LIFT, *v.*—To be in great profusion.

This meät *lifts* wi' mawks.
Th' bed *lifts* wi' lops.

LIG, *v.*—To lie, to lay.

He call'd me all th' foul naames he could *lig* his *tung* to.
I'll *lig* this stick about thý back.

"I've nowt bud *liggin'* here waaitin'
An' deein' left to do."

Lincolnshire Poacher, in Mabel Peacock's
Tales and Rhymes, p. 127.

LIG-ABED.—A sluggard.

LIG DOWN.—A woman is said to be "gooin' to *lig* her sen doon" when she is about to be confined.

LIGHT, *v.*—To alight, as a bird or insect does. See LITE.

LIGHT CAKES, *s. pl.*—Bread cakes, *i.e.*, cakes made of fermented dough taken off the paste which is about to be baked into bread.

LIGHT CART.—A cart having springs.

LIGHT DUMPLING.—Dumpling made of light dough, that is, paste made with yeast.

LIGHTNING.—There are understood to be three sorts of lightning, "forked-lightning," "spear-lightning," and "sheet-lightning."

LIGHT UPON, LIGHT ON, *v.*—To find, to hit upon.

I *lighted* on it [a flint arrow head] as I was walkin' oher th' top o' Manton Common.—1847.

I *lighted* on theäse here two cauves at Brigg, last markit.

LIGHTS, *s. pl.*—The lungs of an animal.

"Hooks baited with the *lites* of a beast."—Will. Blundell, *Crosby Records*, p. 222.

"Cleon, that rapscallion true,
Whom I'll cut up, liver and *lights*,
Into shoe-soles for the knights."

Walsh, *Aristophanes, The Acharnians*, Act ii., sc. ii., l. 302.

LIGHTSOME, *adj.*—(1) Well lighted.

Th' gas maks th' chappil a deäl moore *lightsum*; I wish we'd hed it years sin'.

(2) Cheerful, lively.

LIG OUT, *v.*—(1) To prepare a corpse for burial.

(2) To expend.

He's *ligg'd oot* a sight o' munny upo' that farm.

LIG OOT O' DOORS:—To be, to exist, said of land.

It's as good a farm as iver *ligged oot o' doors*, an' wo'th a sight moore then that theäre ketty stuff 'at ewsed to be Hall's.

LIKE.—A termination equivalent to *ly*, being another form of the A. S. *lic*, as *wetlike*, *winterlike*.—Cf. Robinson's *Whitby Glossary*, E. D. S. sub voc.

LIKE, *adj. adv.*—(1) Likely.

Very *like* I maay, bud I'm not sewer.

(2) Compelled.

I've gotten a summons fra' th' magistraates, soä I shall be *like* to goä whether I will or noä.

LIKE.—“Good to like,” “bad to like,” satisfactory or unsatisfactory, as the case may be.

A wound not going on well is said to be “not hairf so good to *like* as it was a bit sin’.”

A very little boy, who was thought by his parents too backward, was pronounced by the schoolmaster “none the worse to *like* for that.”

A pure and innocent girl, who had an objectionable mother, was said to be “midlin’ in her sen, bud bad to *like* when you nobbud knaw who she’s cum’d off’n.”

LIKE CASE, *adv.*—Also, in the same manner as.

Thaay chuckt th’ watter tub oher, *like caase* thaay brok th’ tap on it.
“Payd wytsonday for ij ponde sope for weching cherche clothes iijd.
Paid at lammes *lyke case* iijd.”—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1534.

LIKELY.—Of promising appearance, as “A *likely* lad,” “A *likely* foäl.”

LIKEN'D, LIKEN'D O', *phr.*—Likely, nearly, in danger of.

I'd *liken'd* to hev been lock'd oot all neet.

I'd *liken'd o'* been droonded once in crossin' th' Trent, at Borringham, i' ohd George time.

“We'd *liken'd o'* hevin a lot o' kitlins e' oor best bed.”—29th April, 1876.

LIKING, ON.—A servant or an animal *on liking* is one taken on trial.

LIKE THAT.—(1) In that way.

What are you pinchin' me *like that* for?

(2) Very quickly or urgently.

It's raainin' *like that*.

Thy muther's mad, she's callin' o' thē *like that*.

LILLYLOW.—(1) A bright flame.

When we got theäre ther' was five corn-stacks all i' a *lillylow*.

(2) The quivering of the flesh which takes place when cold hands are held close to a fire.

LIME CLAMP.—See CLAMP.

LIMMOCK, LIMBER, *adj.*—Flexible, pliable.

Her limbs is gettin' moore *limmock*, bud she's a poor creätur' yit.

LIMMOCK, *v.*—To make pliable.

Foäks says as I should keäp movin' about to *limmock* my joints; it's all very fine talkin', if thaay was e' that paain I offens am thaay'd get rest when thaay could.

LIN.—Linen (obsolescent).

All the *lin* sheets and towils was spun at hoäme when I was a lad.—Will. Stocks, *Yaddlethorpe*, May, 1887.

LINCH.—A balk in a field. A.S. *hlinc* (obsolete).

"The lands in the fields are called dales and the *linches* or green strips on each side are called marfurs or meerfurrows."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

LINCO'NSHEER, LINKISHEER.—Lincolnshire.

"What a wonderful country is *Linkisheer*,
Wheäre the pigs shit soäp and the coos shit fire."

The allusion is to the practise of using pig-dung instead of soap in washing clothes, and cow-dung as fuel. Both these practises, if now obsolete (which is doubtful), have become so in very recent days.

LINE.—(1) Flax.

"It is laid in paine that no man shall lye hemp nor *line* neare no chimney."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1581.

"The tempering of steel materials for the purpose of dressing *line*."—James Taylor, of Crowle, *Travels in Upper Canada*, p. 74.

(2) The worked fibre of flax.

(3) The lime tree.

LINE, *v.*—To copulate; said of dogs only.

LINE-BREAK.—A flax-brake; a machine for dressing flax.

"One dishbench, 2 old kitts, 1 pare of *line bracks* 3s. 4d."—*Inventory of Will. Gunnas, of Keadby*, Sept. 18, 1685.

LINE-DYKE.—A ditch wherein *line* is steeped.

LINE-MAN.—(1) A person who takes land for a single season for the purpose of growing *line*.

(2) A man who works *line*.

LING.—Heather.

"Still keeps the *ling* its darksome green."

John Clare, *Wanderings in June*.

LING-BESOM.—A broom made of heather.

LINKS, *s. pl.*—Strings of sausages, so called from their likeness to a chain.

LIN-PIN, LIM-PIN, LINCK-PIN.—A linchpin of a wheel.

'LINS.—A termination equivalent to *ly*, as in *hardlins*, *mostlins*, *scarcelins*, *surelins*.

LINSY-WOOLSY.—“*Vestis ex lana et lino simul mixtis confecta.*”—Skinner, *Etymologicicon*.

Some Lincolnshire people hold the foolish opinion that this fabric takes its name, not from *line*, but from the parts of Lindsey in this county, and as a consequence misspell it *Lindsey-Woolsey*.

“For now the commons are ta'en in,
The cottages pulled down,
And Moggy's got no wool to spin
Her *linsy-woolsy* gown.”

Lincolnshire Enclosure Song, 18th cent.

“As to the Jewes, a garment made of *linsy-woolsie* might not be worne.”—John Preston, *Sermons Preached before His Majestie*, 1630, p. 19. The reference is to the Mosaic command:—“Thou shalt not sowe thy field with mingled seede, neither shall a garment of diuers things, as of linen and woollen, come vpon thee.”—*Leviticus*, chap. xix., v. 19.

“Peel'd, patch'd, and pyebald, *linsey-woolsey* brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others.”

Pope, *Dunciad*, book iii., l. 107.

Mary Eyrick, of Leicester, in her will executed in 1612, leaves to Lady Eyrick one “payer of blanketes of *linsy-wolsy* of my own makinge.”—*Transac. of Leicestersh. Architec. and Archæology Soc.*, vol. vi., p. 130.

LINTS, *s. pl.*—Lentils, tares, vetches.

LIPPY.—Saucy.

Noo then doänt be *lippy* or I'll send the to bed.
He was the *lippiest* bairn ony body iver hed aboot a plaace.

LIQUOR.—(1) The wort in brewing.

(2) Strong drink of any kind, more especially spirits.

LIQUOR, LIQUOR UP, *v.*—To drink strong drink.

LISK.—Sometimes, though but very rarely, *lesk*. The groin, the flank.

“The laste was a litylle mane that laide was be-nethe
His *leskes* laye alle lene and laitheliche to schewe.”

Morte Arthure, E.E.T.S., l. 3280.

“The manner is to give lambes a tarre marke before they goe to the field, and our usuall way is to give them onely the botte on the far buttocke, and sometimes to runne the edge of the botte downe the neare *lisk*, makinge a stroke therewith.”—Hen. Best, *Rural Economy in Yorks.*, 1641, (*Surtees Soc.*), p. 12. Cf. Halliwell's *Dict.*, sub *voc. Lesk*. *Catholicon Anglicum* E.E.T.S., p. 214.

LIST.—Liveliness, attention.

O poor thing she'd noä *list* aboot her when I seed her at all.—*Isle of Axholme*.

LIST, *v.*—To enlist.

"The horse are to be *listed* on Thursday next at the Christopher in St. Alban's."—1644, *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.*, vi., p. 36, col. i.

LISTEN AT, *v.*—To listen to.

Listen at th' raain how it 's beätting upo' th' slaates.

LISTING.—List ; the border of cloth.

LITE.—The act of waiting for a person or thing.

I'd a straange long lite for your parshill.

LITE (leit), *v.*—(1) To wait.

I've been litein' on yē for th' last hooer.

Lite a b.it, I'm cumin' when I've laac'd mȳ boots.—Cf. *Icel leita*, to seek.

(2) To alight.

Thaay lited up' o' oor craw-trees.

LITHE, *v.*—To thicken hot milk with flour.

LITHEING.—Thickened milk.

LITTLE DEVIL.—A small black beetle of the genus *Goërius*, which turns up its tail when touched or alarmed.

LITTLE FAIR DAY.—The pleasure fair, or second day of the fair at Kirton-in-Lindsey and Brigg.

LITTLE-HOUSE, LITTLE-LIDS.—A privy.

LITTLE-JACK.—At Belton, in the Isle of Axholme, in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, there was an Easter Sepulchre, with *little Jack*."—*Linc. Ch. Goods*, p. 46. By this term was probably meant the little chest or box, in which, during a part of Holy Week, the Holy Eucharist was reserved and enclosed within the sepulchre.

LITTLE MEN OF WROOT.—Very small black insects which come in great numbers during the hot weather in summer and autumn. They are believed to breed in marshes, and to come into these parts from *Wroot*, in the Isle of Axholme.
"In Surrey they are called "thunderbugs."—W.W.S.

LITTLER, *adj.*—Less.

He'll be a deäl littler man then his faather.

LITTLEST, *adj.*—Least.

This has been the *littlest* Brigg markit I iver seed ; all th' foäks hed gone to Lincoln Agricultur' Shaw.—July 22, 1886.

LIVE BLOOD.—Sudden quivering of the flesh.

"That curious muscular sensation, or quiver, to which the vulgar give the name of *live blood*."—B. W. Richardson, *Diseases of Modern Life*, 2nd ed., p. 163.

LIVEN, LIVEN UP, v.—Enliven.

I'll sarve him wi'a writ if he duzn't paay; that'll *liven him up* noä end.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*.

I'd a glass o' gin, an' it *livened me up* finely.

LIVER, TO HANG ONE'S ON A THING.—To desire very earnestly.

It's to noä ewse yer *hangin' yer liver* on that theäre meät, for th' doctor said as you was n't to hev noän.

'LIVER, v.—To deliver.

Oor teäms hes goän *liverin'* taaties.

'LIVERABLE, adj.—Potatoes which are fit for market are called *liverable* stuff; the small and diseased potatoes which are not *liverable* are called chats.

LIVER OF ANTIMONY.—Black *antimony*; a drug commonly used to make horses have fine coats.

"Do yon ever use black *antimony*, or *liver of antimony*, with any of the horses?"—*Daily Telegraph*, July 27, 1876, p. 3, col. 5.

LIVERY, adj.—Clay or warp land is said to turn up *livery*, when, on ploughing the soil, it is found to be sad and heavy, without tendency to crumble into mould.

LIVING WATER.—(1) A natural overflowing spring as distinguished from a well that has been dug.

(2) The water in rapidly running streams.

LOAD.—A *load* of corn is three strikes, *i.e.*, twelve pecks. Corn is commonly sold by the *load* in Doncaster market, and it is the measure generally used in the Isle of Axholme.

"The *load* at the end of the seventeenth century was at Appleby, Westmoreland, for peas, wheat, and rye four bushels, for barley and bigg five bushels."—Rogers, *Hist. Agric. and Prices*, vol. v., p. 255.

LOADEN, v.—Loaded.

"A vine . . . *loaden* with grapes of a curious purple colour."—N. Bailey, *Colloq. of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 143.

LOADENED, v.—(1) Loaded.

I weän't hev *loadened* guns broht e' th' hoose; we shall be hevin' sumbody gettin' shutten else.

(2) Laden.

Bill's keel is that *loadened* you could n't cram anuther taatie intil her.

LOBSIDED, LOPSIDED.—With one side bulging more than the other ; said of a badly made bread-loaf, a pork-pie, an earthen pot, and such like things.

“ They are mostly of very rude execution, so *lopsided* that they very often do not even stand perpendicularly.”—J. M. Kemble, in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi., p. 274.

LOCAL.—A *local* preacher among any of the various Methodist bodies. A *local* preacher is a resident who generally follows some other calling. A travelling preacher or regular preacher is one who comes to reside in the neighbourhood for a limited period, and who devotes himself entirely to the ministry.

Peätmoor Parson, as we ewsed to call him, was a *loäcal* among th Ranters for years an' years, bud he niver larnt his sen to reäd and write.

LOCK BEAM.—A collar beam or tie across a roof from the centre of one rafter to the centre of the opposite one.

LOCKER.—(1) A small box or chest.

(2) A little box attached to the inside of a larger one. The old carved oak chests, once common in farm-houses, were usually furnished with one or more internal lockers.

LOCKS, s. pl.—Small pieces of dirty wool cut from sheep before they are shorn. They are washed and employed as stuffing for horse-collars, spinning into mop-yarn, and other such uses.

“ A few days ago, the granary of Mr. Peter Hand, farmer, of Burwell, was broken open, and 63 fleeces of wool were stolen, besides a large quantity of *locks*.”—*Boston Herald*, Dec. 15, 1840.

LOCKS AND KEYS.—The seed vessels of the ash, sycamore and maple. See **KEYS**.

LOCKSPIT, n. and v.—A breadth of earth taken from the bottom of a drain of the same width as an ordinary draining tool.

I *lockspitted* her oot fra one end to t' uther.

LOCUST.—A cockchafer.

LODGING-ROOM.—A bedroom.

LODLUM.—Laudanum.

LOFT—A gallery in a church or chapel.

LOH.—A blaze.

LOH, *v.*—To blaze.

"Every individual brick shone and *lowed* with intense heat."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, j., 197

"On All Hallow Even, the master of the family used to carry a bunch of straw fired about his corne, saying:—

Fire and red *low*,
Light on my teen now."

Hamper, *Life Diary and Corresp. of Sir Will Dugdale*, 104.

LOHP.—A leap.

It's a good *lohþ* oher Car-dyke.

LOHP, *v.*—(1)—To leap.

"And bigan til him to *loupe*."—*Havelok*, l. 1801.

(2) To copulate; said of horses.

LOHPING-POÄL.—A leaping-pole.

LOHSE, *adj.*—(1) Loose.

(2) Used of a person free from his apprenticeship, a servant free from his or her contract of service, or of one who has broken off from a matrimonial engagement.

LOHSE, *v.*—To let loose (the *o* longer than in the adjective).

Doän't *lohse* that dog, he'll be bitin' of thë.

"Arthur . . . came to the damoyzell, where shee was fast bounden to a tree and did *louse* her."—*Arthur of Little Britain*, ed. 1814, p. 61.

"Bryan Smythe for that he keped his cattele *louse* in the Inges contrary to order, ij^d."—*Hibbaldstow Fine Roll*, 1576.

LOHSE END.—To be at th' *lohse end* is to be without employment, unsettled or dissipated.

I'm at th' *lohse end* to daay, soä I'll just goä an' seä what's stirrin' at Wroot.

LOHSE E' TH' HEFT.—That is, loose in the handle. A person of a wild, profligate or wasteful disposition is called "a *lohse e' th' heft*."

Jack's alust been a real *lohse e' th' heft*, niver eäsy bud when he's flingin' aither his awn or sumbody else munny about.

"Steven's never been convarted; he's all *louse i' th' heft* yet."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, ij., 115.

"She's *loose i'* the hilts;
Grown a notorious strumpet."

Webster, *Duchess of Malfi*, Act ij., sc. v.

LOHSENING.—A feast given by an apprentice when out of his time. See LOHSE.

LOHSE OOT, *v.*—To take a horse out of harness.

LOHSING TIME.—The time for people to leave church, chapel, or school, or for men or horses to leave off work.

LOHSE TINES.—To redeem forfeits.

Bairns hed beân plaayin' at my-lady's-thimble, an' was *lohsin' tines* when I cum'd in.

LOITCH, *adj.*—Cunning, clever; said of dogs.

Jet's that *loitch* she'll meät th' ohd hare at that theäre smuice sewer enif.

LONDON TUFT.—Sweet William.

LONE WOMAN.—A woman who lives in a house by herself; either one who has never been married or who is a widow.

LONG, *adj.*—Tall.

You're as ugly as you're *long*; a common phrase used by mothers and nurses to children as a censure for bad temper.

LONG ARM, TO MAKE.—To stretch out the arm for the purpose of taking hold of something nearly out of reach.

I mun mak a *long arm* an' try to get it doon wi' oot fetchin' th' stee.

LONG ENOUGH.—A long time.

He'll not be by ageän yit for *long eniff* you'll seä.

LONG FORTNIGHT.—The meetings of the Justices of Peace at Winterton were commonly held on every alternate Friday; sometimes however three weeks intervened, this period was called the *long fortnight*.

LONG GEARS, *s. pl.*—The traces of a cart or waggon.

LONG-HEADED, LONG-CROWNED, *adj.*—Clever; acute.

LONG HUNDRED.—Six score.

"Five scoäre's a *hundred*
Of men, money, and pins;
Six scoäre's a *hundred*
Of all other things."

Compare with this "Eine Rübe ist keine; zwei sind Eine; Drei ist ein Rübendieb," Maurer, *Dorfverfassung*, vol. i., p. 330. It alludes to the right of wayfarers to gather fruit, &c., as they pass along.

LONG LIFE.—A pigs spleen.

LONG ON, *prep.*—On account of.

It was all *long on* her that I lost my plaace.

"And when I lay in dungeon dark
Of Naworth Castle, long months three,
Till ransom'd for a thousand mark,
Dark Musgrave it was *long of* thee."

Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. v., St. xxix.

LONG RUN.—The end.

Leein maay do for a bit, bud it 'll let a man doon e' th' *long run*.

LONG-SETTLE, LONG SADDLE.—A long wooden seat with back and arms like a sofa, once common, and still sometimes to be found, in public-houses and farm-house kitchens.

LONG-SLEEVE HAT.—A tall hat.

LONG-TONGUE.—(1) A tale-bearer.

(2) A pigs spleen.

LONG-TOWEL.—A jack-towel, an endless towel on a roller.

LONG WAYS.—I don't think much to her muther, but she's a *long-waays* better then her.—July 23, 1886.

LONG WAYS ON, *phr.*—Sharp; quick; precocious.

LONG-WINDED.—Dilatory in making payments.

He's a straange *long-winded* gentlem'n; he'll tak two or maaybe three year credit, an' then at last of all it's like drawin' a fast duble tooth to bring him to bōōk.

LONKERED.—Entangled; twisted; matted.

Oh, my lass, if thoo nobbut seed thỹ hair, it's that *lonkered*.
This band's gotten *lonker'd* soä as I can mak noht at all on it.
Hairiff *lonkers* corn wo's then oht.

LOO, *interj.*—Word used in setting a dog upon anything.

Farmer's Wife: Was it thoo that set Nell on them theäre chickens?
Child: Noä, muther, I nobbut clap't my han's and said *loo*!

LOOK FOR.—(1) A person is said to *look for* any thing (almost always something evil) when his conduct is such as to ensure its coming upon him.

He's gotten taa'en care on at Ketton at last; he's been *lookin' for* it a long time.

(2) To watch for, hope for, anticipate.

I've been *lookin' for* raain for a long while, an' at last it's cum'd.

LOOK SLIPPY, *interj.*—Make haste! Go quick!

All th' kye is e' th' gardin', *look slippy* an' dog 'em oot.

LOONGING (*g* soft), *adj.*—Lounging.

Thoo knaw'd th' coo wo'dn't gie noä milk, when thoo sell'd her me, thoo *loongin'* theäf.

LOP.—A flea. See LIFT.

LOP, *v.*—To pick off fleas.

Ugh, thoo good-fer-noht; goä hoäme an' *lop* th' cat.

LOPPER, *v.*—To curdle; to coagulate.

Th' milk was all *lopper'd* wi' th' thunner.—July 22, 1876.

LORDS AND LADIES.—The *arum maculatum*.

“*Ladies and Lords*;

So name the rural folk the speckled cowls,
That sheath the tender arum.”

James Hurdis, *The Favourite Village*, 1800, p. 137.

LORDSHIP.—Properly signifies a manor, but is often used to signify parish or township.

A Northorpe lady said: “I am sure no one of that name ever lived in this *lordship* since I was a little girl.” Nearly the whole of Northorpe is a member of the great manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

LOSS, *v.*—To lose.

Noo then, Bill, sitha here, here's a knife for thē, thoo moänt *loss* it, mind that.

If ta *losses* this here good handketcher, I'll niver gie thē anuther as long as iver I live.

LOST E' MUCK.—Sometimes *lost* only; said of a person or thing in a very dirty condition.

When I com' hoäm th' whoäle hoose was *lost e' muck*.

Bless thē, bairn! why, thoos clear *lost*; thoo looks as if ta'd been buried i' a muck-hill.

LOT.—(1) An indefinite quantity.

We've a goodish *lot* o' apples to-year, but noht like what we hed last. It'll be a *lot* better to sattle atweän wer sens noo, then to goä to th' coonty-coort.

She's a *lot* warse noo this cohd, ask weather's cum'd.

(2) A certain defined portion of a drain or bank which is kept in repair by one person or parish.

“The Willowbeck & *lots* leading to the sewer aforesaid shall be sufficiently ditched.”—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, p. 11.

LOUT.—(1) A heavy clumsy person.

(2) One who has bad and coarse manners.

(3) A blow.

I fetch'd him a *lout* upo' th' side o' th' heäd.

LOUTER.—(1) The number of eggs which a hen lays before she desires to sit.

(2) A great quantity of anything, more than was expected or hoped for.

“Jackson's sell'd a straange *louter* o' them theäre books already.”—July 24, 1886.

LOUTING.—A thrashing.

Sexton: Sum lads is cobblin' at th' chesnuts up o' th' treä by th' chech-yard gate.

E. P.: Go tell 'em then I'm cumin' wi' a stick to give 'em a good *loutin'*.

LOVE BEGOT, LOVE BIRD, LOVE CHILD.—One born out of legal wedlock.

"A bastard."—Cf. Trench, *On the Study of Words*, second edition, p. 49; *Don Juan*, canto vi., st. xciv.; Rye, *Hist. of Norfolk*, p. 233.

'LOWANCE.—(1) Allowance, *i.e.*, beer allowed to workmen.

(2) Beer generally.

"He's hed his 'lowance," said of one who is rather tipsy.

LOW-BELL.—A bell used for netting partridges at night (obsolete).

"Your *Low-Bell*, which is a bell of such reasonable size as a man may well carry in one hand, and haueing a deepe, hollow, and sad sound."—Gervase Markham, *Hunger's Prevention*, p. 93. Cf. *Archæologia*, vol. xv., p. 162. *Ralf Skirlaugh*, vol. i., p. 237.

LOW-LIVED, LOW-LIVERLY.—Of base propensity.

He's a real *low-lived* chap, fit for noht at all but drinkin' an' swaggerin about his brass.

He cares for noht bud sittin' talkin' to *low-liverly* chaps e' th' corner o' th' Fo'nis-Arms kitchin.

LOW-TOWNS.—The villages on the side of the range of hills called the Wolds. Ferriby and Horkstow, for example.

LOZENGE.—A lollipop; sweetmeat made of treacle, &c., whether in the form of *lozenges*, lumps, or sticks.

LUBBER.—(1) A blockhead.

(2) One who is clumsy.

LUCK-MONEY, EARNEST-MONEY.—Money given to fasten a bargain.

LUDDINGTON.

"*Luddington* poor people,

With a stoan chech an' a wooden steeple."

The stone church and wooden steeple have been replaced by a modern structure.

LUDLAM'S DOG.—"As laazy as *Ludlam's dog* that leän'd his sen ageän a door to bark."

LUG.—(1) The ear.

(2) The ear of a mug or pitcher.

"On the neck are two small *lugs*."—*Stamford Mercury*, Aug. 16, 1878.

LUG, *v.*—To pull, haul, drag along, or carry.

He'd gotten sich an' a load e' th' cart, that th' herse could scarce *lug* it.

I *lugg'd* him on by th' airm.

Doän't *lug* my hair like that.

"If you offer to step but one step out of the door you're *lugg'd* back again just like a criminal that had poison'd her father."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725; p. 152.

"And you, poor ragged outcasts of the land,

That *lug* your shifting camps from green to green."

John Clare, *The Village Minstrel*.

LUGGERY-BITE.—A game boys play with fruit.

"One bites the fruit and another pulls his hair, until he throws the fruit away."—Brogden, *Linc. Prov. Words*. See **LUG-AND-A-BITE** in Halliwell's *Dict*.

LUMBERED UP.—A room or yard is said to be *lumbered up* when it is overcrowded with furniture or implements.

Deary me, we are *lumber'd up*; one wo'd think we was gooin' to hev an auction saale.

LUMBERING.—A beating.

LUMBERSOME, *adj.*—Lumbering, awkward, clumsy, heavy.

I reckon 'at drivin' staakes wi' mells i'to staaithes is as *lumbersum* a job as ther' is for a man; it shaks his airms so bad.

Lasses is *cumbersum*,

Lads is *lumbersum*.

LUMMING.—A beating.

"Noo, then, if thoo doänt pick up that theäre taw an' walk thý chalks I'll gie thē a *lumming*."—*Keadby*, 1877.

LUMPER.—A man who helps to unload timber ships. So called because such workmen take their jobs by the *lump*.

LUMPHEÄD.—A blockhead.

"What a lumpheäd thoo is, sewerly."—*Epworth*, 1866.

LUMPING, *adj.*—Great.

She's a greät hewge *lumpin'* woman.

"A *lumping* penniworth; vilissimo pretio emptus."—Ainsworth, *Lat. Dict.*, 1783.

LUMP IT.—"If you doänt like it you maay *lump it* as dogs duz dumpling," is said to a person who is compelled against his will to do some very disagreeable thing.

LUNCH, LUNCHEON.—A large slice of bread.

LUNGIOUS, *adj.*—Rough, violent, broad-built, strong, heavy.

A little chap like him hed no chanch wi' a greät *lungious* fella' like that.

Them stoäns at th' dreän heäd is *lungious* things to lift.

It's *lungious* coh'd this mornin' wi' this here black eäst wind.

LUNKERED, *adj.*.—Tangled, said of the hair.

LUNNUN (lun·un).—London.

LUSK.—An idle worthless fellow (obsolete).

"What thou great *luske* . . . art thou so farre spent that thou hast no hope to recover."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 113.

"I cannot sufficiently maruile whither that idle *luske* could goe farre hence."—*Ibid*, 141.

LUTHA, *interj.*.—Look thou !

Lutha, mun ! she's off.

M

MAAKE, *v.*—To make.

MACADAM.—Granite broken small, used for mending roads (modern).

MAD, *adj.*—Angry.

MADE GROUND, MADE EARTH, MADE LAND.—Soil that has been disturbed by digging or ploughing as distinguished from the undisturbed subsoil.

It's *maade land* foher foot deäp e' oor gardin!—Cf. *Leicestersh. Gloss. E.D.S.*

MADE HEDGE.—A dead hedge (q.v.)

"How comes it that all your *made hedges* are green too?"—Sir Roger L'Estrange, *Select Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1711, p. 76.

MADE WINE.—Home made wine.

MAFFLED.—(1) Puzzled.

(2) Slightly insane.

She's not craazy but just *maffled* like.

"She was what they call in the country *maffled*, that is confused in her intellect, 1820."—*Southey's Lett.*, Ed. by J. W. Warter, vol. iii., p. 186.

MAGGOT.—A whim; a fancy.

"There comes a *maggot* into his head to turn padder."—*Abraham de la Prymes Diary*, p. 76.

MAGGOT HEADED, *adj.*—Whimsical; fanciful.

MAIDEN ASH.—An ash of the first growth, *i.e.*, one raised from seed, not one that has grown from the 'stool' where a former tree has been felled.

MAIDEN'S LIGHT.—A light so named was burnt, before the change of religion, in the Church of Winterton.

"Item the Jewes light, the pascall post, the sepulchre, the *Maydens lighte* were burned in the Anno 2, Eliz."—*Linc. Ch. Furniture*, p. 164.

MAIN, *adj.*—Very much; very greatly.

I'm *maain* tired o' this huncht weather.—*Bottesford*, June 21, 1888.

I should *maain* like to goâ to Lunnun if it was nobbut to seâ th' Queen.

MAISTER (*maist·ur*).—(1) A master.

(2) A husband.

A lady who was born and brought up in a south-western shire married a clergyman who had a living in this neighbourhood. One day a poor woman met her in the village and asked her if her *maister* was at home. At first she did not understand who was meant, when she arrived at the conclusion that it was the parson who was enquired after she supposed that the woman had made a mistake and taken her for one of the servants at the rectory.

"My *master* is much concerned that he was so unhappy as to miss of seeing you at Epworth."—*Susanna Wesley*, 1709, in Peck's *Axholme*, p. 206.

MAISTER BEAST.—The most powerful beast in a herd, and, therefore, figuratively, the most influential man in a community, or the victor in a game or a lawsuit.

He's th' *maister beâst* at . . . Iv'ry body but one or two e' th' parish is sewer to voâte that way he tells 'em.—July, 1886.

Most foâks said as B . . . 'ud win, but I alus said as we should prove th' *maister beâsts* e' th' long run.

MAK, *v.*—To make.

MAKE, MAK, *v.*—(1) To compel.

If thoo says thoo weânt, I'll *maake* thë.

(2) To earn.

He can *mak* foher shillin' a daay at bankin'.

(3) To fasten a gate or door.

Mak th' yate efter thë, or th' pigs 'll be 'th gardin'.

MAKE AWAY WITH, *phr.*—To destroy.

My *maister* hed a leather pitcher mounted wi' silver, bud he toäre th' bindin' off, an' maade awâay wi' it.—*Clarke, Ashby*, 1850.

A person who takes his own life is said to *maake awaay wi'* his sen.

MAKE BOLD, *v.*—To presume.

I've *maade bold* to ride doon your bank, wi' oot axin'.

MAKE COUNT ON, *v.*—To reckon upon.

I alus *mek coont on* hevin' sixty secks o' flewkes an aacre to sell, but if I've twenty t' year that's what.

MAKE ON, *v.*—To make much of.

That theäre little dog wo'dn't run efter you as he duz, if you didn't *mak on* him as you do.—*May*, 1877.

MAKES AND SHAPES.—"It's all *maakes and shaapes*," said of anything which is very irregular, ill or strangely formed.

Londoner : What is a reaping-machine like? I never saw one.

Lincolnshire Labourer : Why, if thoo hes n't seän one I can't tell thē, for it's all *maakes an' shaapes*.

MAKE SHIFT.—A substitute.

"Well, this here bottled stuff is n't a bad *maake-shift*, but it's not like beer oot 'n a barril.

MAKE UP, v.—(1) To fasten up. To shut up.

Maake up that dog, or he'll be runnin' awaay ageän.

If hens is n't *maade up* thaay pick ivery berry off bushes.

(2) To make up a horse is to get the animal into good condition for selling.

Sam's gone to John Skill's ageän to *mak up* his henses fer Lincoln fair.

MAKE UP TO.—(1) To court; to make love to.

Mother : Uriah's coortin' oor Cordelia, an' I niver seed noä two foäks goä on soä soft e' all my born daays.

Grandmother : Noä moore did I my sen, niver bud once, an' that was when thy husband was a *maakin' up* to thee. Why, that cohd Christmas Eäve, when bods was frozen fast up o' th' treä bews, I fun thee an' Sam stannin' wi' oot a bit o' yer heäds e' kitchen poärch; soä noo then, thoo read n't be so hard o' th' bairns.

(2) To flatter; to endeavour to please for a selfish motive.

MAKE WARK.—To do damage.

Them pigs o' thine hes *maade wark* among my taaties.

MALANCHOLY, adj.—Melancholy.

MALICE, v.—To bear malice.

Thaay saay he's *malic'd* him for years.

"I know that he *maliced* me."—John Shaw's *Diary* (Surtees Soc.), p. 153.

MALICEFUL.—Malicious.

"She's quick in her tempers an' hes gotten a foul tongue, but she's no ways *maliceful* or she would n't do as she hes."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1853.

MALT-COMB.—The dried sprouts of malt; often used as sheep food. It is also used to pack bacon in for the purpose of keeping flies away from it.

MALT-QUEÄRNS (mault-kwi'h'rnz), *s. pl.*—(1) Stones for grinding malt.

(2) A mill with steel crushers for the same purpose.

MAMMY.—A child's word for mother.

MANAGEMENT.—Yard manure, as distinguished from guano and artificial manures.

"It was n't that boht stuff fra Lunnun, it was th' *manigement* he put in 'at maade his taaties grow."—*Yaddlethorpe*, 1874.

MAN ALIVE, *phr.*—Exclamation of surprise.

Man alive! what are you talkin' on; there is n't sich an' a thing as boggar's an' witchin' noo-a-daays.

MAND, MAUND.—A basket (obsolescent).

I remember very well as Mrs. Ashton, o' Nothrup Hall, alust call'd a long narra' baskit a *maund*.

"For a *mand* ffor hallybred ijd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1546.

MANDER (mand·ur).—Manner, kind.

I could n't think what *mander* o' thing it was cumin' when fo'st I seed a traction engine.

MANDRAKE.—Quacks profess to sell something which they call "the true *mandrake*." They tell their dupes that it is a specific for causing women to conceive. In England it is almost always the white bryony, *Bryonia dioica*. Cf. Gerard's *Herbal*, 1636, p. 351. Geo. Smith, *Assyrian Discoveries*, 1873-4, p. 161. Hen. Phillips, *Flora Historica*, 1829, vol. i., p. 324. *Gent. Mag.*, 1857, vol. ii., p. 597. Le Brun, *Sup. Anc. & Mod.*, vol. i., p. 116, b. *Romeo and Juliet*, Act iv., sc. iii. Webster, *Duchess of Malfi*, Act. ii., sc. v.

MANG, *v.*—To mangle; to break in pieces.

MANGLES, *s. pl.*—Mangold wurzel.

MANGMENT.—Anything mangled or broken in pieces.

What an' a *mangment* ther' was when H . . . 's pot-cart was fling'd oher up o' Mottle Esh Hill.

MANGY (main·ji).—(1) Having the mange.

(2) Ill conditioned; dirty; foul.

MAN-HOLE.—A small hole in a wall, floor, or roof, for a man to get through.

"One of our men . . . was about to descend through a *man-hole*."—*Leeds Merc.*, July 1, 1835, p. 3, col. iii.

MANIFOLD.—The stomach; the bowels of man and the lower animals.

MAN-KEEN, MAN-FOND, *adj.*—*Libidinosa*. See FELLOW-FOND.

MANNER.—Yard manure as distinguished from artificial manures.

A lady of this neighbourhood read aloud to her children, Farrar's *St. Winifred's*, in which occurs some verses containing the couplet :—

"Where the angels shout Hosanna,

Where the ground is dewed with *manna*."—Ed. vi., p. 228.

The children better acquainted with rural affairs than with Israel's desert wanderings, roared with laughter. On inquiry it was discovered that the word *manna* conveyed to them the idea of manure only.

"We do lay on payne that no inhabitant shall bring his *manner* into the streete."—*Gainsburgh Town Records*, 1661, in Stark's *Hist.* p. 261.

MANNER-HILL.—A dung-hill.

MANNERS.—Behaviour, conduct, deportment.

"Thoo mun læve a bit for *manners'* saake," said to a greedy child.

"Noo then, bairn, wheäre's thȳ *manners*," said by a parent to a child who neglects to make a bow or curtsy to the squire or the parson.

MANTY-MAKER.—A mantua-maker, a dress-maker.

MAN WI' TH' RED COLLAR.—A sheriff's officer.

MARCHANT.—A merchant.

MARCHET, MERCHET.—A tax paid by bondmen and manorial tenants, who were not free, on giving their daughters in marriage (obsolete).

Marchets are mentioned among other rights conveyed in a lease of the Manor of Scotter in 1537; and in the Court Roll of that Manor for 1519 we find Alice Overye "filid Willielm's Overye nativi domini," seeking licence from the lord "spontanie & voluntarie maritari," which she received "& dat domino de *macheta* ut in capite," i.e., five shillings.

"So much nonsense has been written by grave and learned persons on the subject of the '*mercheta mulierum*' that it is not out of place here to state that it was merely a marriage tax paid to the lord by a bond-woman to compensate the lord for the loss of her services."—See Spelman and Cowell's, *Glossaries* sub voc.; Blackstone, *Commentaries*, xvi. ed., vol. ii., p. 83; Cosmo Innes, *Scotch Legal Antiquities*, p. 53; *Archæologia*, vol. xii., p. 34; Elton, *Orig. of Eng. Hist.*, pp. 87, 404. Dawson, *Hist. Skipton*, p. 12; *Rep. Hist. MSS.*, Com., vii. 585 i, viii., 632 i; Lees, *Paisley*, p. 165; Th. Brown's *Works*, vol. iv., p. 174.

"The fable is fully exposed in the *ſus Primæ Noctis : eine geschichtliche Untersuchung*" of Dr. Karl Von Schmidt.

MARCY (maars'i).—Mercy.

MARFUR (maarfur).—A mure-furrow (q.v.)

MARKET.—(1) "He's ta'en his cattle to a good or a bad *market*," said of one who has been successful or the reverse in some undertaking.

(2) "He's made his *market*," said of one who has recently got married.

MARKET-STEAD.—A market-place.

"A certaine friend of mine brought mee erewhile from the *marketstead* hither."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 289.—Cf. *North Riding Record*, Soc. iii., 270.

MARKET-STUFF.—(1) Anything that is sold in a market in bulk, not by sample, but more especially vegetables.

(2) The larger potatoes, when they have been sorted for market, by having the chats (q.v.) picked out from among them.

MARL.—(1) This word here means chalk; in other districts I am informed that it signifies hard clay. The properties of *marl* as a fertilizer are thus set forth in rhyme:

"If you *marl* land you may buy land;
If you *marl* moss there is no loss;
If you *marl* clay you fling all away."

(2) Tarred string.

MARL, *v.*—To put *marl* upon land. *Marl* was used by Lord Berkeley, "for the betteringe of his grounds in the Manor of Alkington, in the fortieth year of Henry III."—Smyth, *Lives of the Berkeleys*, vol. i., p. 141. This is the earliest instance I have met with of *marl* used as a fertilizer. *Marleria*, a *marl*-pit occurs, *circa* 1270.—W. D. Macray, *Muniments of St. Mary Magd. Coll., Oxford*, 141.

MARLOCK.—A game of romps.

MARNUM HOLE.—The south west.

Marnum Hoäle is generally used in relation to rain.

We hev n't dun wi' doonfall yit, th' wind's gotten i'to *Marnum Hoäle* ageän.

The allusion is probably to the village, Marnham, in Nottinghamshire, near Tuxford. People at Brigg speak of Ketton (Kirtton-in-Lindsey) *Hoäle*, and at East Halton of Wrawby *Hoäle* in a similar manner.

In Leyland hundred in Lancashire "*Bosco Hole*" is spoken of in exactly the same way, and Burscough, the place intended also lies to the south-west.—*Notes and Queries, Fourth Series*, vol. v., p. 432.

MARQUERRY.—(1) Arsenic; lit. mercury.

I alus dress my seäd wheät wi' *marquerry*; its best thing ther' is ageän th' smut.

(2) Mercury *Chenopodium bonus henricus*. It is boiled and eaten like spinage.

MARRIAGE LINES.—A marriage certificate.

MARSH.—Low land commonly skirting the boundary of a parish.

In 1562 the Manor Court of Bottesford forbad under penalty of iiis. iiijd. any one to keep his sheep "*infra communem pasturam vocatam lee marsh, preterquam signatur cum metis.*"

This *marsh* yet bears the old name, though now enclosed; it is on the extreme south of the parish immediately adjoining Bottesford Beck, which is the boundary between that parish and Messingham. Since the first edition of this work was published I have come to the conclusion that our people do not use the word *marsh* to signify low land, which is at times flooded by water. The idea of a boundary seems always to be conveyed by it.

MART.—A fair held at Gainsburgh on the 9th of October, and the Monday in Easter-week.—Stark, *Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 100.

"A *mart* is a great fair holden every year, derived a *merce*, because merchandises and wares are thither abundantly brought."—Coke, *Institutes*, 1681, part ii., p. 221.

MARTLEMAS.—Martinmas; the feast of St. Martin, Nov. 11. Old Martinmas Day, the 23rd of November, is the time commonly observed by the people, and is the day on which new servants come to their places in the Isle of Axholme.

MARVIL.—(1) Marble.

(2) A marble with which children play.

MARY AND JOSEPH.—Garden forget-me-not.

MARYGOHD.—Marigold.

MASH, MAS', *v.*—To smash, to break.

I'd once a craate o' pots all *mas'd* to peāces e' gettin' off o' th' packit.

MASH, *v.*—To pour a little water on tea-leaves, so as to expand them "and fetch the goodness out," before filling the tea-pot up with water.

MASH-FAT, MASH-TUB.—A brewing-tub.

"A lead, a *mashe-fatt*, a *gyl-fatt*, with a sooe, xvs."—*Inventory of Roland Staveley, of Gainsburgh, 1551.*

MASKER, *v.*—To decay; to rust.

Th' sap of oäk soon *maskers* all awaay to noht.

Them ohd iron spoots is that *masker'd* thaay weānt hohd watter at all.

MASLIN, MESLIN.—Blendcorn; wheat and rye mixed (obsolescent).

"Item, 12 quarters of malt or thereabouts with 2 quarters of *maslin*, xviijl.—*Inventory of Thomas Teanby, of Barton-upon-Humber, 1652, in Gent. Mag., 1861., vol. ii., p. 506.*

"A strike of *Maslin*, 3s."—*Northorpe Acc., Aug. 2, 1730.*

The word is still used in West Somerset. See F. T. Elworthy, *West Som. Word Book.*

MASONER.—A mason.

Them Smiths hes been *maas'ners* hereabouts for oher a hunderd year whativer moore.

MASSY (mas'i).—Mercy. See MARCY.

MASSY 'PON US ALL, *i.e.*, (Lord have) *mercy upon us all*; an exclamation of grief.

MASTER.—Husband. See MAISTER.

MATLER.—Match, form, similitude.

Thaay're the very *matler* o' one anuther, as like as two peys.
"One a' kill'd but yesterday an' its *mattler* the day afoor."—Samuel Wills, *The Lincolnshire Labourer*.

MATTER.—An uncertain number.

I doän't know how many ther' was, maaybe a *matter* of two scoäre.

MATTER, *v.*—To like, to approve.

"Steäm cultivaators is all very well for th' hill-side, bud I *matter* 'em noht for law-land."—1876.

MATTERLESS, *adj.*—Of no consequence.

"It's *matterless* which waay you tak' th' watter, for be it how it maay my land is alust flooded."—*Burringham, Geo. Oates*, December 10, 1875.

MATTERS, NO.—(1) Poorly, in bad condition of mind, body, or estate.

A: "How's Mary to-day, John?"

B: "Thank yě, m'm, she's *noä matters*."

(2) Few.

A: "How are you off for gooseberries this year?"

B: "We've *noä matters*, I niver seed so few."

(3) *No great matters, i.e.*, nothing out of the common way.

Thaay've built a new chech at Burringham, bud it's *noä greät matters* to look at.

MATTLED, *adj.*—Mottled.

MATTOCK.—An instrument similar to a pick, but with one of its ends formed like an axe or adze, used for stubbing hedges and the roots of trees.

MAUDLINS.—A disease in the hoofs of horned cattle.

MAUGER, MAUGRE, *prep.*—In spite of.

"Theäre's a right of waay by the Milner's Trod, and I'll goä by it when I want, *mauger* the teäth of all th' lords and squire's i' Linkisheer."—1853.

"William Tyrwhytt saed, nay, yt ys my rowme, and I wyll haue yt *mawgry* of thy hede."—*Lincolnsh. Star Chamber Proceedings, temp. Henry VIII.*, in *Pro. Soc. Ant.*, second series, vol. iv., p. 321.

"You haue got you a house and wife & children and all *maugre* your father's heart."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 84; Cf. *Twelfth Night*, Act iii., sc. 1; *Faerie Queene*, iii. 5, vii., v. i., xxix., vi. 4 xl.; *Havelok*, ll. 1128, 1789.

MAUL.—(1) A heavy wooden mallet.

(2) The mallow.

MAUL, *v.*—To beat, to bruise.

He got agaate o' feightin' at th' Blew Bell at Scunthrup, an' th iron-stoāne men *maul'd* him sorely.

MAUND.—See MAND.

MAUNDER, *v.*—To mutter, to complain with querulous iteration.

"He's been *maunderin'* all the mornin' about sum'ats 'at happen'd twenty year sin'."—Cf. *Antiquary*, ch. xxii.

MAUNDRIL.—A plug inserted in a hollow piece of wood, which has to be turned in a lathe, in order to connect it with the revolving part of the machine.—See *Notes and Queries*, fifth series, vol. ix., p. 116.

MAUNGE.—The mange; a disease in dogs.

MAUNGER.—A manger.

MAW (mau), *v.*—To mow.

"You'll hev to gie five shillin' a aacre for th' seāds-cloāse *mawin'*."—July, 1875.

"Paid for *mawing* of þe kerkgarþes xvjd. and makyng of saym vijd."—Circa 1520; *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, p. 14.

MAWK (mauk).—A maggot.

He looks as white as a *mawk*, said of anyone who is unhealthily pale.

She was that mucky she niver reightled oot her hair fra one munth end till anuther, an' e' them daays women wore poother, so e' summer-time it ewsed to get full o' grut hewge *mawks*.—Cf. *Icel.*, *madkr*, a maggot, a grub.

MAWK-FLY.—A blue-bottle fly.

MAWKIN (mauk'in).—A scarecrow; an effigy of a man or woman, made of old clothes stuffed with straw, put up in fields to scare birds.

He's moore like a *mawkin* then a man.—November 7, 1874.

"What thou luske dost thou thinke to fight with a *maukin* that thou bringest it hither?"—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 150.

MAWMY (maum'i), *adj.*—(1) Vapid, tasteless; applied to meat, fruit, &c.

(2) Warm and damp, applied to the weather.

It was that cloās an' *mawmy* it maade me real badly.

MAWPING (maup.in), *adj.*—Moping, suffering from melancholy.

MAWPS (maups).—A silly person.

MAY.—The month of May, concerning which we have the following jingle :

"A weet *Maay*
Brings plenty o' corn
An' plenty o' haay."

MAY.—May-flower. The blossom of the hawthorn.

MAY BE.—Perhaps.

MAY DAY.—Old *May Day*, 13th May, on which day servants come to their places on the east side of the Trent.

MAY DAY, *v.*—To do the spring household cleaning, and often by a figure of speech to do any extra cleaning whatsoever.

I can't begin to *maaydaay* th' cupboards oot to-daay for I've gotten my best frock on.—M. G. W. P., May 13, 1887.

I mun hev that there room *maaydaayed* oot, an' a fire in it ; its a shaame to be seen an' as weet as manner.—October 8, 1887.

MAY-HAPPEN.—Perhaps.

Maay-happen I shall goä to Garthrup o' Sunda', bud I'm not sewer.

MAYING.—(1) Playing at May-games (obsolescent).

(2) Wheat is said to go a *maying* when the growing crop looks yellow about the middle of the month of May.

Th' wheät's off a *maayin'* ageän to-year I see.—1882.

It's middle o' Jewne, bud I see that wheät o' thine e' th' Cawtree cloäs is agaate o' *maayin'* yit."—Yaddleshorpe, 1888.

MAY-MONTH.—The month of May.

"Cohd, why it's not near as cohd as it was last *maay-munth*." I have never heard this compound formed from the name of any other month.

MAY-TREE.—The hawthorn.

MAZE, *v.*—To frighten ; to astonish.

"But summun 'ull come ater meä mayhap wi' is kittle o' steäm Huzzin' an' *maäzin'* the blessed feälds wi' th' Divil's oän teäm."

Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*.

MAZES (maiz·ez).—Ox-eyes, large daisies.

MAZZEN, MAZZEL (maz'n, maz'l), *v.*—(1) To make dizzy ; to stupefy.

(2) To be half drunk.

MEADOW.—Grass land which is “laid in” for mowing as distinct from pasture.

I gen'lins eäts th' hoäme cloäs', but it's *midda'* to-year.—1886.

MEADOW-CRAKE, MIDA'-CREAK.—The corncrake.

MEADOW-CRAKE-CUT-BOX.—An old-fashioned machine for cutting fodder, worked by hand, which makes a noise which is thought to be like the cry of the corncrake.

MEADOW SWEET.—*Spiræa ulmaria*.

MEAGRIMS, *s. pl.*—(1) Freaks, oddities.

(2) Pain in the stomach.

MEAL.—(1) Flour, and more especially coarse flour.

(2) The yield of milk from a cow given at one time. Milk is said to be two, three, or four *meals* old; that is, two, three, or four half-days have passed since it was milked. The “pancheons” in which the milk is kept have each a chalk mark put on them every morning and evening, so that their age may be remembered.

“Thaay do saay that Miss Metcalfe was that near while she kep' her milk foherteen *meäl* ohd.”—*William Smith, Ashby, 1855.*

MEAL-ARK.—A meal-bin.

MEALING.—Taking meals.

Thaay 're alus *meäling* i' that hoose.

MEALY.—Floury; said of potatoes.

MEAN, *adj.*—(1) Shabby; stingy.

(2) Applied to food or drink of inferior quality.

This teä's very *meän*, that is, weak and tasteless.

MEAN, *v.*—To be of value, worth, consideration.

You maay get a few shillin's, bud you'll not get oht to *meän* nothing oot on him.

MEANING.—Matter, consequence.

Niver mind doänt truble thÿ sen aboot it, it maks no *meänin'* which awaays it is.

MEÄNT (mi'h'nt).—The meaning of.

I seed a deäl o' things belongin' to ships when I was at Hull last pottery fair, but what was th' *meänt* o' most part on 'em I could n't larn.

MEAT.—(1) Food. Cf. Psalm cxlv., v. 15. *Prayer Book Version*.

(2) Bacon as distinguished from butcher's meat.

(3) An ox or sheep when fit for the butcher is called *meat*.

We may sell them six yohs as soon as ther's a chanch, thaay 're meät ony time.—July 29, 1886.

MEAT AND DRINK, *phr.*—A pipe o' bacca's *meät an' drink* to mē ony time.

"Malis gaudet . . . It's *meate and drinke* to him to do mischief."—Bernard, Terence, p. 62.

MEAT-BOARD.—A board on which food is dressed.

"On copbord, on *meyt bord* & a chair, vjs. viij^d."—*Inventory of Ric. Allile of Scaltherop*, 1551.

MEDDLE NOR MAKE, *phr.*—I naayther *meddle nor maaake* wi' chech consarns, *i.e.*, I do not interfere with them.

"I'll not *meddle nor make* no further. He that will have a cake out of the wheat must needs tarry the grinding."—*Troilus and Cressida*, i. j. l. 14.

MEED.—Desert, reward, commonly in a bad sense.

He's gotten sarved reight; that was just the *meed* for him.

It is used in a bad sense in Havelok—

"And he shal yelde þe þi *mede*

By crist þat wolde on rode blede"—l. 2402.

MEERE, MERE (meer).—A mark or boundary of any kind between one person's land and another's, or between one manor, parish, or township and another.

"Where a person knows his own land by *meres* or boundaries."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

"Oh countrie clounes, your closes see you keepe

With hedge and ditche, and marke your meade with *meares*."

Geo. Gascoigne, *Fruites of Warre*,
ed. Chalmers, p. 24.

MEERE BAUK.—A strip of unploughed land between one property and another in an open field.

"Of Richard Welborne for plowing vp the kings *meere balk*."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey, Fine Roll*, 1630.

MEEREFURROW, MARFUR.—(1) A boundary furrow in an open field.

(2) Now frequently used to signify the boundary fence between one property and another where the *meerefurrow* has been before the land was enclosed.

Did I knaw W . . . P . . . ? I should think I did, an' a straange droll un he was an' all. He ewsed to do a bit o' butcherin' at A . . . an' was a loäcal preächer. I remember very well one

Setterda' neet him an' me hed been at th' Horn an' he'd hed moore then he could hug, soã when he was gettin ootside he soon ton'd stupid, an' flops his sen doon e' a dikin nigh-hand th' foot-trod ageãn J . . . R . . . 's *marfur*. I was gooin' to chech next mornin' an' sees him liggin' theäre as fast asleep as oht. I wakken him up an' he stares aroond for a bit, daazed like, an' then ax'd what o'clock it was. I says "omust eleven duz n't 'ta hear th' bells a gooin'?" "The Devil it is, says he, "why I oht to be preächin' e' Valthrup chappil at this very minit."

MEERE STONE.—A boundary-stone.

"Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's *meerstone*."—Bullinger, *Decades*, Tr. H. I. (Parker Soc.), iii., 230.

"For iij bushells of wheat & rye, the wiche dyde growe to the churche by a forfeiture yt ys to wytte by the meayns yt an order was taken and made by the stuerd & omage of this lordeshyppe yt who soo euer he wer yt dyde plowe & sowe his landds eny farther then to ye comon *merestones*, whether hit were in lenketh or brede he & they ytsoo dyd shulde forfeit & loose the same corne and grayne what kynne soeuer hit bee, or hereafter may be and the cawsse was be cawse yt shulde not encrooche of the comon contrary to ryght & consyens; for ye forfeiture of wiche corne hit was agreed yt hit shulde be employed to the use of this churche."—*Churchwardens' Accounts of Stanford-in-the Vale, Berks.*, in *The Antiquary*, xvii., 119. Cf. *Archæologia*, vol. xlii., 159.

MEERESTOUP.—A boundary post.

MEET-HER-E'-TH'-ENTRY-KISS-HER-E'-TH'-BUT-TERY.—The pansy; *Viola tricolor*.

MEG.—An ugly or ill-dressed person.

An oht *meg*! what's she cum here to-daay for?—*Northorpe*, 1837.

She's th' ugliest oht *meg* I iver seed; I should tak her for a scarecrow if she was n't alus a singin' oot to th' lasses.—*Messingham*, 1860.

MEGGIE.—A moth.

MEG-ULLAT, MAG-ULLAT.—An owl.

Iv'ry *meg-ullat* thinks her awn bubs best.

MEK, *v.*—To make.

MELCH, *adj.*—Mild, soft, damp; used with regard to the weather.

Ther's a deal of foäks is badly an' its all thruf this *melch* weather.

We're hevin' a *melch* back-end, soã we shall hev a huncht spring.

MELL.—A mallet. See MELL-HEAD.

MELL, *v.*—To beat with a *mell*. See BANKER.

MELLA', *adj.*—Mellow. Good and tender meat is spoken of as *mella'*.

That Scotch beäst 'll mak' *mella'* beäf when he's kill'd.

MELL-HEAD.—A very stupid person.

Thoo's a straange *mell-head*, thoo taks noä noätice o' what foäks says to thē.

"He's gotten a head an' so hes a *mell*," is a common form of expressing contempt for one who is regarded as very dull or unintelligent. See MELL.

MENAGERY.—The whole taken together.

He wrote it all doon, what he said, an' what she said, an' what thaay said, and what thaay hed for the'r suppers, and what thaay paaid, and the whoäle *menagery* on it.

MEN AND HORSES, *phr.*—When soil is of a very good, rich nature it is said to be such fine land that it will grow *men and horses*, or nearly.

MENSE.—(1) Neatness, tidiness, order.

It was a famly wi'oot ony *mense* among th' whoäle lot.

He hes naather sense nor *mense*, said of an ignorant and slatternly person. Cf. "N. & Q.," vj. S., vol. vj., p. 474.

(2) Freshness; gloss.

That black velvit coät o' mine 'll weär a long time yit, bud all th' *mense* hes goän off on it.

MENSFUL, *adj.*—Decent; orderly.

MERCURY.—See MARQUERRY.

MERRY GO ROUND.—A machine provided with seats which revolve horizontally, on which children ride at fairs and village feasts.

MESLIN.—See MASLIN.

MESLINS.—Measles.

MESS.—(1) Dirt.

What an a *mess* you've maade o' yer sen wi' plaayin' e' that theäre mucky roäd.

(2) Disorder.

When iver I goä her hoose is alus in a *mess*, be it when it maay, mornin' or neet.

(3) A large quantity of anything.

He'd a big *mess* o' carrots last year, but thaay took badly this.

"I'll lay in your castle a fine *mess* of gold."

A new song called Skewball, 18th cent.

MESS ABOUT, *v.*—(1) To do useless work, or useful work in a careless or inefficient manner.

If Bill *messes about* e' this how among tonup sheäp I shall paay him off.

(2) To cause irritating delay.

I weān't sell my 'taaties onny more to ohd . . . whativer he's a mind to bid. When he boht 'em two year sin he *mess'd* about that bad I thoht we should niver hev dun wi' him.

MESSENGERS.—Little clouds sailing below big ones; thought to be a sign of rain.

The *messengers* is cum'd ageān soā we shall hev raain whativer th' glass maay saay.—*Owston*, 1848.

MESSMENT.—A mess.

Afoore th' trods was dug oot, when ther' was a heavy thunner shoor, th' watter ewst to run into th' chech an' mak' a straange *messment*.—*Bottesford*, April 2, 1888.

MESTER.—(1) Master.

(2) Husband. See MAISTER.

METAL.—(1) Cast iron.

It's not iron, sir; it's noht but a ohd peāce of *metal*, said of the *cast iron* bottom of a fire-grate.

(2) Material of any kind used for mending roads.

MEW, *pt. t.*—Mowed.

I *mew* th' gress afoore th' raain caame. This form occurs in *Cambridgeshire*.

MICH, *adj.*—Much.

I did n't knaw *mich* about it; I was nobbut a lad then. See *Mik* in *Havelok*, l. 2342.

MIDA'.—A meadow.

"The common *middow* was lett for three years."—*Messingham Church Acc.*, 1736.

MIDDEN.—A dung heap.

MIDDLE.—The waist.

She's strange an' thin e' th' *middle*; braade o' me she'll be killin' her sen wi' tight laacin'.

MIDDLE-POLE OF A WAGGON.—The gear which attaches the hind to the fore-wheels.

MIDDLING, MIDDLEINS, MIDDLEINGISH, *adj.*—(1) Pretty well.

M: How art 'a to-daay?

N: Well I'm *middlin'*, thenk you; that theäre rewmatish hes goān wheäre it cum'd fra I reckon.

A labourer's wife on her death-bed was consoling herself by descanting on the fact that she had always been a good wife to her husband. The husband listened attentively for some time; at length he shook his head and said solemnly, "*middlinish*, my lass, *middlinish*."

(2) Not very well.

M: How's Sarah Ann?

N: She's nobbut *middlinish*; she's alus agaate wi' her cough.

(3) To be nobbut in the *middlins* means to be in a poor way whether as regards health, condition, or circumstances.

MIDSUMMER.—The feasts at Thealby, Winterton, Crosby, Broughton, and other villages, which are held about *midsummer* time, are called *midsummers*, not feasts. Going out into the village at this time is called, "going into the *midsummer*," or "going a *midsummering*."

"*Midsummer* thistles are better than Michaelmas hay," is a proverb meaning that the summer grass makes better hay than that of autumn.

MIFF.—A slight quarrel; a tiff.

MIFFLE, *v.*—To shuffle.

He *miffles* about so, a body duzn't know wheäre you hev' him.

MILK-BEAST.—A cow.

Steers is a midlin price, but *milk-beästs* an' draapes is bad to sell.

"To the wardens of the Church of Saint John aforesaid, iij. *milch-bestes* to kepe myn annyuersary or obit yerely."—*Will of Rob. North, alias Parsonage, of Hertford, 1521.*

MILK-FACED.—Shy; timorous.

She was that *milk-faac'd* she hardlin's dost speäk to a man when she seed him, an' noo ther' is n't a braazender whore upo' Sheffield streäts.

"I shall be tame and timerous,

That *milk-faced* mercy will come whimpering to me."

H. H. Milman, *Fazio*, Act iij, sc. j.

MILK-LEAD.—A shallow leaden vessel for holding milk, with a hole in the centre, fitted with a plug having a long handle, so that the milk may be drawn off without disturbing the cream.

MILKMAIDS.—Cowslips. *Winterton, May 14, 1883.*

MILKNESS.—Whatever pertains to a dairy; the furniture and management thereof.

I can give her a good character for iverything, except she knaws noht about *milkness*.

MILKS, *s. pl.*—Cows.

John's gotten two real good *milks* to sell, but he wants a sight o' munny for 'em.

"That noe man put any *milkes* on the North Marsh, or in Humble Carre, but euery man of his owne."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records, 1601, in Stark's Hist., p. 92.*

MILK-SILE.—A milk-strainer.

MILLER'S THUMB.—See MILNER'S THUMB.

MILL TAIL.—The waste water from a water mill.

MILN.—A mill.

There ewsed to be a wind-*miln* agëan th' Messingham watter-*miln*, but she's been pull'd doon most o' fo'ty year.

"Also theyr wynde-*mylne* of Scotter afforsayd."—*Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1537.—Cf. Icel. *mylna*, a mill.

MILNER.—A miller.

MILN-POSTS, MILN-STOHPS, *s. pl.*—(1) The posts on which a wooden mill is erected.

(2) Very thick legs.

She's gotten two straange *miln-stohps* on her awn sartanly.

MILNER'S THUMB, DEVIL'S TOE-NAIL.—(1) A very common fossil in the Lias, the *gryphaea incurva*.

"1696, April 10. I was with an old experienced fellow to-day, and I was shewing him several great stones, as we walked, full of petrifyd shell-fish such as are common at Brumbe [Brumby], &c. He sayd he believed that they grew i' th' stone, and that they were never fish. Then I ask'd him what they call'd 'em: he answer'd *milner's thumbs*, and adds that they are the excellentest things in the whole world, being burnt and beat in powder for a horses' sore back; it cures them in two or three days. He says that there has carryers' men come out of Yorkshire to fetch the fish thither for the said purpose."—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), p. 90. The belief that *milner's thumbs* and other fossils grew where they are found is still the prevalent opinion, though the theory that they were deposited where we find them by the universal deluge has its advocates. It is stated in Tennent's *Ceylon*, that the Arabs of former days, and the Chinese at the present, use fossil crustaceans, when made into a powder, as a specific for diseases of the eye. Vol. i., p. 14, n.

(2) A hard boulder, somewhat flat in shape, and often of large size, found above the oolite.

MILNER'S TROD, lit. MILLER'S PATH.—A now disused bridle-path from Burton Stather to Brigg.

MINCH, *v.*—To mince.

MINCH-PIE.—A mince-pie. It is said that *mince-pies* and *minch-pies* are not quite the same. *Minch-pies*, we are told, have meat in their composition; *mince-pies* have not.

MIND.—Inclination.

I'm sleäpy, I've a good *mind* to go to bed.

MIND, *interj.*—Remember! Take care!

Dinner's at noon, noo *mind*! We sha'nt waait.

Mind! or you an' th' cart an' hosses will all be i' th' dreän a-top on one anuther.

MIND ON, *v.*—(1) To remember.

I hev n't seän him sin' 'at I mind on.

(2) To bring to another's remembrance.

He'd forgotten all aboot it till I *mind*ed him on.

MING-MANG.—Confusion.

When I com' into th' hoose th' bairns hed ohersetten th' taable, an' plaates an' dishes, an' meät and beer was all brokken in a *ming-mang* up o' th' hearth-rug.

MINIKIN, *adj.*—Very small; as *minikin* pins, the least kind of pins commonly sold.

MINSTER-HOLD.—Land held on lease of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

MISBEGOT.—A bastard. Cf. *Antiquary*, chap. xiii.

MISERY.—Physical pain.

I shall hev the old poäny killed; I can't beär to see him in *misery*.

MISFIGURE, *v.*—(1) To disfigure.

(2) To disguise.

"He may *misfigure* hissen next time as he likes, I shall knaw him."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, vol. iii., p. 99.

MISFIT, *v.*—To be unsuited to a position, place, or occupation.

I can't saay as it's a bad plaace, but me an' my missis *misfits* badly.

She married him for luv, foäks says, but thaay *misfit* one anuther finely noo.

MISFITS, *s. pl.*—Shoemakers' or tailors' unsuccessful productions.

I shall send them boots by ageän thaay're reäl *misfits*.

MISFORTUNE.—An illegitimate child.

She's hed a *misfortune*, poor lass, an' thaay do saay as th' faather weän't awn it.

"One of our maids happened a *misfortune*."—Southey's *Letters*, Ed. 7. *W. Warter*, vol. iii., p. 457.

MISLEST, *v.*—To molest.

You mun see 'at sum'ats is dun aboot Chafor's bull, he *mislests* iv'ry thing. It was nobbut last Setterda' that he troäd doon haäf George Todd wheät, an' to-daay he's scared a lot o' bairns soä as thaay durst n't goä doon the laane to th' school.—1885.

Oh you must n't *mislest* Miss F . . . she's on Her Majesty's service.—1887. Cf. *Notes and Queries, Seventh Series*, vol. i., p. 34.

MISLIKE, *v.*—To dislike.

MISRECKON, *v.*—To miscalculate.

MISS.—A concubine.

MISS, *v.*—Not to grow, to fail; said of crops.

"The turnips have all *missed*."—*Memorandum* by E. S. Peacock, 1826.

MISSIS.—(1) The mistress of a house.

(2) A wife.

If I'm not at hoām my *missis* will show you what you want.

MISS MYSEN.—To make a mistake.

I *miss'd mysen* sorely when Lord Yarbur caame, I thoht he was a man hawkin' pills, an' tell'd him to goā about his business, becos we wanted noht on him but to seā his back.

MISS OF, MISS ON, *v.*—To miss.

I *miss'd on* him yisterdaay, though I look'd high an' low fer him.

"My master is much concerned that he was so unhappy as to *miss of* seeing you."—Susannah Wesley, 1709, in Peck's *Axholme*, p. 207.

MISTAEN, *pp.*—Mistaken.

MISTEACHED.—Ignorant, vicious.

MISTLETOE.—A bunch of evergreens, generally formed on a hoop. It is suspended from the ceiling at Christmastide, decked with oranges and trinkets, and is used for the same purpose as the real *mistletoe* is in those parts of England where it can be readily procured. It is sometimes called a "kissing-bough."

MITE.—A very little of anything.

Give me a little deary *mite* 'o' saut.

MITEY (meit·i), *adj.*—Having mites in it; said of cheese.

MITTEN (mit·in).—A thick leather glove, with one pouch for the thumb, and another for the four fingers; worn upon the left hand by workmen when plashing hedges.

"E'en the poor hedger in the early morn,
Chopping the pattering bushes hung with dew,
Scarce lays his *mitten* on a branching thorn,
But painful memory's banish'd thoughts in view,
Remind him, when 'twas young, what happy days he knew."
John Clare, *The Village Minstrel*.

MITTS, *s. pl.*—Gloves without fingers. See MITTEN.

MIZZLE, *v.*—To drizzle.

It's been *mizzlin'* all daay, but ther's been no watter cum'd to signify.

MOAKY.—Dull, hazy; said of the weather.

MOANT.—Must not.

MOAT.—A pond near an ancient residence. The *moats* which have surrounded old houses are always called *moäts*, but the meaning of the word is extended so as to include fish-ponds, but only when of considerable antiquity.

MOB-CAP.—A woman's cap with coverings for the ears, and a lace or frilled border.

MOCK-METHER-HAUVE.—An exclamation used to horses, meaning, to the left ("This apparently unintelligible phrase is possibly due to "Mog, come hither half," *i.e.*, move on). See MOG. Come to the nearer side, *i.e.*, to the left; if the driver be on that side, as seems to have been usual. In Surrey, they say, "Mother, woot," *i.e.*, come hither, wilt thou (formerly wilt thou)."—W. W. S.

MOCK ORANGE.—*Philadelphus coronarius*. From the shape and perfume of the flowers bearing some resemblance to those of orange blossoms.

MODERATE.—Weak, of poor quality.

To'nups 'll be very *moderate* to-year it's been soä dry.—1887.

My wife's nobbut *moderate* thank yë; she's omust alus th' rewmatism
sumwheäre or anuther.

MOG, *v.*—To move on.

MOHD.—A mould.

Fo'st *mohd* can'les 'at I boht at this shop runn'd awaay all to noht,
an' did n't bon ten minutes.

MOHD, MOHLD, MOHDIWARP.—A mole.

I've catch'd *mohds* for you an' your faather better then thoty year.—
Crossby, 1865.

We mun hev them *mohdiwarps* kill'd upo' th' beck bank.—1870.

"William Hobson for catching *moulds*."—*Bottesford Farm Acc.*, 1812.

MOHD, *v.*—To catch moles.

Rusling ewst to *mohd* fer më, but noo Lyon hes th' job.

"To William Creasie when he tooke the field to *moulde*, vjd."—
Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc., 1633.

MOHD-BOARD.—The mold-board. The piece of wood above the breast of a plough.

MOHDER, *v.*—To moulder; to crumble.

MOHD-HEAP.—A mole-hill.

MOHDS.—Mold, earth, soil.

MOIL, *v.*—(1) To toil.

He's alus *moilin'* among th' muck like a mohdiwarp.

(2) To be fidgetty or restless.

Theäre's noä gettin' noä rest wi' him at neets; he's tewin' an' *moilin'* about for iver.

MOLDING-TABLE, MOLDING BOARD.—The table on which the baker forms his loaves.—Cf. *Mon. Ang.*, vol. v., p. 485.

MOLLY-NOGGIN, *pres. part.*—Haunting the company of loose women.

MONEY.—“He's noä moore of *munny* then a dog hes of a soul.”
A strong form of expressing an opinion of another's poverty.

MONEY SPIDER.—A small *spider* which sometimes drops from the ceiling on the heads of those below. When such an event happens, it is held to be a sign that *money* will shortly be left to the person on whose head the *spider* falls.

MONKEY'S CUP.—An excrescence, the upper surface of which is concave on the midrib of the leaf of a cabbage. —
Hardwick's Science Gossip, Aug., 1875, p. 189.

MON'T, MUN'T, *v.*—Must not.

MOO (moo).—The bellow of an ox or cow.

MOON.—

“A Setterda's *moon*,

Cum it once in seven year, it cums too soon.”

Because it is believed that a Saturday's *moon* is the forerunner of a rainy week.

It is a very good *moon*. That is, there is plenty of moonlight.

MOON-EYED.—Half blind, used with regard to horses.

MOONLIGHT-FLIT.—Leaving a house or farm by stealth, commonly in the night, to escape payment of rent.—Cf. *Athenæum*, Oct. 13, 1866, p. 474.

MOOSE (moos).—A mouse.

Oor caase clock wod n't goä do what we wod to her, soä I maade my sen sewer as sum'ats was brokken e' her inside, an' sends for Dick . . . to reightle her up. An' lawks i' me, when he took th' faace off, if ther' was n't a *moose* nest reight among all th' warks wi' foher yung uns in it.

MOOSY, *adj.*—Foggy.

MOOTH (mooth).—The mouth.

"He oppens his *mooth* an' lets it saay what it likes," a remark made concerning a person who talks wildly, foolishly, or without due consideration.

Them as gi'es noht gets noht; you mun put it in at th' *mooth* if you want it to cum oot at th' pap.

MOOZLES.—A stupid person, one who is very slow.

MOPHRODITE (mof·rudeit).—(1) An hermaphrodite.

(2) A waggon that can be converted into a cart.

MOPPET, MOPSY.—A term of endearment used to children.

MOP-YARN.—Coarse wool loosely spun into a thick soft cord for making mops.

MORAL.—Likeness.

She's the very *moral* o' her faather boäth in her looks and her speäks.

MOREISH (moar·r'ish), *adj.*—Desiring more.

I feel *mooreish* yit, I can tell yē; I've nobbut hed one plaateful.

MORRIS-DANCERS, *s. pl.*—Persons who perform rude plays; now much the same as plough-jags, though formerly there seems to have been a clear distinction.

MORTAL, *adj.*—Used as an intensive.

I shall do it ony *mo'tal* how I can.

He cam hoäme drunk, an' brok iv'ry *mo'tal* thing e' th' room.

MOSKER, *v.*—To decay, to crumble.

Th' ohd elmin-tree stump's all *moskerin'* awaay.

MOSTLINS (moast·lins), *adj.*—Mostly, commonly.

I *moästlins* goäs to chech e' th' efternoon, an' to chapil at neet.

MOT.—The mark at which boys aim in playing at marbles, pitch-and-toss, quoits, &c.

MOTHER (mudh·ur).—A filament in beer, vinegar, or other such fluids.

MOTHER BAIRN.—(1) A child that resembles his mother.

I . . . 's a real *muther bairn*, he's just like her.

(2) A spoilt child.

MOTHER-WOOD.—Southern wood.

MOTTAL (mot·ul).—Mortal (q.v.)

MOTTER (mot·ur).—(1) Mortar used in building.

(2) A mortar for pounding.

MOUSE-TRAP.—“He hes n’t sense enif to baait a *moose-trap*; i.e., he is very foolish.

MOVE TO, *v.*—(1) To bow; to salute by an inclination of the head.

Sumbody in a gig *moved to* me, but I didn’t knaw who it was.

(2) To suggest.

I’ll *move it to* him th’ next time I see him.

MOW (rhymes with now).

(1) Hay, or corn in the straw, deposited in a bay, or on an upper stage in a barn.

(2) A raised stage in a barn, commonly with a room beneath it, in which threshed corn is kept.

(3) Since large barns have gone out of use, junks (q.v.) of barley and oats are often called *mows*.

MOYSED.—Amased; bewildered. See MAZE.

MUCH MATTER, *phr.*—A term of slight disapproval, or of indifference. Used with the negative only.

Sum foäks says he’s a good preächer, bud I doänt *much matter* him.

I doänt *much matter* hevin’ to goä afoore th’ Winterton magistraates on a soft eärand like that.

MUCH OF A MUCHNESS.—Very much alike.

Them two wheät cloäses is *much of a muchness*, bud I think I like that alongside th’ roäd best.—*Bottesford*, August 11, 1888.

Emma an’ Fanny’s *much on a muchness*, noht to saay to onybody; one wod think thaay’d niver spok to noäbody bud the’ faather an’ muther sin thaay was born.—April 9, 1888.

MUCK.—(1) Mud.

(2) Fold-yard or stable manure; not artificial manure.

(3) Anything obscene, disgraceful or disgusting.

I doänt let my bairns reäd sich *muck* as that; th’ Bible an’ hymn-book is plenty for them, barrin’ here an’ theäre a bit oot on a news-paaper on a Setterda’ neet. This was said relative to some selections from Milton, which had been given to a child by the village schoolmaster.

A person offering prayer in a chapel said: We thank Thē for th’ good sarmon ’at we’ve heärd aboot herse-raacin’ an’ gamlin’ an’ sich *muck*, if I maay ewse sich an’ a wo’d to Thee, Lord.

(4) “As happy as pigs e’ *muck*,” means having one’s fill of sensual pleasure.

MUCK, IN.—Not having the person or the house clean.

When she’s *in* her *muck* she’s varry mucky.

Oh yes miss, I’m alus ’e my *muck*, bud I could n’t be no comfortabler.

MUCK, *v.*—To put fold-yard or stable manure upon land.

MUCK-BING.—A manure-stead, with a low wall around it.

MUCK-CART.—A manure cart.

MUCK-CHEAP.—Very cheap ; as cheap as dirt.

MUCKENDER.—A pocket-handkerchief.

MUCK-FORK.—(1) A manure fork.

"Item spads and *muk forks* vijd."—*Inventory of John Nevil, of Faldingworth, 1553.*

- (2) To "rain *muck-ferks* tines doon'ards," or, "to raain three-tined *muck-ferks*," are superlatives of "to rain cats and dogs."

Robert Burton uses the simile of "raining daggers with their points downward."—*Anat. Mel.*, 1652, p. 524.

MUCK-HACK.—One who does low, mean, or dirty work.

I'm noht bud a *muck-hack* noo, whatever I maay hev been. Said by a woman who worked in a brick-yard.

MUCK-HEAP.—A dung-heap.

MUCKMENT.—Dirt.

MUCK-OUT, *v.*—(1) To remove straw and dung from stables and cattle sheds.

- (2) Used sarcastically for cleaning rooms.

When our mester goäs fra hoam missis alus hes his sittin'-room *muck'd oot* ; an' it is a sight, you may depend ; bacca-ashes an' bits o' ohd paaper fra end to end, soä as you can hardlins see th' floor.

MUCK-RIPE, *adj.*—Over-ripe ; rotten ripe.

MUCK-STEAD.—A place where dirt, refuse, and manure are cast.

MUCK-SUTTLE.—One who is very dirty or who likes doing dirty work.

Ohd George an' William fell to arglin which on 'em hed feighed oot th' moäst privies e' the'r time ; soä I tell'd 'em thaay was a cuple o' *muck-suttles*, an' thaay was to hohd the'r noises boäth on 'em.

MUCK-SWEAT.—Extreme perspiration.

I'm all in a *muck-sweat*.

MUCKY.—(1) Dirty.

- (2) Rainy.

A real *mucky* haay-time, maaster.

(3) Weedy.

Land's that *mucky* its noö good thinkin' aboot ony sweädes if them wicks is n't gotten oot.

(4) Shabby, dishonest.

Ther' can't be a *muckier* action then to goä an' ax for a farm awaay fra a wida' woman.

MUD, *v.*—Might, must.

Thoo *mud* hev gotten hoäm afoore this time o' neet if thoo'd tried fairly.

Cf. A. S. *mot*, the present tense of *moste*, which is our modern *must*.

MUD-BLISTERS, MUD-FEVER, *s. pl.*—Blisters on horses' legs caused by the mud of the road adhering to them.MUDDER (*mud·ur*).—Mother.

Leäve off cobblin' them ducks, or I'll tell thȳ *mudder* on thĕ. See bell-inscription, *s.v. Gar*.

MUDDY, *adj.*—Muddled; thick; said of beer or other such fluids.

MUDFANG.—(1) When two properties are divided from each other by a hedge only, without a ditch, the hedge has usually been planted at the extreme limit of one of the properties; and in that case the owner of the hedge has a right to a *mudfang*, if it be an old enclosure; that is, a certain portion of land, usually two feet wide, in which the roots of the hedge grow. These *mudfangs* are rare except as the boundaries of gardens, or enclosures on dry land where ditches are not required.

(2) The earth in which a hedge grows, and about two feet on each side, even when there is no division of property, is sometimes called a *mud-fang*.

MUDN'T, MUN'T.—Might not; must not.

Mester said we *mudn't* smooke e' th' stack-yard.

You *mun't* be oot efter ten o'clock, mind that. Cf. *MUD*.

MUFFLE.—A bunch of feathers under a hen's throat.

MUGGY, *adj.*—Damp, close; applied to the weather.

"On warm days, however, and particularly in what is called *muggy* hot weather."—Abel Ingpen, *Instruc. for Collecting Insects*, 1839, p. 36.

MULDER (*muld·ur*), *v.*—To moulder, to crumble. See MOHDER.MULL, MULLY, *interj.*—The call for cows, oxen, or calves.

"That rural call 'Come *mulls*! come *mulls*!'

From distant pasture-grounds,
All noises now to silence lulls."

John Clare, *Evening*.

MULLY CALF.—A child's name for a calf.

MULLOCK.—Rubbish, trash, "kelter" (q.v.)

MUMPER.—One who begs alms on St. Thomas's Day.

MUMPING WHEAT.—Wheat given in alms on St. Thomas's Day.

MUN (lit. man).—A comrade; a companion; used in addressing both sexes.

Sitha *mun*, duz ta seä them wild geese?

I tell thë *mun* he's been deäð this eäght year!

The A. S. *man* is like *homo*, of either gender. Thus we find—to þam untruman *men* ge-eode, ad languentem *fæminam* intraret."—*Beda*, v. 3, W. W. S.

MUN, *v.*—Must.

Thoo *mun* do as I tell thë.

"I wene that we deye *mone*
For hunger."

Havelok, l. 840.

"'Slid, a gentleman *mun* show himself like a gentleman."—Ben. Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour*, Act i., sc. i.

Cf. Icel. *mun*, must.

MURN, *v.*—To mourn.

MURNING.—Mourning.

MURPHY.—A kind of potato now extinct, or called by another name. *Murphy*, as a general name for the potato, is sometimes, though rarely, heard. It is probably modern slang introduced by Irish workmen.

MURTHER (murdh·ur).—Murder.

"A method for banishing . . . self *murther* out of the kingdom."—John Wesley, *circa* 1790, in *Notes and Queries, Fourth Series*, vol. xii., p. 126. A. S. *mordor*.

MUSH, *v.*—To crush.

Messingham gravel is n't wo'th noht; it *mushes* to muck th' fo'st time a heavy loäð goäs oher it.

MUSHAROOM.—A mushroom.

MUSICIANER.—A musician. Cf. *Archæologia*, vol. xv., p. 159.

MUSIC, PIECE OF.—A musical instrument.

I thoht that cabinet wi' gilt on it was a *peäce of music* afoore you opened it.—August 28, 1876.

MUST.—May.

Must I goä oot wi' Jaane, muther; we'll be back e' time to get teä ready.

MUST NA.—Must not.

MUTTON.—A sheep.

Muttons is higher this Laady Daay then iver I knawd 'em.

MUTTON, LOOK AT YOUR TAIL.—A phrase used in scolding a dog; probably in allusion to the offence of sheep-worrying.

MY DEARY ME, MY DEAREST A ME, *phv*.—Exclamations of surprise and annoyance.

My deary me here's Maason's bill cum'd in, an' it's poonds moore then I was ware on.

I was at . . . e' th' West Ridin' o' Yerkshire, last 22nd o' Jewne, an' *my dearest a me*, how the foäks do drink.

MYSEN.—Myself.

MY SOW'S PIGGED.—A game at cards.

N

NAAITHER.—Neither.

NABBOCKIN'.—Small corners of land left by a newly made railway, road, or drain which has been carried across enclosures.

You'll hev to mak them raailwaay foäks tak to them theäre bits o' *nabbockin's*, thaay 'll be to noö mander o' ewse to you noo.

NAB, *v.*—To catch.

NACKER.—A drum.

"Pipes, trompes, *naheres*, and clariounes."—Chaucer, *Knights Tale*,

l. 2513.

Cf. Dufresne, *Gloss. Nacara*.

NACKERS.—See KNACKERS.

NAFF.—See NAVE.

NAIL, *v.*—To catch in the act. Perhaps slang.

NAIL-PASSER.—A gimlet or pricker.

NAILS.—"I hear that cart's on the *nails*" is a common remark.

It refers to the noise made by a particular jolt given by a cart in frosty weather, when the whole wheel does not bite the ground, but only the large-headed nails with which the several lengths of the tire are fastened. Now that tires are manufactured all in one piece this expression will die out.

NAME.—Children do not respond readily to "what is your *name*?" except when the question occurs in the catichism. If you ask for information in that manner they will commonly remain silent and look puzzled, whereas "what do they call you?" will at once draw forth a reply.

NAME, *v.*—To baptize.

Oor Mary has been *naamt*, bud we've not hed her christen'd yit, *i.e.*, Mary has been privately baptized, but not as yet received into the congregation. The term is applied both to public and private baptism.

NANBERRY.—An Anbury, *i.e.*, a spongy wart on horses and oxen. See *Anbury* in Murray's *Dict.*

NANGNAIL.—(1) An agnail; that is a partly detached piece of skin beside the finger nails, which gives pain.

(2) A corn; a bunion.

There is a black resinous ointment largely sold under the name of *Nangnail* salve for the cure of corns.—See Murray's *Dict.*, *Agnail*.

NAP.—See **KNAP**.

NAPERY.—Bed-linen, table-linen, linen in the web.

"*Napery* and beddynges sufficient for theyr lodging."—*Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1537.

NAPRON.—An apron (obsolete).

In the sixth year of Edward VI., Isabella, the wife of John Alkok, was proceeded against in the Court of the Lord of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey for stealing "*i napron*."—*Court Roll*. See *Apron* in Murray's *Dict*.

NAR, *adj.*—(1) Near.

It's ageän Skippendaales, or very *nar*.

(2) The left side of animals and vehicles.

A hoss we was a gettin' ready for Ho'den brok his *nar* fore-leg.

"I marked my sheepe . . . on the *narr* sholder."—*Adam Eyre's Diary* (Surtees Soc.), p. 113.

NAR-SIDE.—The near side (q.v.)

NASTY, *adj.*—Ill-tempered.

I sent my fooreman oher to meät him at Doncaster last Setterda', but he was that *nasty* I could mak noht on him.—August 1, 1888.

NATE, *adj.*—Neat.

NAT'LY (nat'li), *adv.*, lit.—Naturally; really, certainly, without doubt.

I'm *nat'ly* stall'd wi' talkin' to them two; th' ohd un's craazy, or next door tul it, an' tuther tells noht but lees.

I'm not bet wi' it, but I *nat'ly* can't do it.

NAT'RAL, **NAT'RAL FOOL.**—A fool.

Noäbody but a real *nat'ral* would hev dun sich an' a thing.

"He is a *natural* foole, neither hath he any lustinesse, activity, or spirit in him."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 171.

NAT (nat).—A mat.—Cf. *Archæologia*, vol. xli., p. 353.—Raine, *Hist. of North Durham*, p. 177.

NATTER (nat'ur), *v.*—To worry; to tease.

NATTY, *adj.*—Neat.

NATUR' *lit.* nature.—(1) The sap of vegetables.

We mun begin harvist e' Popple Cloās' to-morra'; all th' *naatur's* gone fra th' stroä.

(2) The nourishing property in food.

This here meät's been boil'd till all th' *natur's* goän oot on it.

NAUP.—(1) The head.

(2) A blow on the head.

(3) A hillock.

Th' roäd ewsed to goä up i' a *naup* ageän Franky Quickfall hoose.

NAUPHEAD.—A stupid person.

Ned Woodhouse said to a man who had cheated him about a cow,—
I nivver mind bein' suck'd in wi' a clever chap, bud to be dun by a
nauphead like thoo, is oher bad for oht.

NAUPINS, *s. pl.*—Perquisites.

Bill's gotten fo'ty pund a year an' *naupins*, soä he's not badly off.

NAUTHER (naudh'ur).—Neither.

NAVE, NAFF.—The nave of a wheel of a cart or waggon.
There are twelve holes in it for the spokes. If it be a light
wheel, there are fourteen spoke-holes.

NAY BUT, NAY THEN.—Exclamations of surprise.

NAY; NAY SURELY.—Surely not. An exclamation of
surprise, coupled with sorrow or anger.

He'll be to'n'd oot'n his plaace all thriff that theäre gaame-keäper.—
Naay sewerly.

NAY-SAY.—Contradiction.

I shall hev it dun, soä ther' neäd n't be noä moore *naay-saay* about it.

NAZZLE.—A low, mean, insignificant, vulgar fellow.

NAZZLY, *adj.*—Low, mean, insignificant.

You've th' advantage oher me wi' yer ashfeltin' bein' e' th' shaade.
Yisterdaay when th' sun was oot atweän twelve an' one o'clock them
nazzly childer, thaay cum an' brogged a duzen hoäles e' oor causey if
thaay maade one.

NEAP.—Low water.

"Ships of over 500 tons register can come to Sutton Bridge at dead
neap."—White, *Linc. Directory*, 1882, p. 750.

There is a farm house adjoining the Trent, near Flixborough Stather,
called *Neap* House.

NEAR.—The kidney of an animal. Cf. Icel. *nyru*, G. *nieren*,
kidneys.

NEAR, *adj.*—Stingy, miserly, mean.

He's that *near* he'll hardlins part wi' his noäse droppin's.
She's soä *near* she watches iv'ry moothful one eäts, as if iv'ry bite
and sup was a fo't'n.

NEAR, *adv.*—"Ax *near*, sell dear;" that is, ask near the value
of a thing at once, not far too much, if you would sell
dearly. A miller is said to grind *near* when he grinds
among the flour all the bran he can.

NEAR BY.—Near to.

He lives *near by* th' Calvin capil, a bit-o' this side.

NEAR-END.—The *near-end* of a loin of veal is the part next
the kidneys. See NEAR.

NEAR-FAT.—The fat about the kidneys. See *Near*.

NEAR-HAND, *prep.*—Nigh unto.

Doä'nt thoö go *near-hand* Ned, he's gotten th' itch.

NEAR-SIDE.—The left side.

"It was the *near-side* fore-wheel which ran over the woman."—*Affid.*
of James Fowler, *Beauchamp v. Winn*, 1867.

NEAT AS A NEW PIN, *phr.*—Very neat.

NEAT-HERD.—One who has the care of horned cattle
(obsolete).

"Elegerunt etiam Nich. Cakwell ad serviendum in officio de le
netterd & swineherd."—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1616.

NEAT'S-FOOT-OIL.—Oil made from the feet of calves or
oxen.

"A rundyll off *neytt oyl*" was among the goods of Robert Abraham, a
Kirton-in-Lindsey shopkeeper, who took his own life in 1520.—*Manor*
Roll, sub ann.

"A bruise . . . rub it with one spoonful of oil of turpentine and
two of *neats-foot-oil*."—John Wesley, *Primitive Physic*, 1755, p. 35.

NEB.—(1) The bill of a bird.

(2) The part of a scythe which the mower takes hold of.

(3) The human nose is sometimes sarcastically called the *neb*.

NECESSARY.—A privy.

An old woman, whose landlord had added an out-house to her cottage,
said, "I doä'n't know what thaay've built me a *necessary* for; I've shitten
at random all my life."—Cf. *Sixth Report of Dep. Keeper of Public Records*,
app. ii., p. 142.

NECK, *v.*—(1) To drink, to swallow.

He *neck'd* a good share o' beer that neet o' th' jewbilee.

(2) Barley is said to *neck* when the heads fall off from being
too ripe before it is cut.

NECK AND CROP.—Head over heels.

My ohd woman fell *neck and crop* doon th' stee e' th' parlour pantry.

NECK-HOLE.—(1) The back of the neck.

If I was to walk to Willerton across th' cloāses a daay like this I should be weet up to th' *neck hoāle*.

(2) That part of the opening in a garment which surrounds the neck.

NECK OF, ON THE.—“One bad job alus falls *on th' neck of* anuther,” is a common saying when misfortunes follow each other quickly.

“One mischief in *necke of* another.”—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 164.

NECK TOWEL.—A small cloth used for drying crockery.

NEEDLE.—Things are said to be sewn with “a hot *needle* and burnt thread” when the work is badly done or the thread rotten.

NEEDLES.—*Scandix Pecten*. A weed with sharp needle-like seed-pods, which grows among corn.

NE'ER DO WEEL.—A good for nothing person.—Cf. *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* v., p. 392.

NEET (neet).—Night.

NEGLECTFUL, *adj.*—Negligent.

“Did you ever see anything in such a *neglectful* condition?”—*Mabel Heron*, vol. i., p. 24.

“Amongst the agreeable productions of Blois it would be *neglectful* not to name its pears.”—Louisa Stuart Costello, *A Summer Amongst the Bocages and the Vines*, 1840, vol. ii., p. 223.

'NEMONY.—An amemone.

NEP, *v.*—(1) A horse is said to *nep* when he makes a slight noise by clashing his teeth together.

(2) Also when he makes a similar noise while biting another horse's back.

NESH, *adj.*—Delicate; tender; coddling.

She's a sight oher *nesh* aboot her sen, scarcelins soā much as goās to th' ash-hoāle wi' oot her bonnet on.

NESP, *v.*—To knap; to bite (rare).

Th' dog *nesp'd* hoh'd o' th' rat as it run roond th' hoose corner.

NESS.—A promontory; a projecting point of land running out into the Trent or Humber. There is a village on the eastern bank of the Trent, nearly opposite Keadby, the proper name of which is *Gunness*. This place has, in recent days, frequently been written and printed *Gunhouse*. A person once informed the author's father that "*Gunhouse* got its name from the Danes having lodged their guns there," a guess not more absurd than many derivations of place-names which appear in topographical literature.

"Between Trent Fall and Witten-*ness*

Many are made widdows and fatherless."

Diary of Abraham de la Pryme (Surtees Soc.), p. 139.

"He would likely gallop like mad down the warps to the *ness*."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, vol. ii., p. 87.

NEST.—A collection of things, such as boxes, counters, or weights, one fitting within another. For a notice of a *nest* of coffins made at Gainsburgh see the author's *English Church Furniture*, p. 186, and Stark's *Hist. of Gains.*, p. 471.

NEST-EGG.—The egg which is left by the gatherer in a nest to hinder the bird from forsaking it. A lump of chalk cut into the form of an egg is sometimes used for this purpose. Imitation eggs of earthenware are also employed.

NESTLING.—The smallest bird of a brood.

NETTING.—(1) Stale urine. It was formerly preserved in large jars, to be used in washing coarse clothes. It was believed to make the water soft.

(2) Nets for folding sheep.

NETTLE, *v.*—To irritate.

"I *nettle* the fellow now."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 114.

NETTLE IN, DOCK OUT.—Proverb, *i.e.*, the juice of the *dock* is believed to be a specific for the sting of the *nettle*.

'But canst thou plaien raket to and fro,

Nettle in, dock out, now this, now that.'

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv.

NEVER HEED, *phr.*—Never mind; do not take any notice.

NEVY (nev'i).—Nephew.

NEW-BAA'D-COO.—A cow which has recently had a calf.

NEWS.—Gossip.

NEWSING.—Gossiping.

She niver sticks to her wark, she's oher fond o' *newsin'* for that.

NEWSNER, *i.e.*, nuisancer, inspector of nuisances.

Th' *newsner's* alust a-cumin' an rowtin' aboot wheäre foäks duz n't want him, just as if that wo'd do ony good. Feävers wo'd n't cum if thaay was n't sent.

NEWSY (neuz·i) *adj.*—Fond of gossip.

She's th' *newsiest* carry-taale e' all Waddingham; I doän't care who t' uther is.

NEWT.—A lizard. Proverb, "As sick as a *newt*."

NEXT DOOR.—(1) Almost, similar.

If it is n't cancer it's wo'st soort o' tumour, an' that's *next door* to it.

(2) On the verge of.

I know thoo's *next door* to liquidaatin' an' I'll hev' my munny whether or no.

NIBBLER.—A miserly person.

NIBBS.—The wooden handles fixed in the shaft of a scythe.

NICK.—The devil.

NICKER.—The short imperfectly sounded neigh of a horse. Also as a *verb* to neigh slightly.

"I'll gie thee a' these milk-white steeds,
That prance and *nicker* at a speir."

Johnnie Armstrong in *Scott's Border Min.*
Ed. 1861, i., 408. Cf. *Monastery* ch., 53.

NICKING.—A cruel operation performed on a horse's tail to make the animal carry it gracefully.—Blane, *Outlines of Veterinary Art*, Ed. ii., p. 602. See note on *Nicked* in *Introd.* to *Glos.*, B. 15 (E.D.S.), p. xvijj.

NICK OF TIME.—The exact time; just in time.

NIDIOT.—An idiot.

He's sich 'n a *nidiot* as I niver heärd tell on i' all my born daays. This is an instance of the *n* of the article becoming joined to a following vowel.

Sir Thomas More remarked of a foolish thing that "a very nodypool *nydyote* myght be ashamed to say it."—*Workes*, 1557, p. 709.

Tusser has "a *nads*" for an adze.—*Good Husbandrie* (E.D.S.), p. 36.

"A *nold mylne*" occurs in *Monastican Anglic.*, vol. iv., p. 520, i.

"A *nauter cloth*," in *Stratton, Cornwall Church Acc.*, 1558, and "a *nell* of fuschian" in *Archæologia*, vol. xxv., p. 507. Many other examples might be given.

NIGGLE.—To hack; to notch.

Ned, you're *nigglin'* that theäre meät a shaame to be seen.

"She doth not wish you to looke how she hath *nigled* her throat."—*Epworth*, 17th cent. in *Add. MSS.*, 31028, fol. 16.

NIGH-HAND, *adv.*—Nearly.

It's *nigh-hand* time to go to bed. See NEAR-HAND.

NIGHT.—The time to leave off work.

We'll drop it maates, it's goän six, it's *neet*.—Crossby, July, 1865.

NIGHT, LOOKING FOR.—An idle workman is said to spend his time *looking for night*.

Well, he was honist, I will saay that of him as is deäð an' goän, bud no sooner did I start him on his wark than he begun *looking for neet*, an' he fun it sooner then uther foäks an' all, for if I did n't see efter him he wod slot off hoäm by foher o'clock.

NIGHT-RIPENED, *adj.*—Corn that is blighted, or has died before the ears have become filled is said to be *night-ripened*.

NIGHT-STALKER.—Night-walker (obsolete).

"The *night-walker* [is] he that sleepeth by day and walketh by night."—Will. Sheppard, *Court-keeper's Guide*, 1650, 48. These persons were subject to a fine at the court of the manor.

"Wilelmus Helyfield, Wilelmus Chapman, sunt communes *nyght-stalkers*, tempore incongruo."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Manor Records*, 1492. Cf. *Middlesex County Records*, vol. i., p. 135.

NIGHT-TIME.—Night.

He's a poulcher or sum'ats as is warse; he's alus oot at a *night-time* when honist foäks is e' bed.

NIM.—(1) A very slow trot.

(2) The motion of a nurse's knee in rocking an infant thereon.

"My lady goes to London, *nim, nim, nim*;
Gentlemen follow after, trot, trot, trot;
Baby goes gallopy, gallopy, gallop."

Song of a mother nursing her infant. While the first line is being said, she moves very slowly, rather more rapidly at the second, and very fast at the third.

NINCH.—An inch. See NIDIOT.

She wo'd n't sell mē so much as a *ninch* o' taape.

NINE-BOB-SQUARE, *adj.*—Of very irregular form, much out of shape.

NINE-CORNS.—A very small quantity of tobacco, about as much as half fills the bowl of a pipe.

NINE-MEALS.—A very long fork, for lifting up sheaves or bats to the top of a stack.

NINE-PENCE-TO-THE-SHILLING, *phr.*—Below the average in common sense.

"How's Mr. . . . ? Thaay do saay as he's nobut *nine-pence-to-th'-shilling*."—M. F., *Scotton*, 1876.

NINNY-HAMMER, NINNY-NANNY.—A fool.

"Cram all the *ninny-hammers* gullets with pills as big as pistol bullets."
A Poetical Petition against Tractorizing Trumpery . . . by Christopher
 Caustic, 1803, p. 89.

NIP.—A little bit or pinch of anything.

You mun put a *nip* o' salt in, Mary, to bring oot th' taaste.
 Gie me a *nip* o' 'bacca, I ha'n't noän e' my box.

NIP, *v.*—(1) To slip through quickly; to do anything stealthily,
 but with rapid motion.

Th' foäl *nipp'd* thrif th' yaate on us afoore we was aware.—July
 1, 1875.

(2) To pinch, to twitch.

Pleäse, sir, Bill's been a *nippin'* an' luggin' me.
 Th' band that tied it up hes *nipp'd* that tulip tree till its deäd.

NIP OFF, *v.*—To run off quickly.

Noo then, *nip off* an fetch yon hoss.—*Brumby*, June 22, 1876.

NIP UP, *v.*—To snatch up.

He *nipp'd up* his hat an' went his waay afoore I could speäk.

NIPPED, *pp.*—Griped or otherwise uneasy in the bowels.

A local preacher in the chapel at Normanby once said in the middle
 of his discourse, "You mun excuse me a bit, if yë pleäse, my friends,
 I feäl raatherly *nipped*."

NIPPER.—Something very good or excellent.

That shire-bred mare o' yours is a *nipper* an' noä mistaake; I wodn't
 part fra her at noht if she was mine.

NIPPING.—Miserly.

Well, he was n't a bad soort on a man, bud *nippin'* yë knaws, real
nippin'.

NIPPY, *adj.*—(1) Active; merry; cheerful.

Ohd Mrs. M . . . is a wonderful ohd laady, she's oher ninety,
 an' as *nippy* as onything.

(2) Miserly.

He's a *nippy* ohd skin-flint.

NIST (*neist*) *adj.*—Nice.

A: "Thoo's gotten a straänge *nist* bairn this time, Sarah."

Z: "Why, what's th' matter wi' ony o' th' tuthers."

A: "Nah! noht lass; bud th' last as hes cum'd is alus th' eyeableist
 at fost like."

NISTLY (*niest·li*), *adv.*—Nicely.

She duz her patch-work *nistly* for a little bairn.

NIT.—A louse.

NIT, AS DEAD AS NITS.—Quite dead.

"It was the packman; his box behind him; his face smashed in, and as dead as nits."—Laurence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, j. 27.

NOA, NOAH (noa'h).—No.

A "foreigner" once denounced to a native the people of these parts for their extreme ignorance of Holy Scripture. The native replied: "The first three persons I meet will certainly answer correctly a question I will ask out of the book of Genesis." A bet was laid on the subject, and the two friends sallied forth to look for objects on whom to try the experiment. They encountered in succession, an old man, a middle-aged woman, and a child. The native asked of each if they knew "what was the name of the man who was saved in the ark when the world was drowned." In each instance the reply was "Noāh, sir," so the "foreigner" lost his bet.

NOAH'S ARK, TOMMY BOD'S ARK.—Clouds elliptically parted into small, wave-like forms. If the end point to the sun, it is a sign of rain; if contrary to the sun, of fine weather; if across the wind it is also a sign of rain or wind.

"As oft from *Noah's ark* great floods descend."

John Clare, *The Woodman*.

NOAN, *adj.*—(1) None.

Child: "Mother's sent to ax if you'll be soā good as to lend her six eggs."

Farmer's Wife: "Tell her as I'm very sorry, bud I hev'n't noān. I've sent ivery one to Brigg by th' carrier."

(2) *adv.*—Not.

Speāk! You'll noān get him to speāk if he'duz n't want. He can mak hissen as awk'ard as a pump wi' a bad sucker when he likes.

NOB, NOBBY.—(1) A child's name for a foal.

(2) The call for a foal.

(3) The head.

I'll crack thee nob for thee.

NOBBING.—Drinking with a companion.

NOBBLE, *v.*—To hit on the head with a club or thick stick.

NOBUT, NOBBUT (nob'ut), NOBBERD, *adv.*—(1) Only (lit. not but).

What ar' ta' sayin' as Jack Black's gotten twenty childer for when thoō knaws he's nobbut tho'teen yit.

He's nobberd haaf rocked, poor chap; he can't do noā better for his sen, an' that's a fact.

"You nobut waait while I get oot on a staate o' graace ageān, an' I'll let yě see." Said by a man newly brought in at chapel to a neighbour who had insulted him.

(2) If, if but.

He said he'd cum nobud it kep' fair.

NODDEN, *v.*—To knead bread (obsolescent), said to be common in the West Riding of Yorkshire. [In Mid-Yorkshire *nodden* is used as the past part. of the verb to knead.]

NODDIPOL, *v.*—A silly person.

"Whorson *nodipol* that I am."—Bernard, *Terence*, 43. See NIDIOT.

NODDLE, NODDLE-BOX.—The head.

NODDY.—A fool.

"They'll call us all a pack of *noddies*."—S. Taylor, *Reynard the Fox*, 69.

NOG.—The small piece of wood which fits into the hole in the axle-tree of a wheel through which the linch-pin is drawn out.

NOGGIN.—(1) A lump.

Put a *noggin* o' coäl upo' th' fire.

(2) A mug.

NOG-HESP.—The catch which fastens the *nog* into the axle-tree of a wheel. See NOG.

NOHT, A.—(1) Something quite worthless.

It's a *noht*, chuck it up o' th' fire.

(2) An evil or worthless person.

I alus thoht he'd t'on oot a *noht*, an' I hev n't been mistaa'en.

A drunken shackbag, a real *noht*.

NOHT.—Nothing.

She was sittin' by th' fire doin' *noht*.

A carrier who wished to be humorous sent the following message to one of his customers: "Tell yer missis I've broht her *noht* this time, soä if she'll nobbut paay ready munny I'll do it for half price.

NOHT.—"That that's *noht's* niver e' daanger," a proverb used when a worthless person is prosperous, or a worthless thing escapes destruction.

He went reight thrif th' Crimea war, an' th' mutiny e' th' Indies, wi' oot soä much as a scrat on him, soä I says whenhe cums hoäme, says I, that 'at 's *noht's* niver e' daanger.

I've hed this here crack'd baasin iver sin' I was a gell, an' it wer my gran'muther's afoore it wer mine; that 'at's *noht's* niver e' daanger, thoo sees.

NOHT.—Evil.

I'd a dreäm last neet, an' I says to my ohd lass when I wakken'd, that means sum'ats a cumin on 'at's *noht*, I am sewer o' that.

NOHT A DEAL.—Not much.

Master: "What have you being doing to-day?"

Foreman: "Why *noht a deal*, it's rain'd oher hard.

NOHT 'AT'S OHT.—Not of any value.

Fling it upo' th' fire, it's *noht 'at's oht*.

NOHT O' ALL NOHT'S.—A person who is utterly worthless and depraved.

Him a preächer! a real *noht o' all nohts* like him! Why he's not conduct to keäp a Tom-an'-Jerry.—August 23, 1876.

NOHT O' TH' SOORT.—Nothing of the kind.

I niver said *noht o' th' soort e'* all my life.

NOHT TO NAIL TO.—Feeble, weak, infirm, in declining health.

Noä, I doän't get noä better. You see, I've *noht to naail to*.

The doctor said, if he'd hed a good constitution he could hev reighted him up, bud you seä he'd drunk soä hard, ther' was *noht to naail to*.

NOISE, TO MAKE.—To scold.

He's alus *makin' a noise* about sum'at; you should nobbut hev heärd him 'cos he could n't find th' kerk-screw. He said he'd a drawer full on 'em, and sumbody hed hidden'd 'em all.

NOISING, NOISING ABOUT.—Making a noise.

"Rook, crow and jackdaw *noising* loud."

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 4.

"I doän't like Drewry's Raw an' th' Skreeds, ther's alus sich an a many bairns *noisin' about*."—*Ashby*, 1885.

NOM.—See NUM.

NO MAN'S FRIEND.—Two almost circular loops which formerly existed in the course of the river Trent, in the parish of Lea. The river broke through the more northern one in 1792. In 1795, an engraver, of the name of Gurnill, who lived at Gainsburgh, published a map of these loops. Copies exist which present variations from each other. All are very rare. The one now before me is entitled, "A draft of the two remarkable rounds in the river Trent, near Bole and Burton, Nottinghamshire."

NO MAN'S LAND.—Small portions of land that have not an owner.

"In other cases little odds and ends of unused land remained, which from time immemorial were called *no man's land*, or any one's land, or Jack's land, as the case might be."—Seebohm, *Eng. Vill. Community*, p. 6.

In a charter of Withlaf, King of the Mercians, to Croyland Abbey, dated on the feast of St. Augustine, "*apostoli nostrae gentis*," 833, mention is made of "*crux lapidea distans a namanlandhirne per quinque perticatas*."—Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, i., 568. This document is, however, either a mediæval forgery [or a genuine charter, the text of which has been tampered with.

Stowe, the chronicler, mentions a place near the battle-field of Towton called "*No Man's Land*," p. 413, as quoted in *Archæologia*, xxix., 344, n.

At Thorington, Suffolk, there is a cottage called *Nowhere House* built on a piece of ground which was formerly extra-parochial. See Hill, *Registers of Thorington*, p. 49.

NO MATTERS.—Unwell, poorly.

Aunt: "How's thỹ muther?"

Niece: "Thank you, she's *noä matters*."

Aunt: "Hev you sent for th' doctor yit?"

Niece: "Noä; she's nobbut e' th' ohd waay, noht warse then common."

NO-NATION-PLACE.—A place that is lonely, difficult of access, or far away.

I'd sooner go to Gaainsbr' Ewnion then let mysen to live in a *no-naation-plaace* like that.

NONSENSE.—Anything that the speaker strongly disapproves of, though by no means nonsense in the strict meaning of the word.

Noo then, you'll cum awaay, I'll hev *noä nonsense* atween you an' a trolloppin' lass like that.

I'll hev *noä moore nonsense* wi yě; you'll paay me th' munny this very daay, or I'll law yě for it.

NONE-SO-PRETTY.—*Saxifrage*.

NO-NOHTLY.—Worthless, evil.

I alus knew he was a *no-nohtly* soort on a man, bud I did n't think he'd hev been up to a trick like this here.

NOO.—Now. See NOW AND AGAIN.

NOODLE.—A foolish person.

If you talk in that waay, Tom, iv'rybody will think you 're a *noodle*.

NOOK.—A corner, now only used in place-names as *Soke-nook*, a place where the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey abuts on Risby and Appleby; *Black-walk-nook*, a place where the townships of Scotter, Manton, and Cleatham join.

NOOKINS, *s. pl.*—The corners of a stack.

NOP.—See KNOB.

NOPE.—A blow on the head.

NOR.—Than.

I've gotten a vast sight moore brass *nor* thoo hes.

'NORMOUS.—Enormous.

NOSE, *v.*—To reproach.

He's alus *noāsin'* him wi' it, meet him wheāre he will.
I'll *noāse* him wi' it, you māy depend, as soon as he cum's oot o'
prison.—*Messingham*, April, 1887.

NOSE, TO PUT OUT OF JOINT.—To become possessed in some unfair manner of a right or favour that was another's. Commonly used in affairs of love.

"Lest the wench . . . should put your *nose out of joynt*."—*Benard, Terence*, 107.

NOSE-HOLES.—The nostrils.

NOT ALL THERE.—Not right sharp; half idiotic.

NO'TH (noth).—The north.

NOTHER, *A.*—An other.

"New wheel and a *nother* mending, 7s. 6d."—*Northorpe Acc.*, 1782.

NOTHINK (the *o* as *o* in dog).—Nothing.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE TIDE.—The Fresh (q.v.) in the river Trent.

When there is a *Nottinghamshire tide* our clew-head doors at Butterwick don't open, sometimes, for a week together.—*G. L., East Butterwick*, July 19, 1881.

NOUNCE.—An ounce.

A quarten o' teā fer my missis, an' a *noonce* o' bacca' fer my sen.

NOW AND AGAIN.—Very frequently.

I ve tell'd her *now an' ageān* to shut doors efter her, bud it's all to noū ewse.

NOWS AND THENS.—Now and then; occasionally.

"He could have a labourer; if not always, *nows and thens* to help him."—*Lawrence Cheny, Ruth and Gabriel*, i., 39.

NOWSTRIL (noust ril).—(1) The nostril.

(2) A blow on the head.

NOZZLE.—(1) The nose.

(2) The spout of a pump, a tap or any such thing.

In 1614, the authorities of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, bought six *nuzzles* for 5s.—*Rogers' Hist. Agric. & Prices*, vol. vi., p. 588.

NUDGE.—To follow after closely.

Mr. . . . goās his sen to th' shop, if it be but for a penn'o'th o' salt, bud he alus hes his sarvant lass *nudgin'* a hint him, to hug it hoām.

NULL, *v.*—To lull, allay, or assuage pain.

Mary's tooth stangs soä, I'm gooin' to gie her sum lodlum to *null* it.

NULLAH.—A drain (probably obsolete).

"The dikes or *nullahs* by which the fresh waters in time of flood found a more direct course to the Trent."—Stonehouse, *Hist. Isle of Axholme*, xv.

NUM BANK.—When a breach happens in a bank, it is often impossible to make another bank on the exact spot where the old one stood; in that case, a circle of earth is made round the breach which is called a *num bank*. The act of doing this has acquired the name of *numming*, or *nomming*.

"For making *num bank* 20 roods at 1s. 3d."—*Bottesford Moors Acc.*, 1812.

You know wheäre that gyme is at Mo'ton, well, when th' Trent bank brust, it wesh'd a grut hoäle, an' thaay'd it to *nom* roond afoore thaay could stop it.—*East Butterwick*, 1876.

NUMB-HEAD, NUMB-SKULL.—A blockhead.

There used to be a house at West Butterwick called *Numb-skull Hall*.—*W. E. H.*

NUMERATE, *v.*—To increase in number.

Them primroäses *numeraates* fast, Miss. Bud a few year sin ther' was hardlins one to see e' th' wood, an' noo ther's clouds on 'em.—*Hannah Todd*, March, 1878.

NUNTY.—Slovenly; dowdy; unfashionable.

NUR.—(1) A small ball such as that used in the game of hockey.

(2) The head.

"I'll fetch thē a cloot oher thȳ *nur* if ta' duz n't ho'd thȳ noise, an' soon.

NUR-SPELL AND DANDY.—The game of hockey.

NUT.—(1) The head.

I'll warm thȳ nut for thē.—Nov. 27, 1874.

(2) The cavity in the head just below the ears. To put up the *nuts*, that is to press the thumbs into these cavities, is a cruel punishment inflicted by boys on each other.

NUZZLE, *v.*—To caress, as a baby does it's mother by pressing its face against her.

"Makes my coy minx to *nussell* twixt the breasts of her lull'd husband."—Marston, *What You Will*, Act iii., sc. i.

"The blackbird on her grassy nest
We would not scare away;
Who, *nuzzling* sat with brooding breast
On her eggs for half the day."

John Clare, *Life and Remains*, p. 162.

NYFLE, *v.*—To steal.

It's to noä ewse hevin' apple-treäs i' hedge-raws. Th' bairns alus *nyfles* all th' apples afoore thaay're mella'.

I want sum correction doin', squire; them foäks fra As'by cums an' *nyfles* all my mushrooms afoore we 're stirrin' in a mornin'.—1886.

O

O.—Who.

"Praise him *O* made the night."—*Sampler wrought at Winterton, 1802.*

OAK APPLES.—Oak-galls.

OAT-GRASS.—*Avena pratensis.*

"On the *oat-grass* and the sword-grass, and the bulrush in the pool."—*Tennyson, New Year's Eve.*

OATS.—

"If you cut *oats* green
You get both king and queen."

That is if *oats* be not cut before they seem fully ripe, the largest grains which are at the top of the heads will probably fall out and be lost.

OÄVER.—Over, more than.

OB BUT, *phr.*—Oh! but.

Child: "I sha n't."

Mother: "Obbut you will, or I'll leather you as long as I can stan' oher you."

OBEDIENCE.—A bow or a curtsy.

You mun alus mak yer *obedience* to th' parson.

OBJECT.—A deformed, diseased, slatternly, or ill-dressed person.

She duz look a *object* wi' that ohd bonnet on.

OBSTEER.—Stubborn, sulky, awkward.

Charlie's a real *obsteer* man, bud he's noht so bad as his faather ewsed to be.—*Yaddlethorpe, May 29, 1887.*

OBSTROPOLOUS, *adj.*—Obstreperous.

OCCUPATION ROAD.—A private road; a road only used by the owners of lands which adjoin it.

OCEAN.—A large quantity of anything.

Ther's *oâceans* o' taaters here to-year, bud I tell thě, mun, that th' better part on 'ems gotten th' demmuck.—*Amcotts, September 6, 1877.*

My dearest a me what *oâceans* o' books ther' is in this here room, squire.

OCKER (ok·ur).—Ochre.

OCTOBER-SUMMER.—A few warm days coming together in October.

'OD.—A contraction of the word God, used after the manner of an oath.

ODD, *adj.*—Single ; lonely.

An *odd* hoose, *odd* tree, *odd* kitlin', puppy, pig, chicken, stocking, &c.

A person lamenting over the present bad times, said to the writer, We feals it e' iverything, sir ; why, oor parson ewsed to keap two curates, bud noo he's a gooin' to mak' shift wi' a *odd* un.

A Primitive Methodist local preacher in the Messingham Chapel about forty years ago, was advocating the missionary cause. Describing the heathen, he said, Them poor creäturs weds as mony wives as iver thaay've a mind to, but th' Testament says, as clear as daayleet, we're nobbut to hev a *odd* 'un a-peäce.

He lives e' a *odd* hoose upo' th' Warpin' Bank side.

"The king's son have I landed by himself ;
Whom I left cooling of the air with sighs
In an *odd* angle of the isle."

The Tempest, Act i., sc. 2, l. 223.

ODD END, THE.—The odd trick at whist.

ODD JOBS, *s. pl.*—Various small things on a farm, or in a large household, which require doing, but belong to no person's regular work.

ODLING (od·ling).—(1) An orphan ; a solitary person or thing.

My wife's deäd, an' all my bairns is deäd, an' I'm noht noä better then a *odlin'* noo.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*.

(2) A single chicken or duck of a brood, when all the others have died.

ODDMENTS, *s. pl.*—Fragments, trifles, odds and ends.

ODD MAN.—A labourer ; usually an old man employed on a farm to do *odd* jobs (q.v.)

ODD-OVER-EVEN.—A boys' game, played with buttons, marbles, or halfpence.

ODDS.—(1) Consequence.

What's the *odds* noo, how thoo was treäted when thoo was a bairn ; it's all past an' dun wi'.

(2) Variance.

Thaay fell at *odds* sum'ats aboot dreänin' Naathan Land.

ODDS BOBS, *interj.*—A humorous exclamation indicating surprise.

Odds Bobs ! who wo'd ha' expected to see you a weet daay like this.

ODER.—Other.

1529. "On vestment of blayk chamelete & on *oder* of greyne croylle."—*Kirton-on-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*

'OD ROT IT, 'OD RABBIT IT, 'OD SINK IT, 'OD BON IT, 'OD CO'S IT.—Oaths.

OF, *prep.*—(1) On.

It happen'd of Christmas Daay neet five-an-tho'ty year sin.
"For rynginge of the crownation day."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1638.

(2) For.

I've been hollerin' of thee for th' last hairf hoor.

(3) In (obsolete).

"That none shall keep commons but those that are resident of their house which they keep commons for."—*Hibbaldstow Court Roll*, 1613.

OFENS (auf:nz), *adv.*—Often.

I ofens heärd tell o' fairies, bud I niver seed noän my sen, though I'm sartan sewer 'at ther' is sich-like things, for I knaw'd a lass real well, an' her awn muther seed 'em hersen dancin' upo' Brumby Common.

OFF AND ON.—(1) Now and then; without regularity.

I doänt do it at noä set time, bud *off an' on* like.

(2) Variable; changeable.

He's niver steady, alus *off and on* like a weather cock in a strong wind.

OFFER, *v.*—To try; to attempt.

If he *offers* to stir knock him doon streight off.
I shan't *offer* to speak to him aboot business if he cums.

OFFER CAKE.—See HOPPER CAKE.

OFFIL, OFFILOUS.—(1) Bad; worthless.

She's a sore *offil* lookin' creatur as onybody could leet on in a twelve-munth.

He's a *offilous* chap.

"For chippes and *offall* wood of the tree felled to make the churche porch ijs. iiijd."—*Churchwarden's Acc., Stamford, Berkshire*, 1596, in *The Antiquary*, May, 1888, p. 211.

(2) In bad health.

Master: "How's your wife to-day, Smith?"

Labourer: "Well, thank you, sir, she's nobbud *offil*, very *offil*, I doänt think as iver she mends oht.

OFFILS.—(1) Refuse of any kind, but more particularly refuse of corn.

(2) Pigs' feet, ears, &c.

OFF'N (lit. off from).—Off.

If yě fall *off'n* that stee you'll kill yer sen.

OFFISH, *adj.*—Distant in manner; unapproachable.

He stan's no chanch o' gettin' into Parliament; he's oher *offish*.

OHD.—Old.

OHD-CHAP, GENTLEMAN, LAD, MAN, NICK, SCRAT, SAM, UN.—The devil.

OHD-FASHIONED.—Sharp, witty, clever, precocious.

Our 'Liza Jaane's that *ohd-fashion'd* 'at one wo'd think her heäd hed been roählin' about e' a chech yard for a hunderd year afoore she was iver born.

OHD-FERRAND, OWD-FARRAND, *adj.*—(1) Old-fashioned.

Ther's a real *ohd-ferrand* stoän walled i'to Croole chech.

(2) Sharp, witty, clever, precocious.

He's a *ohd-farrand* bairn he is; he'd mak a pig laugh when he's up to his gams.

OHD HUNX.—(1) A dirty old man.

(2) A miser.

OHD MAN.—(1) A kind of apple.

(2) A husband.

OHD MILK.—Skimmed milk.

OHD PARTIC'LERS.—Very old friends.

Him an' me's *ohd partic'lers*; we've knaw'd one anuther for sixty year.

OHD SOW.—See Sow.

OHD STANDARDS.—(1) Aged people who have long lived in one neighbourhood.

Ohd standards ewst to call th' plaace e' Bottesford chech, wheäre your laadies sits, th' Paapist quere, on accoont o' it belongin' e' former times to th' Morla's o' Holme.

(2) Old families.

"They had been there quite long enough to be counted among the *ohd standards* by the rustics around."—*Mabel Heron*, i. 56.

OHD STREET.—The Ermine Street; the Roman way from Lincoln to the Humber.

OHD WOMAN.—Wife; a term of endearment.

When me an' my *ohd woman* was wed, an' th' parson an' th' clerk was paaid, we'd nobbut a ha'p'ny atween us, an' we chuck't it into Moor Well for luck.

OHD WOMAN'S LUCK, *phr.*—Having the wind in your face going and returning.

OHEN, OHER OHERD, OHERN, *prep.*—(1) Over.

He was cuvered wi' spots all *ohen* him.
Sumbody's been an' chuck'd th' swill-tub *oher*.
It's *ohern* that theäre wall.

(2) Above.

It weigh's *oher* eäghteen stoän.

(3) Too.

Thoo's broht *oher* mony apples by hairf.

(4) More than.

It's *oher* twenty year sin'.

OVERALLS, *s. pl.*—Loose garments which fit over the lower parts of the body, and button up on the outside of the legs, used for the purpose of keeping the breeches or trousers clean in riding. Something not unlike them seems to have been worn in the last century and called trowsers.—See James Parry, *True Anti-Pamela*, 1741, p. 189.

OHER AN' OHER AGEAN.—Very frequently.

OHER-DO.—To weary; to exert oneself too much.

He *oher-did* his sen wi' warkin' e' th' harvist field, an' was niver reight efter.

(2) To injure by taking too much of anything, as drink or medicine.

I soon underfun' 'at I'd *oher-dun* mysen wi' pills as druggister gev me agaain indisgest'on.

OHER-END.—Erect.

"What hair he had on his head stood *over end*."—*Gainsburgh News*, April 24, 1875.

Set them sheäves *oher-end*, its cumin' up fer raain.

Wheär's back'ard, but it's nistly *oher end*.—Aug., 1886.

I niver drink no teä except it's that strong that th' spoon'll stand *oher end* in it, or a-nearly.

He's that badly he can nobbut sit *oher-end* for a few minutes at a time.

OHER-GROW.—To out-grow one's strength.

Poor thing *oher-grow'd* hersen, an' went off e' a decline when she was e' her teens.

OHER-LIG.—To lie too late in bed in the morning.

I *oher-ligg'd* mÿ sen, an' when th' missis, she com' doon, I hed n't gotten a thing dun.

OHER-LOOK.—To bewitch.

Th' doctors maay saay what thaay like aboot that bairn, I tell thē its *oher-look'd* an' noht else; an' if I'd a mind I could mak a near guess of who's dun it.

I've hed a dreadful bad paain e' my faace; missis says it's tick, bud I think noht better then that I've been *oherlook'd* by Billy—*Bottesford*, 1858.

OHERNENST, *prep.*—Overagainst.

Th' hohle is reight *ohernenst* Butler's stack-yard.—*Burringham*, December 10, 1875.

OHER-RUN.—To get the better of; to become beyond control; said of intangible things, such as various kinds of sickness.

Bud thoo mun do as th' doctor tells us, my lad; if thoo duz n't inflammation 'll *oher-run* us, an' then we can't do oht fer thē.

OHER-SET.—(1) To overcome.

Ther' was sumats e' th' letter as real *oher-set* her.

(2) To recover.

I did not think he'd *oher-set* it, bud he did.

OHER-TAKEN, *pp.*—Drunk.

He was *oher-taaken* ageän las' neet an' ll hev to goä to Winterton.

OHER-THE-LEFT, *phr.*—In debt.

He's gotten sorely *oher-the-left* wi' his farm, as a good many besides him hes e' theäse times.—*Corringham*, February, 1885.

OHER-WELTED.—Overthrown; said of sheep.

OHRISH, *adj.*—Wet, dirty, muddy.

OHT.—Aught; anything.

A farmer given to grumbling said, "When ther's *oht*, it maks noht, an' when it maks *oht*, ther's noht."—*Scotton*, 1875. He meant that when there were good crops, prices were low, and that when prices were high there was nothing to sell.

Fools and gentlemen should never see *oht* on a job till it's finished.

Thoo'd better do *oht* then noht.

"To be busied in toyes is to small purpose, yet hear that divine Seneca, better aliud agere quam nihil," better do to no end than nothing.—R. Burton, *Anat. Mel.* ed. 1652, p. 5.

It is said, that the fathers of the Desert, for the sake of employment, "made baskets of palm leaves which they burnt at the end of the year, they having laboured only for the sake of employment and to avoid idleness."—Alphonsus Rodriguez, *Christian Perfection*, Eng. Trans., part i., ch. i.

OHT, *pt. t.* and *pp.*—Ought. See OUGHT.

Bairns an' wimmin' *oht* to do as thaay're tell'd.

Mother: "Did ta do what thȳ faather tell'd thee?"

Son: "Noä."

Mother: "Then thoo should hev *oht* to; if ta duzn't he'll sewer enif hide ta when he cums fra' wark."

OILED SLIPPERS, TO HAVE ON, *phr.*—Meaning to be much pleased or in high glee concerning anything.

He's been upo' Crossby Common an' fun' a flint arrow-head. He's gotten his *oil'd slippers* on, you maay depend o' that.

OIL OF STRAP.—A jocular name for a thrashing. It is the custom on All Fools' Day to send boys to the saddlers or shoemakers for a pennyworth of *oil of strap*.

OILS.—Any sort of liniment, whether oil forms a portion of it or not.

Father: "Goä to doctor! That he shan't. Noäbody ax'd him to clod hissen off cart that how, an' I weänt hev wark neglected."

Mother: "Bud he's all e' a peäce wi' brewsis, an' that stiff."

Father: "Well, then, we've oäceans o' hoss-oils, he mun tek a to'n at them; he's not agooin' to slatter munny away wi' docterin'.

OISIER.—The osier.

OLD SOW.—See Sow.

OLD STREET.—(1) The Ermine Street; the Roman way leading from Lincoln to the Humber. Cf. *Barton and Riseham Turnpike Act*, 1795, i.

There is a Roman road in Berkshire, between Wantage and Thatcham, called the *Old Street-way*.—*Archæologia*, xv., 184.

(2) Any old highway. This use of the word seems to be founded on the assumption, in which there is some truth, that many of the highways which were in existence before the time of the great enclosures are of Roman origin.

OLD WOMAN.—*Aconitum napellus*.

OLLIBUT (ol·ibut).—Halibut, the fish so called.

'OMETER.—A gasometer.

On a certain occasion the gas at Winterton suddenly went out leaving the little town in darkness. The explanation given to an inhabitant was, "Pleäse, sir, thaay 're trying a new 'ometer at the gas-hoose.

OMUST (om·ust), *adv.*—Almost.

I wanted to laugh bud I *omust* could n't.—July 1, 1875.

ON, *prep.*—(1) Of.

Some *on* 'em cum'd past here, bud I did n't see noän *on* 'em.

(2) As *adj.* Tipsy.

He was a bit *on* last neet, bud ther' was n't much matter for him like.

(3) Even with; revenged upon.

I'll be *on* wi' him th' next time he gies me a fair chanch.

ON END.—(1) Upright ; perpendicular.

You'll find them pohls in *on end* ageän th' bat-stack.

(2) Direct, without stopping.

He went his waay stright *on end* an' fetch'd th' p'liceman.

He swore at her fer ten minutes stright *on end*.

(3) Sitting up.

He's *on end* yet ; bud if he duzn't tak' care, he'll soon be e' th' bed-boddum.

ONE O'CLOCK.—Despatch ; rapidity.

She's a bad 'un at startin', but when sh' sets off she goäs like *one o'clock*.

ONE SIDE.—(1) To put a thing on *one side* is to put it away to preserve it.

I've put that cheney inkstand on *one side*, afeared it should be gettin' brokken.

(2) To decline ; to reject.

He showed me a lot o' cheäp pots beside them I boht, bud I put 'em on *one side*, for I didn't want 'em.

(3) To be put on *one side* is to be put away ; rejected ; turned off.

Thaay was to hev been married this here Martlemas, bud he put her *one side*, when he fun he'd a chanch wi' Mary Ann.

ONION.—Any bulb which is in appearance somewhat like an *onion* ; as a snowdrop, a jonquil, or a hyacinth.

ON IT, *phr.*—Distressed.

He's sorely *on it* yit, 'cause his wife's runn'd awaay fra him.—June 4, 1887.

ONLY.—But.

He caame, *only* you was gone.

I should hev maade th' crew-yard door, *only* th' bull cum'd up to me an' I to'n'd scared.—May 20, 1887.

ON TO.—One who talks to another about any special subject in a disagreeable manner, either in the way of ridicule or reprobation, is said to be *on to* him or her about this or that.

He ewst to be fond o' pickin' up curus stoäns ther' is theäre, like shells an' things, an' his foäks was alus *on to* him aboot it till th' poor bairn could hardlins beär his sen.

Jim was alus *on to* uther foäks aboot sweetheartin', scan'lus, an' noo if he hesn't goän an' getten married his sen.

ONY (on'i).—Any.

ONY-HOW, *adv.*—In any way ; by any means.

You alus do things *ony-how*, you do ; if yě can't do 'em reight you'd better not do 'em at all.

ONY-TIME.—(1) Any time.

Ony-time next weāk that suits you 'all do fer me.

Ony-time's noā time, do it this minnit and then it 'll be done wi'.

(2) *Ony-time* often means now; at once.

Mother : " Jaane, when can yě goā wi' mē to fetch th' kye up ?"

Daughter : " I'm ready *ony-time*."

ONY-WHEN.—At any time.

I'll goā *ony-when* you like, if nobbut it duz n't raain.

OOT (oot), *prep.*—Out. See OUT.

She was *oot* o' doors that cohd daay for more then a nooer, an' hed n't been confined eight an' fo'ty hooers.

OPPEN (op'n).—Open.

OPPEN, THE.—An open or unshaded place.

It's very cohd e' th' *oppen*.—March 21, 1884.

OPPEN-ARSE, OPPEN-HEART.—A medlar.

" I fare as doth an *open ers*;

That ilke fruit is euer linger the wers,

Til it be rotten in mullok, or in stre."

Chaucer, *Reve's Prologue*.

" As useless as *open-arses* gāthered green."—Th. Killigrew, *Parson's Wedding*, Act ii., sc. 2.

OPPEN-GILT.—A female pig that has not been operated upon to hinder her from having young.

OPPEN OOT.—(1) To mow a portion of grass or corn for the purpose of making a starting place for a reaping machine to begin work.

(2) To use violent language.

He did *oppen oot* at Brigg at th' 'lection time; I really could n't hev beleāved it on him if I'll not heard it." Said of the author, April, 1880.

OPPEN WEATHER.—Warm, genial weather in winter, not frosty.

ORANGE-FLOWER TREE.—*Philadelphus coronarius*. From the shape and perfume of the flowers bearing some resemblance to those of the orange-blossom.

ORDER, TO TAKE.—*To take order* with a person is to compel him to do orderly or rightlly. It does not necessarily signify to punish, though punishment may be often included in its meaning.

ORDINARY.—Poor in quality; third rate; ill.

Ohd taaters gets very *ordinary* afoore new 'uns cums in.

W . . . S . . . is nobbut very *ordinary* noo. I doänt think my sen he's long for this world.

ORIGINAL, ORYGINALD.—A male Christian name.

"*Oryginald* Smyth was fined at a Court of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey, held in the 20th of Elizabeth, for an assault on John Base."—*Manor Roll, sub anno.*

Original Peart, was a burgess of Lincoln during the time of the Commonwealth. A person called *Original* Skepper was living at or near Saxilby, about the year 1855.

"There was an *Original* Sibthorp living in the Sixteenth Century."—See *Life of R. W. Sibthorp*, p. 375.

"*Original* Byron, of Stoakham, was one of the apprisers of the goods of Gervase Markham, a Nottinghamshire gentleman, in 1636."—*Academy*, May 13, 1876, p. 458.

"The Babingtons of Rampton, co. Notts; and the Markhams, of Lambcote Grange, co. York, used *Original* for a Christian name in the Seventeenth Century."—See Hunter's *South Yorks*, i., 259.

ORIGINAL, *adj.*—"This epithet of *original* is frequently made use of in the Isle [of Axholme], to designate anything highly esteemed. It has arisen probably from its being applied to the old inhabitants to distinguish them from the Dutch settlers. So even now, we have it perpetually used when a man gets a little joyous over his cups, "You are my *original* friend," *i.e.*, as was meant by those who first used the expression, "You are not one of those scamping Dutchmen, but one of the *original*, or aboriginal inhabitants of the country."—Stonehouse, *Hist. Isle of Axholme*, p. 244.

ORTS, *s. pl.*—(1) Worthless things; rubbish; especially the waste left in spinning.

(2) A term of contempt.

Thaay mak *orts* o' me noo, 'cos thaay think I'm a worn-oot ohd man, an' good to noht. Thaay didn't ewsed to do so once.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*.

O'T.—Of the.

Get oot o't' hoose wi' thē, thoo loongin' theäf.

O'TCHARD.—Orchard.

O'TCHEN.—An urchin, that is, a hedge-hog.

You're as full o' lees as a *otchen* is o' prickles.

He's gotten his back up like a *otchen* gooin' a crabbin'; said of a person who is in a very bad temper.

"Where . . . th' *otchins* ligs hid i' winter."—Mabel Peacock, *Tales and Rhymes in the Lindsey Folk Speech*, 1886, p. 129. See PRICKLY OTCHEN.

OTHER SOME, *adj. pl.*—Others.

I grew seventy aacre o' taaties that year; sum I sell'd afoore Christmas at twelve shillin' a seck, *uther sum* I kep' while May-da', an' nobbut maade eäghteen pence on 'em.

OTHER WHERE.—Elsewhere.

I've been lookin' for it all oher an' can't find it; mester mun hev hidden'd it *uther wheäre*.

"Mr. George, a Parliament man, was taken *otherwhere*."—*Rel. of Action before Cirencester*, 1642, p. 11.

"I saw this gent. in consultation there and at several other places, at Sir William Brereton's, and *otherwhere*."—*Trial of the Regicides*, 1660, p. 162.

OTHER WHILES, *adv.*—At other times.

Sumtimes I goäs oot taatiein', *utherwhiles* I mak' a bit by knittin'.

"Me may yse a bondemannes sone *oper wule* knižt bi come."—Rob. of Gloucester, *Chronicle* ed., W. A. Wright, p. 157, l. 2213.

OTTER.—An iron affixed to an axle-tree for the wheels to butt against, for the purpose of keeping them at their proper width apart.

OUGHT.—We use phrases such as "did *ought*," and "didn't *ought*;" "had *ought*" and "hadn't *ought*;" "should *ought*," and "shouldn't *ought*."

Thaay shouldn't *ought* to press a strīght-gooīn' man for his rent up to th' very daay, i' times like theäse.—November, 1886.

Now, Master Edward, you doān't *ought* to talk in that waay, it's real vulgar.

I should n't have *ought* to ha' dun it.

OUT.—(1) From home.

I've been to see him three or foher times, bud he's alus *oot* when iver I goä.

(2) To turn out; to eject.

Matthew Emerson was *ooted* fra his farm thrif poisonin' Dr. Parkinson's pheasants.

"Digby was the cause that I was *outed* from my command in Wales."—Symond's *Diary*, 1645, p. 269.

"How many were *outed* of their freeholds, liberty and livelihood."—James Howell, *Sober Inspec. into Carriage of Long Parl.*, 1656, p. 156. Cf. Chaucer's use of *outen*.

OUT AND OUT.—Excellent; first rate.

I reckon John Bright *oot an' oot* the best spēäker that ther' is.

OUTBEARING, *adj.*—Outrageous; outraging common-sense, decency, or religion; monstrous.

"It's a strange *oot-beärin'* thing fer onybody to saay as thaay can raiise the sperrits of deäd foäks, or to try to do sich an' a thing."—*W. T.*, 1877.

"I was at B . . . last week, an' thaay tell'd me theäre, that W . . . was the *oot-beärin'est* man onybody iver cum'd across; it's a good thing as he's e' prison."—*F. M.*, June 9, 1877.

OUTCASTS, *s. pl.*—Inferior sheep culled out of the rest of the flock.

"Fifty-two weathers and hogges, *outcasts*."—*Inventory* of Sir John Anderson, of Braughton, 1671, in [Sir C. H. J. Anderson's] *Hist. of Lea*, 25.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—Work done outside the house, such as chopping sticks, washing, or sweeping a court-yard.

I've gen noätice to leäve; I was hired as a in-door sarvant an' noo thaay want to put all th' *oot-door work* upon me.

OUT END.—The ultimate end, used of a funeral.

Poor ohd Thomas, I've seed th' *out end* on him at last.

OUT OF ALL REASON.—Quite unreasonable.

It's *oot o' all reäson* to paay twice oher fer one job.

OUT OF FETTLER.—In bad condition, said of cattle, land, &c. See FETTLER.

OUT-OF-HIS-HEAD, OFF-HIS-HEAD.—Delirious; insane.

Poor chap, he's *oot of his heäd*; thaay've sent him to a watterin' plaace, an' if that duz'nt do he'll hev to goä to th' 'sylum.—September 6, 1888.

OUT OF SORTS.—(1) Poorly.

(2) In bad spirits.

OUT OF SQUARE.—Irregular; lobsided; untrustworthy in character.

"He brought all *out of square*."—Bernard, *Terence*, 61.

OUTS, AT.—In a disagreement.

Thaay fell *at outs* last Brigg fair was three year, an' hev' n't hed a good word for one anuther sin'.

OUTWEN.—Backwater (*q.v.*)

OVEN SIDE.—The side of the fireplace next the door of the oven; a place where the good man of the house does not sit, least he should often have to "remble" (*q.v.*)

OVERCAST.—Overthrown; said of sheep.

Run an' reightle yon yoh, she's gotten her sen *over-cast*, an' 'll soon dee this hot daay.

OVER-STOCKED.—Too much distended; commonly applied to the udder of a cow that has not been milked at the proper time.

OWDACIOUS, *adj.*—Audacious.

He's the *owdaaciousest* lad i' ten townships.

OWLER.—The alder.

The form *ouller* is used in Brereton's *Travels*, 1635, and *owler* in Cotton's *Angler*. See quotations in Murray's *Dict.*, *sub voc. alder*.

OWN (oan), *v.*—(1) To confess.

I seed you steāl it mysen, so you'd as well *own* it.

(2) To recognise.

I *own'd* 'em at once as soon as I seed 'em.

OWN MAN.—To be one's *own man* is, be sensible, able to control one's words and actions and to transact business.

I hed hed a sup o' drink, I awn that, but I was my *own man* sewer enif, an' could manage a horse then as well as I could noo.—*Ashby*, January, 1881.

A woman who had suffered from erysipelas in the head said, "I'm not my *awn woman* yit, bud I am a woman to what I was."—*Winterton*, January 15, 1880.

OWSE, *v.*—To bail water.OXGANG.—An ancient measure of land. The quantity varied according to the nature of the soil. The *oxgang* was in use as a measure in the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey in 1787. See PLOUGH-LAND.

OX-HARROWS.—Harrows furnished with hales (q.v.) and long teeth, drawn by four horses; perhaps so called because they are the kind formerly drawn by oxen.

"Item ij harrowes with yron tethe ij *oxe harrowes* of wodd & ij horse harrowes of wodd."—*Inventory of John Nevell, of Faldingworth*, 1553, in *Midl. Cos. Hist. Col.*, i., 231.

P

PACK.—A worthless person.

He's as sore a *pack* as walks shoe-leather ; not wo'th his meät.

"Pamphilus . . . used this strange naughty *pack* euen as his wife."—Bernard, *Terence*, 11.

"What does this idle *pack* want?"—N. Bailey, *Colloq. of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 37.

PACKING.—(1) Part of the under-gear of a waggon.
See BED.

(2) The wood into which iron axle-tree ends are fixed.

PACK OFF, *v.*—To send away.

I *pack'd* her off wi' oot warnin'.

PACKS, *s. pl.*—Heavy masses of cloud.

PACKY WEATHER.—When there are packs in the air.
See above.

PAD.—(1) A path.

Ther' ewsed to be two *pads* oher th' Well-yard, bud Mr. Fox stopp'd 'em boäth up.—*Northorpe*, 1879.

(2) The ordinary course of doing anything.

"It was his reg'lar *pad* to goä hev a glass o' gin at th' Ewnicorn at eleven e' th' foorenoon."—*W. E. H., Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1880.

PADDED.—Beaten smooth by the footsteps of man or beast ; said of a path across a newly-ploughed field or of one covered with snow or newly-laid gravel.

If yë 're gooin' to Yalthrop you mun walk e' hoss-roäd ; snaw is n't *padded* upov causey.

PADDICK.—A paddock.

PADDLE.—(1) To wade in shallow water.

My faather once caught me *paddlin'* e' th' beck ageän th' watter miln ; bud my wo'd he soon bundled me off hoäm.

(2) To walk to and fro with wet, muddy, or ungainly feet.

Them bairns hes been *paddlin'* yon cleän floor fra end to end.

Mrs. . . . ducks hes *paddl'd* them pay-raaws o' oors while noht 'll graw, you'll see.

PADDY.—A bricklayer's *paddy* is his labourer who brings him stones or bricks and mortar.

PADDY NODDY.—A long tedious tale.

The lawyer begun to tell a straange *paddy-noddy* about a chap thaay call'd Bywater; but as I'd heärd it a hunderd times afore, I slotted off i'to th' kitchen.

PAG.—(1) To carry.

It's oher heavy, I can't *pag* it.

(2) Used when one person carries another on his shoulders.

PAG-RAG-DAY.—The fourteenth of May, which is the day on which yearly servants, on the east side of the Trent, leave their places; so called because they *pag* their *rags* away on that day. See above.

"His poor father was slaain last *pag-rag-day*."—*A Lincolnshire Dialogue, Notes and Queries*, iii., s., vol. vii., p. 31.

"Molly was at liberty on *pag-rag-day*."—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, vol. i., p. 41.

"Caistor . . . From *pag-rag* morning daily the town was visited with troops of lads and lasses."—*Stamford Merc.*, May 24, 1878.

PAIN, v.—To suffer pain.

That theäre yoh *paains* hersen, she'll aither lamb or dee soon.

PAINTINGS, PAINTS.—Painted woodwork of a room, as doors and skirting-boards, not pictures.

I was weshin' th' *paaintin's* e' th' drawin' room, all e' my mucky cloäs, when who should ring at th' frunt-door bell bud Lord Yarbur.—1845.

M'm, me scrawk th' *paaintin's*, m'm! I know my wark better.

PAIR.—A set, not necessarily two only, as a *pair* of stairs, a *pair* of drawers. Chaucer tells us of the Prioress in the prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*:

"Of smale corall about hire arm she bare a *paire* of bedes, gauded all with grene."

Pairs of beads are mentioned on several occasions in the church-wardens' accounts of Louth.

PALE.—One of the upright bars of a paling.

PALES, s. *pl.*—Paling.

That grew o' thine jump't cleän oher th' *paales*, an' was awaay ageän by that.

PALM.—A steel shield with holes in it, like a thimble, and straps to fasten it on, applied to the *palm* of the hand for pushing the needle in mending sacks, sewing leather, &c.

PALMS, *s. pl.*—The flowers of the willow, so called because in old times they were used instead of palms in the religious service on Palm Sunday. Cf. Brand, *Pop. Antiq.*, 1813, i., 105; *Gent. Mag.*, 1854, ii., 41. *Chapter Acts of Ripon* (Surtees Soc.), 334.

PAN.—A piece of timber laid lengthwise on the top of a wall, to which the roof is attached.

1575. "Great tymber as postes, balkes, & *pannes* excepted."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*

PANCAKE TUESDAY.—Shrove Tuesday.

PANNIKIN.—A small earthenware pan.

PANSHION (*pansh·yun*).—An earthenware vessel glazed in the interior, commonly, though not always, black; used as a milk pan.

"Pots and *panshions*."—*Northorpe Acc.*, 1782.

"Continually annoyed her by rattling her milk *pancheons*!"—Trollope, *Sleaford*, 368.

PANT, *v.*—When manure or clay rises up after it has been trodden upon it is said to *pan*t.

PANTLE, *v.*—To patter about.

Them bairns hes been *panlin'* all oher my cleän steps.

PAPER.—A begging petition, written by a clergyman, justice of peace, or other man in authority for a person who has lost a horse, cow, or pig, or suffered other grave misfortune.

PAPPY.—Potatoes are said to be *pappy* when they have one or more very small ones adhering to them.

PARCENER.—A partner.

PARFIT, *adj.*—Perfect. The usual middle-English form.

PARGE, *v.*—To do plaster-work, and especially to plaster the inside of a chimney.

PARGETTING.—Plaster-work.

PARISH, *v.*—A hamlet is said to *parish* to the place to which it is ecclesiastically attached.

Amcotts ewsed to *parish* to Authrup, bud oher tho'ty year sin' thaay built a chech an' set it up for its sen.

Hairf o' Eäst Butterwig *parishes* to Bottesworth and t'other hairf to Messingham.

PARLE.—A conversation.

Him an' me was hevin' a *parle* when oot flew watter-tub tap an' wetted him to his skin.

PARL, PARLEY, *v.*—To speak to; to converse with.

We was *parling* together hairf a nooer.

It's no good *parleying* noã longer, we shan't niver agree.

PARLOUR.—The inner room of a cottage where the bed is.

"The cottages had only a house and *parlour*, the *parlour* being used as a dormitory for the whole family, both male and female."—Mackinnon, *Account of Messingham*, 1825, 25.

PARLOUS, *adj.*—Venturesome, bold, dashing, extraordinary.

Ben Maason was a *parlous* chap for drink.

He maks a *parlous* noise when he preaches.

PARRATOR.—An apparitor (obsolete).

1610. "To the *parrator* for exhibitting the registers vjd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*

PARSHIL (paa'shil).—A parcel.

Mind an' call at Elwood's, an' th' Aangel, an' seã if ther' 's ony *parshils* for me. June 9, 1887.

PARSON.—A sarcastic name for a guide-post, because it shews the way but does not go it.

"Like the rude guide-post, some a *parson* call,
That points the way, but never stirs at all."

The Banquet, 1819, p. 59.

PARSON CORN.—Corn affected by the smut. The writer once suggested to a farmer that corn having the smut was called by this name because the flour in the grains had become a black dust; he was told that the real reason was that when tithe was paid in kind, the sheaves that had the most smuts in them were always given to the parson, if he could be seduced into taking them.

PARSON IN HIS SMOCK.—The *Arum maculatum*.

PART.—(1) Some.

We've *part* ketlocks e' th' oãts yit, bud not soã many as we ewst to hev.

(2) Many, as *part* potatoes, weddings, miscarriages, funerals.

"We've *part* apples this year, trees is ragged."—S. S., *Bottesford*, 1871.

(3) Sometimes ironically for very few.

Radical: "Ther' was a many foãks at oor meätin' last Tuesda'?"

Tory: "Yes, you'd *part*; ther' was three shopkeäpers, an' five or six lads thaay'd gien pennies to for hollerin'."

PARTICIPANTS.—The original contractors for the drainage of the Isle of Axholme and Hatfield Chace, and those who succeeded to them in their rights and duties.—Cf. Hunter, *Hist. of South Yorks.*, i., 164. Peck, *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, 91. Read, *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, 23, 58. *Pro Soc. Ant.*, ii., series vi., 488.

PARTIC'LERS.—Ohd *partic'lers* (q.v.)

PASCH FINES.—Certain yearly payments which were anciently paid by the tenants to the lord of the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

PASH.—Rottenness.

The apples is as rotten as *pash*.

PASS THE TIME OF DAY.—To exchange greetings on passing.

He's that prood he won't so much as *pass th' time o' daay* to a working man.

“None would look on her,
But cast their eyes on Marina's face;
Whilst ours were blurted at, and held a malkin
Not worth *the time of day*.”

Pericles, Act iv., sc. iii., l. 35.

PASTE.—(1) Dough.

(2) A cat is said to make *paste* when it kneads with its fore feet preparatory to composing itself to sleep.

PASTY (pai'sti). *adj.*—Pale; sallow.

He looks that *paasty*, it's my opinion he's sum soort on a illness cumin' on.

How *paasty*-faaced she looks; not a bit o' culer in her cheeks.

PAT.—Expert; ready.

He's straange an' *pat* wi' his lessins.

PAT ABACK.—A game.

PATRON (pat·run).—A pattern.

Th' manty-maaker hes a book wi' a *patron* o' a new soort on a collar in it.

“Sacred to the memory of Samuel Belton, who died November the 12th, 1827, aged 27 years. The *patron* of patience and resignation.” *Winterton Churchyard*. Used also in Cambridgeshire.

PATTEN (pat·n).—A kind of clog with an iron ring on the sole, used to keep the wearer out of the dirt. Crippled men who have one leg shorter than the other frequently wear one *patten*. See **FRAME**.

PAULTERY, PAULTERLY, *adj.*—Paltry; worthless.

I niver seed sich little *paultery* things as his taaties is to-year.

"Thou lewd woman, can I answer thee any thing, thou dealing thus *paultery* with me."—Bernard, Terence, 107.

PAUM (paum).—The palm of the hand.

PAUMS.—See PALMS.

PAUSY.—Slightly the worse for drink; said of persons who combine an amiable desire to impart information with an incapacity to call to mind all the necessary words.

"Drunk! naw he was n't what you'd call drunk, nobbud he was *pausy* like."—W. S., 1886. See POWSE.

PAWKY (pauk·i), *adj.*—Artful, cunning, often used in a good sense.

John Marcham was a nist *pawky* ohd man; I could hev listen'd to his talk for a daay thrif.

PAWT (paut).—The paw of an animal.

PAWT (paut), *v.*—To paw.

I wish we hed n't noä cats, really, thaay're alus *pawtin'* at one, when one's gettin' one's meät.

PAX-WAX.—A ligament in the neck, *Ligumentum muchæ*. See Ray, S. & E. Words; E.D.S. Gl., B 16, p. 88.

PAY, *v.*—To beat.

Them school-lads hes been *payin'* oor lass.

PAYMENT.—Damage, injury.

"Why t' gardin hes ta'aken no *payment*."—A Lincolnshire Dialogue in Notes and Queries, iii., S., vol. vii., p. 31.

PAY NIGHT.—The night on which labourers receive their wages, commonly every alternate Saturday.

PEÄ.—A pea.

PEACHING.—Very cold.

It's been *peächin'* weather for this last month, niver a daay beoot snaw; noä wonder as drowt hosses hes inf'aamation.—Bottesford, April 5, 1888.

PEÄR.—A pear. The *r* is frequently almost silent, so that the word, especially in the plural, sounds very nearly like *peäs*.

PEÄRT (peat), *adj.*—Brisk; lively; vigorous.

I thoht Jennie's foäl wo'd dee, but it's straange an' *peärt* noo. Mary Ann's last bairn's grawin' *peärt* enif.

There was a family of the name of *Peart* resident at Lincoln in the middle of the seventeenth century. Dr. Edward *Peart*, a graduate of Leyden, was in practice as a physician in the Isle of Axholme and the neighbourhood about seventy years ago.

PEASCOD.—The pod of a pea.

When you've dun shillin' chuck th' *peascods* to th' pigs.

"Of . . . Shuttleworth of Holme for gathering *peascods* contrarie to order, xijd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1631.

PEASON, *s. pl.*—Peas (obsolescent).

PEAT-EARTH.—Decomposed peat.

"*Peat* is often so far disintegrated as to present an uniform earthy appearance, but is still inflammable, and does in reality contain but a very small portion of earthy matter. When changed in this manner it is here called *peat-earth*."—Will. Peck, *Acc. of the Isle of Axholme*, 24.

PECK OF TROUBLES.—Much trouble or vexation.

My wife's in a *peck o' troubles* this mornin'; she's fun oot she's lost her bunch o' kays. Brade o' me, it dropp'd i'to th' Trent yisterdaay as she was gettin' off fra th' packit.

"A tradesman at Boston has a peck-skep full of human teeth exposed in his window, and labelled a *peck of troubles*!"—J. E. Brogden, *Provincial Words in Lincolnshire*, 1866, 147.

PECK-SKEP.—A peck measure.

PEDDLING.—Trifling; worthless.

I once boht sum hogs at Ketton winter fair for tho'teen shillin' a peâce. Thaay was dearest sheep I iver hed oht to do wi'. Thaay cum off Scotton Common, an' was little *peddlin'* things, not much bigger than cats in a waay o' speäkin', an' wo'th noht at all; hairf on 'em deed e' th' winter.—*Bottesford*, June 8, 1887.

PEDIGREE.—A long and intricate story.

It's bad to remember, but Ralf knaws all th' *pedigree* on it.

PEEL.—(1) A baker's shovel. Cf. Georgina F. Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*, sub voc.

(2) The rind of apples, pears, oranges, &c.

"Fill this bucket with water, break these green *peels* of walnuts to pieces and put into it."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, 53.

PEELINGS, *s. pl.*—Parings.

PEEP.—The corolla of certain plants, as the cowslip and the primrose.

PEEP-HOLE.—A small hole in a wall, door, or roof through which it is possible to look.

They did n't knaw noäbody was watchin', but I seed all as went on thrif a *peep-hoäle* e' th' door.

"The dull gleam through the thick of glass of my small round *peep-hole*."—T. N. Talfourd, *Vacation Rambles*, 1845, i., 174.

PEEWIT.—The lapwing; *Vanellus cristatus*.

PEFF.—(1) The pith of a plant.

(2) A cough.

PEFF.—To cough.

PEFFING COUGH.—A hard, harsh, dry-sounding cough.

PEGGY.—(1) A machine for washing clothes. See DOLLY.

(2) A night light. These were formerly made of sheep's fat surrounding a wick formed of a lavender stalk wrapped round with cotton.

PEGGY OTCHEN.—A hedgehog. See OTCHEN.

PEGGY WI' HER LANTERN.—An *ignis fatuus*.

"Dazed it may be, by the brightness of the Gospel, so as not to discern the flicker of a *peggy wi' her lantern* from the light of day."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, ii., 31.

PEGGY WHITETHROAT.—The whitethroat, *curruca cinerea*.

PELT.—A skin; commonly, though not universally, confined to the skins of sheep and rabbits.

"They are also objected to for not being so hardy as the Lincoln, from thin *pelts* and less wool."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 321.

PELTING, *adj.*—Heavy; violent; used regarding hail and rain.

PEN-FEATHERED, *adj.*—(1) Not fully feathered.

(2) Worn; pale.

My lad works a deäl oher hard; he looks real *pen-featherd*, he duz.

PEN FEATHERS.—Small undeveloped feathers of the wings of birds.

To "pull out his *pen feathers*" means very seriously to injure another.

PENNY, *adj.*—A fowl on being plucked, if it has many undeveloped feathers, is said to be *penny*. See above.

PENS, *s. pl.*—Long bits of hard grass which the scythe, on mowing, does not cut. See STANDARDS.

PEPPER.—A cheating horse-dealer.

"Laughin' to his sen at the lees he'd been tellin' to them Yorkshire *peppers*."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i. 37.

PEPPER, *v.*—(1) To wound slightly with shot.

(2) To cheat as a *pepper* does. See above.

PEPPER-CAKE.—Gingerbread with sweet pepper in it.

PEPPERMENT.—Peppermint.

PERAMBLE.—A long rambling story.

Ohd Mr. H . . . ewsed to tell sich *perambles* about th' corn laws that I got sick to hear him.—*Ashby*, 1852.

PERAMBLE, *v.*—To talk in a tedious, wandering, or unconnected manner.

When I was badly he cum'd ofens an' talk'd an' praayed wi' me, bud I thoht noht to it; he niver got no fo'ther, bud was alus *peramblin'* about roond two or three wo'ds.

PERAMBULATION.—Beating the bounds of a manor, parish, township, or estate. Since the time of the enclosures this practice has been, for the most part, discontinued. About forty-five years ago the boundary between East Butterwick and Burringham was *perambulated*. The writer, then a little boy, was present. According to the old custom certain boys were compelled to stand on their heads on the boundary stones and afterwards were whipped to make them remember the circumstance.

"To Richard Vason for bread & ayle when we went a *perambulation*, iiijs. ix^d."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1640. Cf. Brand, *Popular Antiq.*, 1813, i., 175. *Acts of Chapter of Ripon* (Surtees Soc.), *Append.*, i.

PERFORM, *v.*—To fore-ordain.

Oh, my dear gell, weddin's an' buryin's is *performed* e' heaven. What th' hand o' th' Loord hes written weänt niver be disannulled.

PERISHED, *pp.*—(1) Overcome by cold.

(2) Grain is said to have *perished* when it is killed in the ground by frost or wet.

PERKY.—(1) Saucy; impudent; vainly proud.

He's been a sight oher *perky* iver sin' th' ohd man willed him that munny.

Sabina's Bill is *perkier* then ony uther lad as I iver clapt eyes on; I sent him wo'd he wasn't to mislest that theäre maggit nest e' my plantin', an' I gets wo'd back fra him as he wo'd consither it, bud if I'd send him sixpence he was sewer he wo'd n't.

(2) Bright; lively.

I was tekken very bad o' Sunda', bud I'm *perky* ageän noo.

PERSECUTE, *v.*—To prosecute.

He was *persecuted* at th' assizes for steälin sheäp.

"A vestre houlden on the 2^d. day of June, consarning hedges braking, and hoever is taken in the fact shall be *percicuted* according to law, by the parish expens. This agreed on in the year 1784."—*Scotton Parish Records*.

PEST, *v.*—To tease.

That theäre dog o' thine is alust *pestin'* oor ky.

PESTILL (*pest·il*).—A pestle.

"Do things by degrees as th' cat aate *pestill*," a proverb.

Thoo knows that theäre brass motter o' mine that ewst to stan' upo' th' kitchen chimla'-peäce at No'therup. It's gotten roäses an' croons on it. Well, my faather hed brok' th' *pestill* belonging to it, so says he to William Bland, "William," says he, "tek that oud gun-barril oot o' th' pigeon-coät, an hug her to th' blacksmith shop, an get a new *pestill* maade on her. William did as my faather tell'd him, an' was omust shutten thrif her; for noä sooner hed th' barril gotten hot e' th' fire, then off she went, and shut William's coät-lap cleän awaay. Th' ohd thing hed been chuckin' aboot theäre for maaybe fifty year, wi' oot'n a stock, an' noä livin' man knew ther' was oht in her.—1841.

PETTY (*pet·i*).—A privy.

PEWTER (*peuth·ur*).—Pewter.

PEY (*pai*).—A pea.

PHEASAN' (*fez·un*).—A pheasant.

PHYSICS, ON THE.—Suffering from diarrhoea.

PIBBLE (*pibl*).—A pebble.

"A grey *pibble* stone of great bignes."—Symonds's *Diary*, 1644 (Camden Soc.), 151.

PICK.—(1) Pitch.

As dark *pick*.

Pick dark.

PICK, *v.*—(1) A sheep, cow, or mare is said to *pick* its lamb, calf, or foal when it is brought forth prematurely.

(2) To pitch; to toss.

(3) To lift up sheaves of corn to the stack.

PICK-A-BACK, PYE BACK, TO CARRY.—To carry on the shoulders.

"So they carried the sack a *pick-a-back*."—Southey, *The Surgeons' Warning*.

PICK AT.—To speak against; to back-bite; to annoy by constant criticism.

I'd be shaam'd to call mysen a gentleman, an' then *pick* at my awn wife as thoo duz.—Oct., 1886.

PICK SPORT ON, PICK SPORT OUT ON, *phr.*—To make game of,

PICK UP.—The last train at night which runs on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway from Sheffield to New Holland is called the *pick up*.

PICK UP, *v.*—To vomit.

PICKENHOTCH.—The game of pitch and toss.

PICKER.—(1) The man who *picks* [see PICK, *v.* 3] the sheaves up to the stacker.

(2) A potatoe gatherer.

PICKING FORK.—A long fork used for lifting sheaves up to the person who is building a stack.

PICKING-HOLE.—A hole, commonly square, closed by a wooden shutter, through which sheaves of corn are put into a barn.

"The projecting stone sill of one of the *picking-holes* at the north end of the barn."—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, 14.

PICTUR (pickt·ur).—(1) A picture.

(2) A likeness.

He's the very *pickur* o' his gran'faather.

PICTUR', *v.*—To represent by drawing, engraving, or painting.

"The Dutch have *pickter'd* the army here . . . shooting at butterflies."—Dela Pryme's *Diary*, 1686, 8.

PICTUR'-CARDS.—The coat-cards in a pack.

PIE.—(1) A tart.

(2) A heap of potatoes covered with earth to preserve them from the frost.

"The *pyes* (preserving pits) being ready 6 inches deep, and 6 feet wide, the carts take them (the potatoes) home."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 143.

PIE, *v.*—To earth up potatoes.

"Taking up and *pying* £2 os. od."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 144.

PIECE.—(1) A concubine; a harlot.

(2) A tale in verse or prose, not necessarily one that has been printed or committed to memory.

I'm gooin' to chapil to-neet to hear th' bairns saay the'r *peäces*.

Thoo mun hear all thrif th' *peäce* I'm agooiin' to tell thee afoore ta says oht. I heärd it fra Mr. Buckley th' preacher, an', "Laws e' me," says I, when he'd dun, "well, this is a entertaainin' thing to tell oher fire-side at a neet time." An' he says, "Well, yes, it is middlin'," Bud thoo knaws it isn't ivery preacher as can make his sen as entertaainin' as that. Them high-larnt men is like uther foäks, sum on em's a deäl entertaainin'er then uther sum."

(3) A short space of time.

Stop a bit, I shall be by ageän in a *peäce*.

(4) A portion of land in an open field, sometimes a small enclosure. There was, until the recent enclosure of Scotton, a plot of grass called "the Bull *Piece*."

PIECE, ALL OF A.—(1) All of the same kind or pattern.

"She's makkin her sen a patchwork bed-twilt, an' it's *all of a peäce* like, iv'ry bit on it maade o' silk."—*Laughton*, 1840.

(2) Stiff.

I'm very badly; this weet weather maks me *all of a peäce* wi' th' rewmatics. 1884.

(3) Adherent; stuck together.

We fun a strike skep full o' sneel shells, e' th' ohd esh tree, e' th' Wood-cloäs hedge, an' thaay was *all of a peäce*; stuck together as fast as could be.

PIECE O' WAYS.—Part of the way.

He went *peäce o' waays* home wi' her that neet.

Sam's gettin' to read nistly, he's begun his testament, an' is *peäce o' waay* thrif Mark.

He's dull o' hearin', so I ax'd him if he could hear th' preächer, an' he nodded his heäd, just e' this how, an' said, "*peäce o' waay*, nobbut *peäce o' waay*."

PIECE OF WORK.—Fuss; disturbance.

Here's a *peäce o' wark* all about noht.

PIEMENT.—Confusion; dirt; mess.

What an' a *piement* them bairns hes maade all oher this cleän floor.

A mass of confused type is by printers called *pie*.—See *Notes and Queries*, ii. s., vol. iii., p. 393.

PIFELET.—See PIKELET.

PIG.—(1) A person wishing to explain the merits of a pig that had recently become bacon, said, "It was a beautiful *pig*;" Thomas said when he seed it, "Why, missis, it's all *pig* anearly."

To take your "*pigs* to a wrong market" is to be disappointed in some matter in which you confidently hoped for success.

"We don't kill a *pig* every day," that is, we have not every day a merry-making.

To kill a person's *pig* for him is to cause him serious disappointment or injury.

To "get a *pig* out of the way," signifies the cutting up of the animal, after it is killed, salting the flesh, making pork-pies, mince-pies and sausages. "Ther's noäbody likes gettin' a *pig* oot o' th' waay better then me, bud I'm fairly stall'd to-year."

The dung of *pigs* was frequently used for washing purposes instead of soap, till the middle of this century. See LINCO'NSHEER.

(2) The Armadillo wood-louse. See SOW.

PIG, *v.*—(1) To lie in bed with another.

(2) To pitch off a horse or ass.

PIG-CHEER.—Dishes made from fresh pork, such as pork-pies, mince-pies, sausages, &c.

When we kill oor pig we sh'll send a hamper o' *pig-cheer* to oor Tom wat lives e' Lunnan.

When Dr. Baayley lived at Messingham ohd Nanny . . . went an' tell'd him a long taale how her fat pig was deãd just when it wer fit for baacon. Th' doctor was sorry for th' ohd lass an' gev' her a five-shillin' pēace an' wrote her oot a paaper (q.v.) as well. Nanny hed tell'd him th' trewth; her pig was deãd eniff, bud then it wer kill'd an' salted. Her neighbours all said efter this trick she'd plaay'd off on th' parson, leãst she could hev dun was to send him a basket o' *pig-cheer*.

PIG CLUB.—A society whose members are mutually bound to help each other to purchase a pig in place of one which has died a natural or accidental death.

PIG-COTE.—A pig-sty.

PIG-CRATCH.—A kind of low table or bench with handles, on which pigs are killed and dressed. Cf. *John Markenfield*, i., 135.

PIGEON-TOED.—Having the toes turning inwards.

PIGGIN (*pig'in*).—A small vessel used for lading water made of staves hooped together, one being left longer than the rest to form a handle.

"Here's the Bailey o' Haltwhistle

Wi' his great bull's pizzle,

That sup'd up the broo an' syne in the *piggin*."

Robert Surtees, *Death of Featherstonhaugh*.

It is there glossed "an iron pot with two ears."

PIGEON'S MILK.—An imaginary fluid which simpletons are sent to purchase on April Fool's Day. See OIL OF STRAP.

PIG-FRY.—The fried liver, lungs, heart, kidneys, &c., of a pig.

PIG-HEADED, *adj.*—Stubborn.

PIG IN A POKE, TO BUY.—Is to buy something without understanding its nature and properties.

PIG IN A WELL.—A child who has no parents or guardians, or a person who has no visible means of subsistence, is said to be like a *pig in a well*.

PIG-KILLING-TIME.—Winter, because pigs are slaughtered at that time.

PIG-MINSTER.—A pig-sty.

"I'm buildin' squire sum *pig-minsters*."—John Smith, *Messingham*, 1832.

PIGS.—The divisions of an orange.

PIG'S FOOT.—If a child has any small inflamed spot or lump on the face it is customary to cause it terror by telling it that there is a *pig's foot* coming.

PIG-SWILL.—Hog wash.

PIG-TROUGH.—(1) A child's name for a goafer (q.v.)

(2) A broken or water-worn ammonite, shewing the cavities.

PIG-TUB.—The swill-tub; the tub in which refuse food is put to be given to the pigs.

PIG-YOCK.—A wooden yoke put around the necks of pigs to hinder them from forcing their way through hedges.

"Euery one dwelling in ye Coote howses or Suswathe shall both ring and *yock* ther swynne before Seynt Ellin daye next, ye defalt vjs. viijd."—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1557.

"What is the use of that wooden *yoke* on your neck?" "To keep us from breaking through our drivers fences."—Porson, *Catechism for the Swinish Multitude*.

PIKELET, PIFELET.—A soft cake baked on an iron plate; a crumpet.

PILE.—The point of an arrow.

PILL.—(1) Anything very difficult or unpleasant.

It'll be a sore *pill* for him at his time of life.

Gettin' taaties up was a strange *pill* that year [1846], you mǎy depend; raain, raain ivery daay; I niver seed noht like it.

(2) See Sow.

PILL, PILLING.—(1) Peel; rind.

Ther's a queer smell. Yis, bud it's noht bud th' *pill* o' them oringes me an' Ann's been eātin'.

(2) The candied peel of lemons.

PILL, *v.*—To peel.

I seed 'em *pillin'* barked Mr. Nelthorpe woods as I cum fra Brigg to-daay.—June 9, 1887.

PILL-BASS.—See Basswood.

PILLACATER.—A caterpillar.

PILLOW-BEAR.—A pillow-case (obsolete).

"Schetts & *pelow-berys*, iiij."—*Invent. of Richard Allele, of Scaltherop*, 1551. See Chaucer, *Prol.* 696.

PILLOW-SLIP.—Pillow-case.

PIN.—See NEAT.

PIN, *v.*—(1) To fasten.

Pin that yate.

(2) To convince, to overcome in argument.

He begun to lee soã I *pinn'd* him by tellin' him I was theäre.

(3) To hold a person tightly by the arms.

PINATION.—Want; deficiency of food.

Them beä's at Grayingham deed of real *pinaation*.

PINCH-GUT.—A miser.

"Did old *pinch-gut* devour all his grey-pease by himself?"—Tho. Brown, in Sir Roger L'Estrange's *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1711, p. 356.

PIN-CUSHION.—A sweetmeat.

PIND, *v.*—To empound.

PINDER.—A manorial or parochial officer whose duty it is to empound cattle.

PINE, *v.*—To starve.

"He seized a horse . . . and *pined* it to death."—Trollope, *Hist. Sleaford*, 459.

PINE-HOUSE, PINING-HOUSE.—A place where cattle for slaughter are confined for some time without food before they are killed.

"To be let . . . butcher's shop, with slaughter-house, *pinning-house*, and every convenience."—*Gainsburgh News*, Sept. 25, 1875.

PINFOLD.—A pound.

"You mistake; I mean the pound, a *pinfold*."—*Two Gent. of Verona*, Act i., sc. i., l. 114.

"If I had thee in Lipsbury *pinfold* I would make thee care for me."—*King Lear*, Act ii., sc. ii., l. 9.

Cf. Scroggs, *Practice of Courts-Leet and Courts-Baron*, 79. *Archæologia* x., 444. *Manchester Court Leet Records*, ii., 252.

PINGLE.—A small enclosure (obsolete).

In 1619 John Chipsey and Elen, his wife, surrendered lands in Scotter at "le Clowehole and a *pingle* at the wood-side to Agnes Shadforth, wife of Robert Shadforth."—*Manor Records*.

There is at the present time a small plot of old enclosed land on the east side of the Eau, in the parish of Scotter, called the *Pingle*.—*J. H. P.*

There was in 1825 a place in the parish of Messingham called *Pingle Dump*.

Pingle Hill is the name of a place at Gainsburgh.

PIN-HORSE.—The middle horse in a team.

'PINIATED.—Opinionated, that is, of the opinion.

I'm *piniaated* we shall hev a long blast this winter ; winter bo'ds hes cum'd so eärly.

PINK.—(1) The Conservative colour in Lindsey.

What I doän't like 'about *Pinks* is thaay 're soä terrible scar'd o' warkin'-foäks ; just as if God hed n't created us all o' one mak'.

(2) The chaffinch ; *Fringilla cælebs*.

PINK-EYE.—A kind of potatoe.

PINK-EYED JOHN.—The Pansy.

PINNER, PINNY.—A pinafore.

PINS AND NEEDLES.—(1) A pricking sensation caused by returning circulation to a part of the body that has been benumbed.

(2) Anxiety ; fidget.

PINSONS.—Pincers. Cf. *Archæologia*, xvii., 292 ; xliii., 240.

PIP, PIP-HOLE.—A peep-hole (q.v.) The small sliding doors of the cells in the old prison at Kirton-in-Lindsey were called *pip-holes*.

PIPE.—(1) One of the small canals branching off from the central pool in a duck decoy.

(2) To put a person's *pipe* out is to subdue or silence him.

Noht put Dr. Keneäly's *pipe* oot like gettin' into th' Hoose o' Commons.

PIPES, s. *pl.*—(1) The larger vessels of the lungs and heart, the veins and arteries, more commonly used in relation to the vessels of the lungs only.

He's bad in his *pipes* when he walks up hill.

(2) The larger veins in meat.

If you doän't tak care to cut the *pipes* oot e'th' shoh'der-peäce o' a pig it weänt tak salt, an' then the meät 'll soon begin to stink.

PIPS, s. *pl.*—(1) The corolla of certain plants, as the cowslip and the primrose.

(2) The seeds of apples and pears.

(3) The spots on playing-cards, dominoes, women's dresses, &c.

PISH, *interj.*—Signifying contempt.

When oor ohd squire heärd 'at Mr. Heäla' was agooin' to grow chicory doon at Borringham he look'd real solid and said just 'Pish,' that^s was all.—*J. L., Burringham, 1880.*

"Nathaniel Hole, quartermaster to Major Fountain, came with twenty soldiers and cried *pish* at their lordships' order." 1643.—*House of Lord's Papers, His. MSS. Com. Rep., v. 93.*

PISMIRE.—An ant. Chaucer says:

"He is ay angry as a *pissemire*,
Though that he have all that he can desire."
Sompnoures Tale.

PISSABED.—The dandelion.

PISSBURNT.—(1) An animal's hair is said to be *pissemburnt* when it is bleached by the sun.

(2) Leaves or straw that are blighted, or the bedding of animals damaged by their urine.

"And on his wet and *pissemburnt* litter,
Made a good meal for want of better."
Edw. Ward, Don Quixote, 1711.

PISSLES, *s. pl.*—Small fossils; joints of pentacrinites. See KESSELLS and POSSELLS.

"The astroites are called *pisssles* and possles."—*W. Peck, Acc. of Isle of Axholme, 28.*

PISS-PROPHET.—A water-doctor (q.v.)

PIT, *v.*—To bury.

"William Crosbie for not *pittinge* his dead mare, iiijd."—*Bottesford Manor Records, 1615.*

"It is ordered that euery inhabitant in Bottesford and Yadlethorpe that haue any cattle that die of the fellon or morren vppon the comons or wastes of Bottesford and Yadlethorpe shall sufficientlie *pitt* the same to the sight and discretion of the cargraeuers or two or three sufficient and honest men of the said townes, and likewise shall burne the place where the said cattle dye vppon payne for euerie defalt xs."—*Ibid, 1617.*

PIT-A-PAT.—The beating of the heart or any noise thought to resemble the sound thereof.

I could hear their feet *pit-a-pat* on the stairs.

PITCH.—The quantity of anything set out or *pitched* in a market or fair, most commonly used with regard to cheese. Doncaster market is called a *pitched* market because sacks or loads (q.v.) of corn are *pitched* there by way of sample.

Ther' was a good *pitch* o' cheese last Gaainsb'r mart, but noht like what it ewsed to be afoore theäse raailwaays was on the goä.

PITCHER.—An earthen vessel with an ear and a lip to pour from; to be distinguished from a *jug* (q.v.) Cf. Holy Scripture, authorized version, *Gen.* xxiv., 14; *Judges* vij., 16; *Eccl.* xii., 16; *Lament* iv., 3; *St. Mark* xiv., 13; *St. Luke* xxii., 10.

“En effet la première espèce de vases, dont il y avait 5 ou 6 individus, est de ceux que l'on nomme en Normandie *pichets*, et en Angleterre *pitchers*.”—L'Abbe Cochet in *Archæologia*, xxxix., 118.

PITTER-PATTER, *v.*—To beat incessantly, as rain.

PIXTURE.—A picture.

PIZZLE.—The penis.

“When he kills a bull he gives away the *pizzle*,” said of a miserly person.

PLAACIN' (plai·h'sin).—Place service.

She's not e' *plaacin'*; she 's a manty-maaker at Loughton.
Hes ta getten a *plaacin'* this statuts?

PLAAIN (plai·h'n).—(1) “What the *plaain* do you meän?” is an emphatic mode of asking a person what he means or what his intentions are.

You see he ewst to cum coortin' oor Selina, bud he niver lets me seä him; howmswiver, one daay I leets on 'em 'e th' belfrey (q.v.) ageän th' barn-end, so says I, “What th' *plaain* duz ta meän?” an' he says, “Noht bud a bit o' nonsense like;” then I ups wi' a muck-ferk an' begins to hammer him wi' it, an' says to him, “If ta wants a bit o' nonsense tak mine; its gainer to remember then Selina.”

- (2) A person is said to “hev a *plaain* waay o' gooin' on” when he behaves in an indiscreet or irreverent manner.

He niver ewst to get into his pew till th' parson hed begun th' second lessin, soä I says to him one daay, “Maaster” says I, “you've getten a *plaain* waay o' gooin' on regardin' this here chech. If I couldn't rowt my sen oot o' bed a bit sooner on a sabbath mornin' I'd lig theäre altogether if I was thoo'.”

- (3) Homely.

Thaay 're real *plaain* foäks.

- (4) Ugly.

She's a good sarvant but th' *plaaifest* lass atwixt Trent an' Tetney Haaven.

- (5) Awkward, uncomfortable, as “*plaain* weather,” that is rough weather; “*plaain* roads,” bad roads.

“Maaster Edward's gettin' to talk strange an' *plaain*” was said of the author in his childhood; meaning, not that he was good to understand but that his speech was, as it continues to be, highly flavoured with the vernacular.

PLAAT (plai·h't).—A plate.

PLAGUE, *v.*—To tease; to chaff.

PLAISTER.—A plaster.

PLANET-STRUCKEN, PLANET-TOOKEN.—One who has had a stroke of paralysis.

PLANTIN'.—A plantation.

Ther's a straange lot o' hetherds e' th' Snaake-*Plantin'*.

"A small *planting* called, from its shape, the Cocked-Hat plantation, near Temple Bruer."—*The Bishop of Nottingham in Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1868, 152.

PLASH.—(1) A pool of water.

"*Plash*, a place full of standing water, a puddle."—*Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726, *sub voc.* Cf. *Star Chamber Rep. (Camd. Soc.)*, 145.

(2) A slight splash.

"The *plash*

Died on Cocytus while its depths were stirred."

C. L. Smith, *Tr. of Tasso, Jerusalem Delivered*, Canto iv., st. viii.

PLASH, *v.*—(1) To lay a hedge, that is, to cut the stronger thorns half way through, and force them into an oblique or horizontal position, in which they are sometimes held by stakes and binders.

"Thomas Cook and John Blackborne for iij dayes *plashyng* at Wroughlond hedge at vjd. the daie."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1584.

"*Plashing* or laying down the live fences has been very improperly performed."—Th. Stone, *View of Agric. of Linc.*, 1794, 33.

"William Needham, of Tumby, farmer, was summoned at the instance of William Stubbs, of Tumby, labourer, for non-payment of the sum of £9. 10s. for *plashing* a hedge."—*Boston Advertiser*, June 30, 1840, p. 2, col. v.

"High hedges to be trimmed or otherwise *plashed* so that the sun and wind may have free action on the road."—James Thropp, *Circular concerning Main Roads of Lindsey*, June, 1884. Cf. *Archæologia*, xxiii., 37.

(2) To splash.

This raain's *plashed* th' walls reight up aboon th' winda' sills.

"Sounds of thickening steps, like thunder-rain,
That *plashes* on the roof of some vast echoing fane."

Mrs. Hemans, *The Forest Sanctuary*, xiv.

PLASHER.—One who plashes. See above.

Tommy Lee was th' best *plasher* I iver heärd tell on.

1742. "Buried . . . May 26th, William Johnson, labourer & *plasher*."—*Scotter Par. Reg.*

PLAT.—A grass-plot.

PLATE (plait).—A pleat.

PLATE (plait), *v.*—To pleat.

PLAY FOR LOVE.—To play without stakes.

I shan't plaay wi' oot ther's sum munny on it; it's agaain my conscience to *plaay for luv*; I farm a conscience as well as uther foäks.—1858.

PLAY UP, *v.*—To make much noise or confusion.

Thaay're still eniff when the'r faather's at hoäm, bud thaay do *plaay up* when thaay're to the'r sens.

PLESSUR.—Pleasure.

PLET, *v.*—Perfect of plait.

"I *plet* it my sen last week," said of a book-marker.

PLEUGH, PLEW, PLOO.—Plough. The guttural *gh* still lingers among us in the first form of this word, but the less harsh pronunciation is rapidly extinguishing it.

PLOUGH-BALK.—(1) The beam of a plough.

(2) An irregularity in ploughing, caused by the ploughshare being allowed to vary in depth, and thus to spoil the uniformity of the furrow. Hence the Lincolnshire proverb:

"More *balks*, more barley;
Less *balks*, more beans."

PLOUGHBOOT.—The right of taking wood for the purpose of making ploughs (obsolete).

"To have . . . sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, fireboot, *plowboot* cartboot, gateboot, and stakeboot . . . to be used on the premises and not elsewhere."—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716. Cf. Scroggs, *Practice of Courts-Leet and Courts-Baron*, 208.

PLOUGH-BULLOCKS.—Plough-Monday mummers.

"The next day the *plough-bullocks*, or boggins, go round the town to receive alms at each house, where they cry "Largus." They are habited similar to the morris-dancers, are yoked to, and drag a small plough; they have their farmer, and a fool called Billy Buck, dressed like a harlequin, with whom the boys make sport. The day is concluded by the *bullocks* running with the plough round the cross in the market-place, and the man that can throw the others down and convey their plough into the cellar of a public house receives one shilling for his agility."—Will. Peck, *Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, 1815, 278. See *Plough-stots* in *Whitby Glossary*, and PLOUGH-JAGS below.

A correspondent informs me that *plough-bullocks* were common in Leicestershire and South Nottinghamshire a few years ago, though the word was unknown.

PLOUGH-HALES, *s. pl.*—Handles of a plough.

PLOUGH-JAGS.—Plough-Monday mummers.

"Ther's been *plew-jags* iver sin' th' flood. When thaay cum'd oot o' th' ark an' put th' fo'st plew into th' grund, thaay dress'd the'rsens up e' bits o' things an' danced an' capered aboot, an' thaay 've dun it 'e mem'ry o' that iver sin'."—H. C., *Winterton*, 1880.

PLOUGH-LAND.—(1) Arable lan.

(2) An obsolete measure of land.

"An oxgang is an eighth part of a *Plow-land*."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787. Cf. *Middlesex County Records*, i., 101.

PLOUGH-MONDAY.—The first Monday after Twelfth-day.

PLOUGH-SLEÄD.—A sledge shod with iron used for removing ploughs from place to place.

PLOUGH-STILTS.—The handles of a plough.

He's been a good hard-workin' chap iver sin he was big enif to walk atween a pair of *plew-stilts*.—See PLOUGH-HALES.

PLOVERER (*pluv'urur*).—A man who catches plover, or gathers their eggs.

PLOVING (*pluv'in*).—The cry of the plover. *Isle of Axholme*, E.A.W.P., Sep. 8, 1875.

PLUCK.—The lungs and liver of animals.

PLUCK A CROW, *phr.*—"To *pluck a crow*" is to quarrel or have altercation with anyone.

PLUCKSH.—A word used to frighten chickens.

PLUM, *adj.*—Perpendicular.

PLUM, *v.*—(1) To fathom.

(2) To tell if a building be perpendicular by the use of a plummet.

PLUM-BOB.—The weight of a mason's plummet.

PLUM-BREAD.—Bread with sugar, raisins, and currants in it.

PLUMP.—(1) A patch or clump of flowers.

Ther's a *plump* of French willa's in Manby Wood, just aboon Mottle-esh Hill, upo' th' No'th side.—1862.

(2) Wild-ducks and wild-geese are said to fly in a *plump* when they fly closely together. Cf. *Arthur of Little Britain*, edit. 1814, 81. *Marmion* i., 3.

POALE.—See POHLE.

POÄNY.—A pony.

POCK-AR'D, *adj.*—Marked with the small-pox.

POCKET.—Holes in stiff clay in which rain-water accumulates.

"The hopeless, currentless, remorseless condition of water, whose unhappy fate has fallen or melted upon fields as flat as a billiard-table, and without even a *pocket* to run into for escape or concealment."—Hoskins, *Talpa*, 1852, p. 3.

POCKMANKLE.—A portmanteau.

POETERY.—Poetry.

POHLE.—A pole.

Sum men's fer all world like teäkle-*pohles*, fit fer noht when th're sepearaated, up to oht when th're banded together.

POINT GRUND.—A man or beast so lame as to walk with much difficulty is said to be "hardlin's aable to *point grund*."

POKE.—(1) A sack; a bag.

"The millers doe sett theire sakes and pokes of corne vpon the pevement before Michael Pimblet shope, which is to the stoepage of the high way, prejudiciall to severall of [the] king's subjects."—*Manchester Court-Leet Rec.*, 1686, vol. vii., p. 251.

(2) A woman's side-pocket (obsolescent).

POKE, *v.*—To pry, to intermeddle.

POKE-BAG.—A sack; a bag.

POKE-BLOWN.—Out of breath.

POKE-NEEDLE.—A large needle used for mending sacks.

POLL.—A hornless cow.

POLL, *v.*—To cut the hair of the head. See 2 *Sam.* xiv., 26.

POLL, *pp.*—Pull.

He *poll* his coat off an' wanted to feight e' Brigg markit.

POLLARD.—The coarsest kind of flour.

POLL EVIL.—An abscess near the upper vertebræ of a horse's neck. Cf. Leonard Towne, *Farmers' and Graziers' Guide*, 1816, 38.

POLLY, POLLY-COT.—An effeminate man, a man who takes delight in doing women's work.

He was a straange *polly*; he'd get up at foher e' th' mornin' to rub th' dinin'-room taable bright.—*Gainsburgh*, 1843.

POOND, PUND.—Pound.

POOR, *adj.*—(1) Of bad quality, worthless ; said of land.

Ther's sum o' them hills e' Messingham that *poor* noäbody can farm 'em to noä sense.

(2) Good land when out of condition is also said to be *poor*.

When Godfrey left it it was e' good condition an' wod grow oht. George hes hed it noo eäght year an' 'ull leäve it as *poor* as Hardwick hill side.—*Bottesford, Sept., 1887.*

(3) Thin ; emaciated.

If that theäre Nottinghamsheere woman hed n't ha' been rich an' what sum foäks calls a laady she'd ha' been sent to jaail fer pinin' her herses and things while th're that *poor* thaay hev n't strength to stan'.

POOR AS A CRAW, POOR AS WOOD.—Very thin.

Them beäs o' Butterwick Haale's all as *poor as wood* ; sum on 'em 'll be deein' if thaay 're let to oher-stock it e' this how.—*April, 1887.*

He could n't eät, an' was as *poor as a crow*, soä missis hed him shuten.—1886.

POOR CREATURE.—A term used to designate any one weak in body or mind.

I ewsed to be strong an' hearty, bud I'm a *poor* creätur' noo.

POOTHER (*poodh·ur*).—Powder.

"Hard upo' *pooter* an' light upo' shot,
An' then you'll kill deäd o' the very spot."

Local Rhyme.

POPINJAY.—The green woodpecker.

POPPLE.—Corn cockle ; a flower found growing among corn, the seeds of which are difficult to separate from or "dress out" from among the grain when thrashed. There is a field at Bottesford called *Popple* Close which has been mistakenly thought to have taken its name from this plant. It was really called *Popple* Close from the name of a tenant who occupied it about the year 1805.

POPPY-SMACK.—The vessel in which the poppies which were formerly much grown at Whitton and in the neighbourhood were sent to Hull.

POPPY-TEA, POPPY-WATER.—A decoction of poppies taken as a narcotic, or used for fomentations.

PORK, *v.*—To fatten pigs for *pork*.

PORKET.—A pork pig.

"Pigs . . . 4 *porkets*."—*Gainsburgh News, April 14, 1877.*

PORPUS.—A very fat man.

He's a real *porpus*, scar'd o' sittin' doon e' a arm chair, fear'd he should n't be able to get oot ageän.

PORPUS-PIG.—A porpoise.

We have heard that the word "*pig*" was added because "it hes a inside just for all th' world like a *pig*."

"Pd for a *porpes pygge* iijs."—*Household Acc. of Lestrangle's of Hunstanton*, 1552, in *Archæologia*, xxv., 448.

"In the Netherlands a troop of porpoises is popularly called 'the farmer and his pigs.'"—*Notes and Queries*, iv. s., xi., 347.

PORTESS.—A portifory or breviary (obsolete).

1566. "Blyton . . . one *portess* and one manuell, defacid this year."—*Linc. Ch. Goods*, 52.

PORTMANTLE.—A portmanteau. This was a common form of the word in the seventeenth century.

POSEY.—(1) A bunch of gathered flowers.

(2) The bouquet or scent of hay or clover.

If th' raain ho'ds ther' 'll be noā *posey* e' oor haay to year.

POSH.—To slip down; to fall in; said of a wall, the side of a well, ditch, or drain.

I'm scar'd when I get to wheäre th' sand pipe is, th' side o' th' draain will come *posh* in wi' th' wall a top on it.—*Ashby*, May 5, 1888.

POSSEDE, v.—To possess (obsolete).

"To haue ayene, reteyne and *possede* any fermor clause or article . . . notwithstandynge."—*Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1537.

POSSELLS.—See KESSELLS and POSSELLS.

POST AND PAN.—Stud and mud building (q.v.)

A deäl o' Gaainsb'r Ohd Hall's not stoän nor brick, it's *poäst an' pan*.

POST-MILL.—A wooden mill supported on posts, as distinguished from a smock-mill (q.v.)

POT.—(1) A vessel of earthenware or glass.

A servant, having broken a glass tumbler, said: Pleäse m'm, I've brok' this here; I haate to braake a *pot*, but I did n't do it a' purpose.
See **BOIL OVER**.

(2) A deep hole in a brook.

POT, pp.—Put.

POT-ALLEY.—A marble made of earthenware.

POTATOE-PIE.—(1) A heap of potatoes covered with straw and earth.

(2) A pie in which the main ingredient is slices of potatoe, with only a very little meat therein, for the purpose of giving it flavour.

POT-CART.—The van or other vehicle of an itinerant seller of earthenware.

POTCHED.—Poached, said of eggs.

POTHER.—Bother; fuss; confusion.

You maake as much *pother* all about noht at all as th' Haxa' clerk did when he'd lost th' chech keä upo' Sunda' mornin'.

"After all this *poother*."—Sir Christ. Wyvill, *Pretensions of the Triple Crown*, 1672, p. 141.

POT-MAN.—A dealer in earthenware.

POT MARJORAM.—*Origanum*.

POT-SHOP.—A shop where earthenware and glass are sold.

POTTER.—A fire-poker.

POTTER, *v.*—To poke.

Noo then, Anne, *potter* that fire, or it 'll be deäð oot in a minnit.

POTTER ABOUT.—(1) To loiter; to waste time, or to do work in a lazy or inefficient manner.

He's *potterin'* about doin' noht, just e' th' ohd fashion.

(2) To do odd jobs which are needful, but are not a part of any one person's regular work.

POTTER OUT, *v.*—To pay.

Cum *potter oot*, or I'll see what th' coort 'll do for you.

POTTIN, POTTUN.—Contraction for Ferdinand. See FODDIN.

POULCHER.—A poacher.

"Success to every *polcher* that wants to sell a hare."—*Lincolnshire Poacher*, in *Middl. Cos. Hist. Col.* ii., 320.

POULCHING.—Poaching.

"Till I took up to *polching*, as you shall quickly hear."—*Ibid.*

POUTHER.—Powder.

POVERTY-PURSE.—The shepherd's purse; perhaps so called because it grows on bad land.

POWER.—Many; a large quantity; a large sum.

Ther' was a *power* o' foäks at th' camp-meetin'.

He'll hev a *power* o' brass when his faather dees.

It wo'd do a fella' like you a *power* o' good to be sent to Lincoln prison for a munth or two.

POWER, POWER DOWN (pou-h'r-down), *v.*—To pour.

It begun to *power doon* wi' raain when we was e' chech.

POWL (poul).—A pole.

There ewsed to be a *powl* across th' beck to firm a brig for foot foäks.
For a furr *powle* for the clocke iiijd.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1630.
See POHLE.

POWSE.—(1) Rubbish.

(2) Silly talk.

PRATE, *v.*—(1) To chatter; to hold forth on uninteresting subjects.

When he's not talkin' about his hoose an' furniture, he's alus *praatin'* about eätin'.

(2) A hen is said to *prate* when she makes a noise which is understood to be a sign of her being about to begin laying.

PRATTY (prat'i), *adj.*—Pretty.

"*Pratty* is that *pratty* duz." That is good conduct is the chief ornament.

PRAY-BOOK.—A prayer-book.

What's all them gran'faathers an' gran'muthers e' th' pray-book for?
The questioner alluded to the table of kindred and affinity.

PRECIOUS, *adj.* or *adv.*—(1) Remarkable; remarkably.

Ther' a *precious* few berries t'-year.

There 'il be a *precious* lot of trippers at Nostell o' Wednesda'.

(2) Often used ironically for something remarkably small in quantity.

Ther, was a *precious* yield o' beäns e' th' marsh; not a seck a' aacre,
I'll be bun'.

PREG.—A peg.

'PRENTICE.—An apprentice.

PRESENTLY.—Now; immediately.

PRICE, IN.—A person is said to have a thing in price who has had the offer of it for sale, but has not yet concluded or broken off the bargain.

I can't tell you what I shall want for her (a cow), for Mr. . . .
hes her i' price.

PRICK, *v.*—(1) To decorate a church or chapel with holly for Christmas.

(2) To mark in a list of names those who are defaulters.

Mr. George Chatterton rode Brumby sewer, an' ther' was one man
'at hed n't dun his lot; soä Chatterton *prickt* him, an' th' Commissioners
maaäde him do it.—*Scunthorpe*, Oct. 6, 1875.

PRICK-HOLLIN.—Prick-holly.

PRICKLE.—A prick; a spine.

Thoo's as full o' awk'ardness as a otchen is o' *prickles*.

PRICKLY-OTCHEN, PRICKY-OTCHEN.—A hedgehog.
See OTCHEN.

PRICK-STOHP, PRICK-POST.—A post used in post-and-rail fencing, which is not set in a hole dug for the purpose, but is hammered down with a "mell" or a "gablock."

PRIEST'S CROWN.—The dandelion.

PRIME.—In first-rate condition or manner.

He'd sum as *prime* stock e' his yard this last year as ony body.
I doän't think much to his conduct oot o' th' pulpit, bud as a preächer he's real *prime*.

PRIMED, *pp*.—Slightly the worse for drink.

PRIMITIVE.—A member of the Primitive Methodist Connection.

Them chapil foäks thinks a powerful deäl o' ther' sens; one on 'em was tellin' mē a peäce back 'at e' heaven *Primitives* wo'd stan' upo' chech foäks's heäds. "Why, bless yē," says I, "If I can nobbut get saafe up theäre, thaay maay lig full len'th o' mine for all I care."—*Winteringham*, 1884.

PRIMP.—Privet.

PRINCES, PRINCE-REGENTS.—A variety of potatoe.

PRIVY-SESSIONS.—Petty sessions (obsolete).

"At the *privie-sessions* at Gainsborough, the xxij. day of Januarie, ijs."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1639.

PRIZE.—A lever.

PRIZE, *v*.—To raise with a lever.

PROCESSION, *v*.—To walk in procession.

The Foresters alus *processions* Messingham toon street ivery year.

PROD, PROG, *v*.—To poke; to goad.

"*Prog* the hous'd bee from the cotter's wall."

John Clare, *Rural Evening*.

PROOD, *adj*.—Proud.

PROPPED UP.—Helped, supported.

He'd hev goän all to smash years sin bud Mr. W. . . . *propped* him *up*.

I should hev been deäd afoore noo hedn't th' doctor *propped* me *up* wi' stuff he sends.

PROTESTANTS.—A kind of potatoe.

PROUD, PROOD.—(1) Conceited.

- (2) Earth or manure is said to be *proud* when it lies lightly, before it has had time to settle.

We've fill'd th' graave up real *proud*, but it'll sattel a deäl.

PROUD-FLESH.—Unhealthy flesh in a wound or sore.

In the centre of the tumour . . . she perceived a small substance . . . which at the time she took for *proud-flesh*.—*Lincolnshire newspaper cutting, recent.*

PRUDENT.—Chaste, virtuous. See *Notes and Queries*, vj. s., j. 293, 480.

PUBLIC-HOUSE-BARGAIN.—A loose bargain; a bargain of an unprofitable or bad character.

Them carrots isn't wo'th moore then hauf what George hes gen for 'em. It's been a real *public-hoose-bargain*.

PUCKER.—(1) A wrinkle made in sewing.

- (2) Embarrassment; trepidation about small matters.

PUCKER, PUCKER-UP.—(1) To make wrinkles in sewing.

- (2) To distort the face.

PUDDING-FAT.—The fat adhering to the viscera of a pig.

PUDDINGS, *s. pl.*—The intestines. A person who suffers from strangulated hernia is said to 'have got his *puddings* twisen.'

PUDGE (puj).—A small pool of water or mud.

PUFF.—Breath.

I soon lose my *puff* gooin' up hill.

PULK.—A coward.

PULKS.—A heavy, lethargic woman.

PULL.—(1) To pick, pluck, gather.

We was *pullin'* apples e' th' new otchard th' daay th' mare deed.
I mun hev them corran's *pull'd* or th' bods 'll hev ivery one.

- (2) To pluck the feathers from a bird.

If yē doänt get them chickens *pull'd* missis 'll be efter yē.

"People *pulling* geese."

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, 97.

- (3) To *pull up* is to stop on riding or driving; sometimes, though rarely, used of walking or stopping in conversation. One who decreases his expenditure is said to *pull up*, and

a person who has had further credit refused by the bank, or a shopkeeper with whom he deals is said to have been *pulled up*.

- (4) A person is said to be *pulled down* who has been weakened by sickness, sorrow or poverty.

PULLBACK.—A drawback.

He's a rich man yit, bud thease bad times hes been a sore *pullback* for him.

It was a real bad *pullback* for her to braak her airm afoore she was oot ageän fra her layin' in.

PULLEN.—Poultry (obsolescent).

" My stomach's not so nice or sullen,
But I could make a shift with *pullen*."

Edward Ward, *Don Quixote*, i., 361.

Cf. *Archæologia*, x., 436. *Midl. Counties Hist. Coll.*, ij., 29. *Manchester Court-Leet Records*, iv., 212.

PULLY-HAWLY-WORK.—(1) Romping play among lads and lasses.

I haate such *pully-hawly-wark*; ther's niver noä good cums on it, an' ofens misfo'tuns happens.

- (2) Unskilful bell-ringing.

PULPER.—A machine used for grinding turnips and other roots into pulp for cattle-food.

PULPIT.—(1) An auctioneer's stand.

- (2) A square box sunk in a wash-dyke in which a man stands who washes sheep.

PULSE.—Chaff.

PULTIS (pult·is).—A poultice.

PULTRY (pult·ri).—Poultry.

PUMP WITHOUT A HANDLE, *phr.*—Any person or thing that is quite unfit to discharge the office which he or it has to fill.

I reckon a parson what's not a good hand at preächin' is just a *pump wi'oot a handle*.

PUN, *v.*—To ram or beat earth so as to consolidate it. Lit. to *pound*.

PUNCH, *v.*—To beat.

PUNCHY, *adj.*—Broad; thick-set.

PUNCT'AL (pungkt-ul), *adj.*—Punctual; upright; straight-forward; truthful.

He's a *punct'al* man to speak efter.

"Thomas Stocks . . . was always a very *punctual* man."—*E.S.P.*, Bottesford, 1853.

PUNCT'AL PROMISED.—Promised in a manner which is quite distinct and clear in all particulars.

It's to no^o ewse saayin' ony moore aboot that pig, for I tell yē it's *punct'al promised*.—*Broughton*.

PUND (pund).—A pound.

PUNISH, *v.*—To cause pain, out of anger, wantonness, or cruelty.

PUNISHMENT.—Pain; suffering.

How's John?

Oh, poor ohd man, he was e' sore *punishment* when I left him.

Put that poor ohd hoss oot on his *punishment*, it's a shaame to let him live e' that how.

PURELY, *adj.*—Nicely; favourably; very well.

She's gooin' on *purely*, thank you.—*Yaddletorpe*.

PURGE, *v.*—To cleanse a ditch or drain.

PURL.—A fall from horseback.

PURPUS, **PURPUS-PIG**.—A porpoise. See **PORPUS-PIG**.

Thaay mak boot-laaces of *purpus* skins.

PURSE.—(1) The scrotum.

(2) A hollow bit of coal which flies out of the fire, and is believed to portend a purse of money coming to him in whose direction it flies.

PUSSY-CAT.—(1) Child's name for a cat.

(2) The catkins of the willow.

PUTHER.—To pour in; to pour out; to pour down.

Th' soot cum *putherin'* doon chimla'.—1841.

Thoo moän't leäve th' winda's oppen e' a wind like this; if th' duz sand an' leäves an' all soorts o' muck 'll *puther* in like all that.—May 3, 1888.

Th' bag brusted an' meäl cum'd *putherin'* oot upo' th' hoose floor.

Smook was *putherin'* oot o' iv'ry crack an' chink as ther' was.

PUT IN, *v.*—To begin to lengthen or increase.

Daays begin to *put in* nicely when March hes cum'd in.

Spring winds *put in* eärlly this year an' lasted laate.

I sha' n't thresh no oäts awhile March *puts in*, then thaay 'll goä for seed.

PUT UP TO.—To instruct.

He knew noht at all aboot aither suffin' or hedge-plashin' when he cum'd here, but I soon *put* him *up to* 'em.

PYANOT.—*Pæonia officinalis*.

PYCHIN ABOUT (peich'in), *pres. part.*—Listening; skulking; eavesdropping.

"Let me lock the door, for feerd madam should come; she's alm'st alus *pychin'* about."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, j. 185.

PYE-BACK.—See PICK-A-BACK.

PYWIPE (pei·weip).—The lapwing, *vanellus cristatus*. There is a public-house called the *Pywipe*, near Lincoln, on the Foss-dyke; and there is, or was within human memory, a place called *Pyewyfe* Hall, near Redburne, and another house bearing the same name near Aylesby.

Q

Q WITH A LONG TAIL.—A measuring-tape which winds up into a box.

QUAKERS.—Trembling grass.

QUALIFIED (*al* as in *alley*).—Able ; competent.

He's not *qualified* to write a letter, but he can read writin'.
Th' graainry floor, noo the new bauks is in, is *qualified* to bear hundred quaarter.

QUALITIES, *s. pl.* (*al* as in *alley*).—Abilities.

If Maria was nobbud as good e' her behaaviour as she is e' her *qualities* she'd be clear different to what she is.

She's reight e' her *qualities*, her book-larnin', an' all that theäre, bud she's so maisterful, that's th' wo'st on her.

QUALITY* (*al* as in *alley*).—The gentry.

QUANDARY (*an* as in *an*).—Perplexity.

"He brought him into a *quandare* that indeed he knew not whether he might better obey shame or loue."—Bernard, *Terence*, 320.

QUARREL (*ar* as in *are*).—A quarry or square of glass.

QUARTERN' (*ar* as in *are*).—A quarter of anything.

"Three *quartrans* of one oxgange of land."—*Will of John Clarke, of Scawthorpe*, 1647.

QUAVER, *v.*—(1) To shake ; to reel ; to tremble.

He was n't real fresh but he *quaaver'd* a bit in his talk.

(2) To equivocate.

Noo doän't *quaaver*, bud tell us streight just what you seed.

(3) To go about any kind of occupation in an uncertain manner.

QUEE.—A female calf.

Ey, thaay speäk clear different e' Yerkshere to what we do. I mind hearin' a woman 'at was fra that-awaays-on tellin' on her naaibour she'd gotten a nist "why," an' when I went to see what it was, it was noht bud a *quee*-cauf.—1887.

"I bequeath to Esabell, my doghter, one black *qwey*."—*Will of James Smith, of Scotter*, 1550.

"Six steares and three *quees* 29*l.*"—*Invent. of Sir John Anderson of Broughton*, 1671, in *Sir Charles H. J. Anderson's Acc. of Lea*, 25.

QUEEN, THE.—To call *the Queen* one's aunt signifies the greatest honour or distinction that can happen to any one.

An old woman at Winterton, who was receiving parish relief, said, "Oh, sir, if th' boârd wo'd nobut put me on anuther sixpence a week I wo'd n't thenk yē to hev th' *Queen* for my aunt."

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.—*Spiræa Ulmaria*, *Queen of the Meadow*, is a translation of the old Latin name, *Regina Prati*. See Britten and Holland, *Eng. Plant Names*.

QUEER-STREET.—A mess; a difficulty; probably modern slang.

She's alus e' *queer-street* about sum'ats.

QUERE (kweer).—(1) The choir or chancel of a church.

"My husband's laaid under th' *quere* winda'" was said September 5, 1877, by a woman of Winterton, aged ninety.

(2) The persons who sing in the choir; the choristers.

(3) Sometimes, though rarely, the transept of a church. The north transept at Bottesford is called the Holme, or the Papist *quere*, because it was the burial place of the old Catholic family of Morley, of Holme Hall.

QUERN.—A handmill (obsolete). In Derbyshire the upper stone of a quern was called the "runner," the lower the "ligger."—*Archæologia*, vij., 20. I have not met with these words, thus used, here.

QUEST.—An inquest.

QUICK, *adj.*—Alive.

I hed it i' my mind all them yung treäs e' th' Pan Field wo'd dee, but noo raain's cum'd thaay're *quick* eniff.

"I give to Thomas Younge, my son, my wagons, harrowes, plows, and utensils of husbandry, and also all my other *quick* cattle."—*Will of Arthur Younge, of Keadby, 1709.*

QUICK, QUICKWOOD.—Young plants of thorn, of which hedges are made.

You mun cut doon that *quick* or it'll graw crookled.

Quickwood 'at you get oot o' hedge-boddums an' plantin's isn't noht near as good as what you buy.

"I observed many of the *quicks* much neglected."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 91.

QUICK-STICK, IN A, *phr.*—Immediately.

If thoo's not off in a *quick-stick* I'll help thë.

QUICKEN, QUICKEN-WOOD.—The mountain ash.

QUIET, *adv.*—Quite.

I was *quiet* stall'd wi' listenin' to his gab.

"We shall do here *quiet* well, bud thaay'll soon be wantin' raain soorely upo' th' hill-side."—*Bottesford Moors*, 14 June, 1887.

QUIETEN, *v.*—To quiet.

"The wedding had better be put off until they had become more *quietened*."—*Leeds Merc.*, 27 July, 1875.

QUILT, *v.*—To beat.

QUILTING.—A beating.

QUIRK.—A trick; a dodge.

QUIRKLE.—A twist.

There's a lot o' *quirkles* e' this band.

QUIRKLY, QUIRKLED, *adj.*—Twisted.

It's a strange bit o' *quirkly* roäd atween Eästoft an' Luddington.

R

RABBIT, *v.*—To catch rabbits.

RABBIT.—A form of curse.

'Od *rabbit* it.

Rabbit you, you ohd theäf.

RABBIT-MEAT.—*Anthriscus Sylvestrea*; *Heracleum Sphondylium*, and any other similar plant which rabbits are fond of.

You can't gether *rabbit-meät* wi' oot findin' nettles.—*Proverb*.

RABBLEMENT.—A crowd of disorderly persons; a rabble.

Ther' was a straange *rabblement* o' foäks to see the wild beäst shaw.

RACATOWN.—See RUCKEYTOON.

RACE, *v.*—To beat in a race.

I can *raace* thë.

RACK.—(1) A frame for holding fodder in a building or out of doors.

(2) A frame for holding plates and dishes. See CREEL, 4.

(3) Clouds or mist driven before the wind.

"Thin clouds, fleeting under the thicker and heavier, that which in English wee call the *racke*."—William Pemble, *A Short and Sweete Exposition vpon the First Nine Chapters of Zachary*, 1629, p. 164.

RACK AND MANGER, *phr.*—To live at *rack and manger* is to live plentifully; without stint.

RACK AND RUIN.—Total destruction.

RACKAPELT.—A riotous, noisy child, or pet animal.

RACKAPELT, RACKAPELTERLY, *adj.*—Riotous, noisy.

RACK OF MUTTON.—A neck of mutton. A.S. *hracca*, the neck.

RACK-YARD.—A fold-yard.

RADDLE, *v.*—(1) To beat (properly to beat with a rod).

(2) To smear with rud. See RUDDLE.

RADGY.—Extremely anxious; violent; highly irritated.

Flower's foäl deed as soon as it was foäl'd, soä I've taa'en that graay Shire mare, Beetrice, foäl fra her, an' gen it to Flower, an' she is *radgy* efter it, you mä' depend.—*Bottesford*, 1888.

RAFF.—(1) A rafter.

(2) Foreign timber.

(3) a term of contempt for a worthless fellow.

He's a good for noht, a real *raff*.

RAFFLE, *v.*—To ravel; to entangle; to confuse.

You've *raffed* all that sowin'-silk, soä that noäbody can wind it.
It was such a *raffed* mess that ther' wasn't a lawyer e' th' cuntry could mak' onything on it

RAFFLE-CAP.—A disorderly person.

RAFF-MARCHANT.—A timber-merchant.

RAFF-YARD.—A timber-yard.

RAG, RAGSTONE.—A whetstone.

RAG, *v.*—To tease.

RAGAMUFFIN.—A dirty or disorderly person.

RAG-CHAIN.—A small chain.

'RAGEOUS.—Outrageous.

RAGGED, *pp.*—Covered; used of fruit-trees.

The trees doon at th' warp is *ragg'd* wi' apples.
Oor corran'-treäs is *ragg'd* wi' berries.

RAG-RIME.—A white frost, when much frozen dew hangs on the trees like white rags.

RAGS.—Meat is said to be boiled or roasted to *rags* when it is much over done.

RAIL, *v.*—To sew with big stitches; to tack.

RAIN.—When it rains violently it is said to "*raain* cats and dogs," or to "*raain* pitchferks wi' th' tines doon'ards."

RAIN-BEETLE.—The shard beetle.

RAINY DAY.—To “lay by agaain a *raainy daay*” means to provide for the future.

He hedn't much to start wi', but he alus said, “I'll lay by agaain a *raainy daay*,” an' nqo, you see, he's gotten to be real well off.

RAISEMENT.—Rise, increase, advance.

Ther' was a greät *raisement* e' prices when we'd th' Russian war agaate. I wish we'd anuther like it. Nov., 1886.

This isn't the time to talk o' *raisement* o' rent, wi' wheät at tho'ty shillin' a quarter. Oct. 8, 1887.

RAKE, *v.*—To stray; said of cattle, and sometimes of other animals.

That bull o' Chafor's is alus *raking* about th' toon sumwheäres.

I alus thoht oor ohd bitch wo'd cum to a bad end; she ewsed to *raake* efter rabbits among th' sand hills; May, 1886.

RAKE ABOUT, *v.*—To wander about; said of children, servants, and animals.

Cats 'll goä fer miles at neet *raakin'* about.

RAKE OF PASTURE.—Right of pasture on unenclosed land.

There was a place in the Manor of Scotter called Long *Rayke*.—*Manor Records*, 1591. Cf. Icel. *Reika*, to wander, to stroll.

RAKE UP, *v.*—(1) To collect; to bring together.

Oor squire's *raak'd up* a lot o' ohd-fashion'd things.

(2) To collect or repeat scandal or calumnies.

She's alus *raakin' up* sum bad taale or anuther agaain sumbody.

RAKINGS, *sb. pl.*—The ears of corn which are raked up in a cornfield after the mowers have “stooked” the sheaves. These *rakings* are not made up into sheaves, but into large bundles, which are commonly put on the top of a stack. In a wet harvest they are often much damaged, and are then made into a stack by themselves and thrashed for pig-corn.

RAM, *v.*—(1) To beat down.

I remember th' time very well. Thaay was *rammin'* piles that day at th' Beck-head.

(2) To push violently.

He *ramm'd* agaain me as I was gooin' thriff th' door-steäd.

RAM ABOUT, *v.*—To knock about; to push violently.

Doänt *ram about* e' that how, thoo 'll be aather laamin' thÿ sen or else *braakin'* sum'at.

RAM FULL.—Quite full.

It was *ram full* reight slap up to th' top, said of a cess-pool. That theäre tree's *ram full* o' apples.

RAMIFIED.—Choked with weeds, said of corn.

Hares doän't like to be e' stan'in corn when its *ramified* wi' heädaaches.
—*Bottesford*, August 22, 1882.

RAM IN.—To burst in.

"Me an' mÿ muther was so scar'd when we seed her [a boggard] that we run'd hoäm, an' went at door as if we was ready for th' 'sylum; an' my faather, as did n't knaw what was up, holla's oot, 'Hohd hard while I get her oppen or you'll be *rammin'* in.'"—*Account of a Spectre seen at Winteringham, circa 1835.*

RAMMIL.—Rubbish of any kind. The *Craven Glossary* gives *Ramill*, underwood, twigs; Lat. *ramulus*. The derivation is certainly wrong; the interpretation has probably been brought into unison with it. Miss Baker, in the *Northamptonshire Glossary*, defines it as "stone, rubbish, or rubble, the refuse left by masons, such as is used for the filling in of walls." Mr. Sharp, of Coventry, says that it occurs in the municipal muniments of that city as early as 1448.

"Tak' that *rammil* back; I don't want none on it."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i., 194.

"For carryinge ye stones & *rammell* away where ye crosse stode."—1569. *North. Chron. of St. Martin's, Leicester*, 172.

"Paid the scavengers for carryin' *ramel* from the churchyard."—*Ch. Acc.*, 1754; Cox and Hope's *Chron. of All Saints, Derby*, 199. [See *Ramel*, rubbish, in Halliwell. Cf. Swed *ramla*, to tumble down. The word is Scandinavian.—*W.W.S.*]

RAMMING.—Big; fine.

What a greät *rammin'* bairn that is o' thine, Keturah. Cf. Icel. *ramr*, strong, big, mighty.

RAMMOCK, *v.*—To rush about violently.

I weän't hev them theäre pups *rammockin'* aboot upo' my cleän kitchen floor, soä that's all about it.

RAMP, *v.*—(1) To move about violently. Cf. *Notes and Queries* V.S., vj. 6, 115, 275, 297, 413.

(2) To grow very rapidly.

Theäse few warm daays hes maade th' wheät e' them two foherteen acres *ramp* awaay finely.—June 13, 1887.

I niver seed noht *ramp* awaay as woodbine duz when once it gets a start.

"And the cow-boy seeks the sedge,
Rampin' in the woodland edge."

John Clare, *Noon*.

RAMPAGING, *pres. part.*—Acting violently either in speech or motion.

Oor Jim's alus *rampaagin'* aboot sum'ats.

He's *rampagin'* up an' down wi' his gret horsewhip i' his hand."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i., 187.

RAMPER.—(1) The Ermine Street, the Roman way leading from *Lindum*, Lincoln, to *Ad Abum*, Winteringham.

(2) Sometimes, though not commonly, other old roads which have existed time out of mind, are called *rampers*, to distinguish them from the new roads made by enclosure commissioners.

(3) One who acts violently or destructively.

My faather, he coonts me a *rampër* in boots. That is one who wears them out very fast.

RAMPER, *v.*—To rush about, or otherwise act violently.

RAMPER-JACK.—Mud scraped off roads. *Ramper-jack* was much used in former days, and is still occasionally employed as a substitute for lime-mortar, in building stone walls. See above.

When I laaid oot my gardin I maade a bank upo' the no'th side ageän th' wall o' *ramper-jack*; I thoht it wo'd be fine mella' stuff, bud blaame it, it was that poor noht wo'd graw e' it.—*Bottesford*, 1882.

RAMP UP, *v.*—To heap up.

John Roberts hes *ramped up* th' roäd-muck o' boäth sides th' narra' laane gooin' to As'by, so as its umpossible for two things to pass in it.

(2) To grow rapidly as climbing plants do.

Them 'sturshuns hes *ramp'd up* sin' I was here last.

(3) To grow, said of children who grow fast.

That lad o' your's *ramps up* finely, he'll be a man afoore you knaw wheäre you are.

RAMSHACKLE.—A wild, worthless fellow.

He was alus a real *ramshackle*.

RAMSHACKLE, *adj.*—(1) Wild; disorderly.

"What *ramshackle* wark ha' ye been after."—*Ralph Skirlaugh*, ii., 121.

(2) A building or article of furniture much out of repair is said to be in a "straange *ramshackle* staate."

RAN-DAN.—A loud and discordant noise.

Sum foäks says she plaays the pianna' well, bud I call th' noise she maks a real *ran-dan*.

RAN-DAN, *adj.*—Idle, disorderly.

I weänt hev sich *ran-dan* wark e' my hoose, so noo then.

RAN-DAN, *v.*—To ride the stang (q.v.)

RANDOM-WALLING.—Building without arranging the stones in courses.

RANDY.—An orgie ; a drinking bout ; a revel.

We'd a reg'lar *randy* last neet.

Bill's upo' th' *randy* to-daay.

What, you've been hevin' a small-beer *randy*, hev you ?

"Ey, lad, thoo should ha' seën Redburn-*Randy* ! We hev'n't noä such gooin's on noo-a-daays ; bud laws, I ofens wish 'at ohd times was back.—G. T., 1884.

Cf. *Randies*, "Itinerant Beggars and Ballad-singers."—*West Riding of Yorks. Gloss.*, E.D.S. B. vij.

RANDY.—Wild, mischievous ; given to drink.

Nelson was a *randy* chap when he was yung, but he's a loocal-preacher noo.

RANDYING, *adj.*—Brawling, drinking.

"I never get in his way, barrin' it be an odd time by chance, when I fetch him hooome fra' that big hoose yonder, after he's been *randyin'* ower long."—*Ralf Skirraugh*, iij., 62.

RANGELING (rainj·ling).—The promontory pains of child-birth.

RANK, *adj.*—(1) Strong smelling.

(2) Growing too luxuriantly.

That wheät i' th' middle Naathan Land 's oher *rank* by hauf. It'll all be laaid afoore harvist.—*Bottesford*, June, 1888.

(3) Expressive of religious or political hatred.

A *rank* Papist, a *rank* Calvinist, a *rank* Methodist, a *rank* Tory, a *rank* Radical.

(4) Ardently desirous.

I was *rank* to goä to 'Merica when I was a gell.

RANNING.—A scolding.

"Oh, miss, you mun give him a good *rannin'*."—*Willoughton*.

RANNISH, *adj.*—Rash, violent.

RANTER.—A Primitive Methodist.

RANTY.—(1) Excited, impatient.

"Noä, miss, I can't remember King George jewbilee, bud I mind th' daay 'at thaay leeted up toon fer Waterloo well enif. Me an' my sister was that *ranty* oher it, ther' wasn't noä keäpin' on us quiet.—H. T. *Bottesford*, June 10, 1887.

(2) Under sexual excitement.

RAP AND REAR, *phr.*—To gather together by any means.

He's sell'd all he can *rap and rear* an' slotted off to Canada. [See *Rap*, *Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary*].

RAP OUT, *v.*—To swear ; to use bad language.

RAPSCALLION.—A scamp.

RARE, *adj. adv.*—(1) Very good.

Scotter's a *rare* place for carrots; I've knawn a man sell one crop for as much as th' land was wo'th.—1881.

(2) Very extremely.

When I was a bairn I was *rare* an' fond o' S . . . bud I doänt think much to her noo.—Nov., 1886.

RARELY, *adv.*—Well, excellently.

RASH, *adj.*—Corn is said to be *rash* when it comes out of the husk very easily.

RASHEN, *v.*—(1) To dry; to become ripe.

The wheät *rashens* fast.

(2) To air or dry clothes after they have been mangled.

RASPER.—Something very extraordinary.

Well, this is a *rasper*.

RASPS, *s. pl.*—Raspberries.

RAT, *v.*—To catch rats.

RATCH, RETCH, *i.e.* reach. (1) A definite piece of earth-work set out to be done, or let to a gang of bankers.

(2) A long straight course in a river.

RATCH, RAX, *v.*—(1) To stretch.

I shall hev to get theäse here boots *ratch'd*; thaay nip sorely.

(2) To exaggerate.

He duz n't lee, bud he *ratches* a bit.

You mun remember, bairns, that *ratchin's* just for all th' world th' saame thing as leein'. Oht that sucks onybody in is a lee.

RATCHET, *v.*—To tear.

Thoo'll be *ratchetin'* thý cloäs if ta duz n't cum off fra that stick-hill.

RATCH-MONEY.—When bankers (q.v.) took a drain to cut, or other work to do, they used to receive from their employer so much a day during the time the work was going on, when it was finished the sum that remained was handed over to them. This was called *ratch-money*. It was usually put into the hands of some publican and reserved for drink.—*W. M., Messingham, August 27, 1877.*

RATCHY, *adj.*—Said by shoemakers of leather that stretches.

RATE, RET, *v.*—(1) To soak hemp or flax in water, for the purpose of disengaging the fibre.

"Frodingham . . . of Roberte Westabie, for *rateing* hempe in Skinner Beck, contrairie to paine."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1630.

- (2) Hay or clover is said to be *rated* when, by exposure to rain, it has become well-nigh worthless for fodder.

RATE, *v.*—(1) To scold; to revile; to rail at.

He alus *raates* his sarvants when oht mak's him mad when he's been fra hoām.

"So the Shepherd sets his dog vpon his sheep to bring them in, but when they are brought in he *rates* his dog."—John Preston, *The New Covenant. or the Saint's Portion*, 130, p. 124.

- (2) To impose a rate.

"You commissioners (of sewers) alus *raate* oor parish, an' you've niver dun us ony good, ony one on yē iver sin' you've been born."—*Laughton*, 1879.

RATE PIT.—A pit in which hemp or flax was 'rated.' Traces of these pits are to be seen at Bottesford, Holme, and many other places.

"Ricardus Horne dimisit vnum le *ratepitt* vxori Parkin contra penam inde positam."—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1571.

RATHERLY, RATHERLINS, *adv.*—Rather.

I'd *raatherly* bury all my bairns then thaay should live to grow up drunken shackbags like him.

I will if ta likes, but I'd *raatherlins* not. See NIPPED.

RĀTIFY, *v.*—To scold; to use clamorous vituperation.

She's a straänge still body; you weānt hear noā *rātifyin'* wheāre she is.

RATTING.—Rat catching.

When I was a bairn ther' was noht e' th' world I took delight in like *rattin'*: an' to tell you the solid trewth I'm a bit partial to it yit.

I alust thoht e' my awn mind like as that poor lass wod goā wrong. I'steād o larnin' what belonged to women's wark she was oot wi' th' lads' daay oot an' daay in, *rattin'*, an' efter sich like kelter.

RATTLE-JACK.—A plant, *Rhinanthus Cristagalli*; also in some parts called cock's-comb, and yellow-rattle.

"When the fruit is ripe the seeds *rattle* in the husky capsule."—*Flowers of the Field*, by C. A. Johns, 466.

RATTLE-TRAPS.—(1) A talkative person.

- (2) Worthless lumber.

RATTLING.—Great; large; extreme; good.

Yohs an' lambs maade a *rattlin'* price at th' Ranthrup saale.

That was a *rattlin'* good sarmon he preāched last Sunda'.

If this fine weather ho'ds ther' 'll be sum *rattlin'* wheāt doon by th' Trent-side.—July, 1887.

RATTON.—A form which the surname Drayton commonly assumes in popular speech.

RAVE, v.—(1) To make a loud noise; to cause uproar.

He's alus *raavin'* an' teārin' aboot sum'ats.

(2) To rout out; to disturb.

I did n't knaw ther' was ony sacrament o' Sunda' mornin' as th' parson was fra hoīme; soā I thoht ther' was no ewse gettin' up *raavin'* when I did n't want.

RAVE UP.—To take up; to pull up.

We mun hev' them suffs e' th' Herse-Cloās *raav'd up*; thaay doān't utter noā watter, raain as it maay.

(2) To repeat evil stories relating to by-past time.

RAW.—A row.

The mice hes run'd along th' pey *raws* an' gotten iv'ry blessid pey. She lives in Drewry's *Raw* at As'by.

RAW, adj.—(1) Uncooked, unboiled.

"Ther's sum foāks can't drink milk that's not boil'd, but I like it *raw* mysen best."—*Bottesford*, April 11, 1882.

(2) Cold, uncongenial.

We've hed a *raw* spring, but it's a real growin' Jewne.—June 15, 1887.

RAW, v.—(1) To sow or plant in rows.

"A deāl o' foāks *raws* the'r to'nups noo; when I was a bairn thaay was alust sawn broadcast."—*R. T. Yaddletorpe*, 1879.

(2) To come up in rows.

Oor carrots *raws* nistly; one can see 'em noo all th' len'th o' th' peāce, bud th' soft fella' as drill'd 'em did n't put hairf enif seed on th' Beck-side.—*Bottesford*, July, 1888.

"There's ae thing I had 'maist forgot,
Perhaps there may be twa, Gordie;
Indite us back when ye gang hame,
How they received ye a', Gordie.
And tell us how the lang kail thrive,
And how the turnips *raw*, Gordie,
And how the seybos and the leeks
Are braidin' through the snaw, Gordie."

Up and Run Awa, Gordie, in the
Scots' Mag., 1882; 461.

RAW-HEÄD.—A ghost or spirit that haunts wells.

RAWM, v.—(1) To push about violently. Cf. Icel. *Ramba*, to rock a chair, &c. Dan. *Ramme*, to ram, to thrust.

(2) To make a loud noise. Cf. A. S. *Hryman*, to cry aloud.

"This judge (Jefferies) is reckon'd to be a very inpuident, *rawming*, conceited fellow."—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), 9

RAX.—See RATCH.

REACH.—(1) A *reach* of meadow is a stretch of meadow land.

(2) Also the right of cutting a certain quantity of grass in a meadow.

REACH, *v.*—To retch; to strive to vomit.

REACH TO, *imp. mood.*—Help yourself.

Noo, then, döän't be on yer manners bud *reach to*. [In Shropshire I have heard "*catch hold*," meaning help yourself.—*W.W.S.*]

READ, *v.*—To understand character or motives.

His muther duz n't know what he's maade on, bud I can *read* him stright off to be noht bud an idled leein' good-for-noht.—Jan. 17, 1881.

He's nobbud just been fun oot, bud ther's been them as could *read* him well eniff any time theäse tho'ty year.

REAL, VERY.—As "*real fine*," very fine; "*real raainy*," very rainy; "*a real shaame*," a great shame.

A boy recently gave it as his reason for being good, that "My daddy says we moän't be naughty 'cos ther's a *real* hot fire gettin' ready for us, an' a big smell o' matches."

REANS, *s. pl.*—Reins.

REAPER.—A reaping machine.

Reäpers duz very well for corn, bud I think noht on 'em fer haay; thaay niver cuts grass cleän by grund.

REAPER, *v.*—To cut with a reaping machine.

I alus *reäper* mysen e' harvist-time.

"I döänt think much on a man that can't *reäper* foherteen or fifteen aacre a daay."—*W. S., Bottesford Moors*, Sept., 1886.

REAP UP, *v.*—(1) To spread evil reports.

He's alus *reäpin' up* sum'ats foul aboot sumbody.

(2) To recount long-past grievances or scandals.

He *rept* up things that was past an' dun wi' afoore thoo an' me was born.

REAR, *adj.*—Half cooked, said of meat.

This meät's so *rear*, I can't eät noän on it.

REÄST, *v.*—To wrest.

Reäst oppen that door, th' lock's brokken.

REASTY, *adj.*—(1) Restive.

"To be plain wi' ye, our powny *reists* a bit."—*The Antiquary*, chap. xv.

(2) Said of bacon when it becomes yellow or brown in colour and acquires a peculiar flavour.

RECKIN'-HOOK.—The *recking-hook*; the hook which hangs in the reeks; the hook by which a pot is suspended over a fire.

RECKLIN'.—(1) The smallest pig in a litter; one that has not a pap from which to suck.

(2) The smallest chicken in a clutch.

(3) The youngest child of a family.

(4) Anything weak, sickly, or deformed.

RECKON, *v.*—(1) To determine; to intend.

I *reckon* I shall hev to goä to London aboot this here business afoore Jewly's oot.—June 15, 1887.

(2) To suppose.

I *reckon* ther' 'll be foher or five on 'em 'e 'Merica'y, bud I'm not clear sewer.

RECKON UP, *v.*—(1) To estimate the value or number of anything.

I've *reckon'd* them taaties *up*, an' I underfind ther's been better then sixty secks an aacre.—*Bottesford*, 1887.

What wi' one thing an' anuther, I *reckon* it *up* it cums to a hund'rd pund.

I've *reckon'd* him *up* a long while sin', an' fun noht to speak on when I'd dun.

(2) To recognize.

I could not *reckon* him *up* at fo'st, but when he com gaain-hand I knew him.

REDCAP.—The goldfinch; *carduelis elegans*.

RED LANE.—The interior of the throat.

"But see! the Gin!—Come, come, thou cordia drop!

Thou sovereign balsam to my longing heart!

Thou husband! children! all!—We must not part!

[*Drinks*] Delicious!—O!—Down the *red lane* it goes.

Now I'm a queen, and trample on my woes.

Inspired by Gin I'm ready for the road;

Could shoot my man, or fire the king's abode.

Ha! my brain's cracked—The room turns round & round.

Down drop the platters, pans—I'm on the ground;

My tatter'd gown slips from me—what care I?

I was born naked; and I'll naked die."

Verses in *The Lincoln Herald*, July 15, 1831.

RED PORT.—The generation which is passing away, and their predecessors, always spoke of port wine as *red port*.

"One pipe of *red port* for mansion house vault."—*Corporation Records*, 1803, in Tomlinson's *Doncaster*, 256.

RED SEA.—Anywhere a great way off; used as an evil wish. Probably an unconscious allusion to *Tobias*, viii., 3.

I wish her an' all her belongin's was at th' boddom o' th' *Red Sea*.

RED SHANK.—*Polygonum Persicaria*, *Polygonum Aviculare*, and allied plants.

RED WATER.—A disease in sheep. See Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 376. A. Hunter, *Georgical Essays*, 1803, iv., 257. Leonard Towne, *Farmer and Grazier's Guide*, 1816, 21. *Communications to the Board of Agriculture*, 1819, 245.

REEF.—A sore in the head.

REEK.—(1) A cock of hay; a rick (obsolete).

"Tresseman londe . . . the tenants were to keepe prisoners in the stockes to gather rodds for herdells for the Lords fold, and to make the Lordes hay in a *reeke*."—Norden's *Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, p. 9.

(2) Smoke.

(3) The steam which proceeds from a brew-house or from a newly-turned manure hill.

(4) A very dense fog.

REEK, *v.*—(1) To smoke.

(2) When fog arises the land is said to *reek*.

REEK-PENNIES, *s. pl.*—A small tax paid to the rector or vicar on all chimnies that had fires in them (obsolete).

REEL.—A spool; a bobbin.

REFFATORY (*ref-aturi*), *adj.*—Refractory.

REFFUGES, *s. pl.*—(1) Refuse, commonly used of corn and potatoes.

I'll send you sum *reffuges* for your hens.—*Amcotts*, 1877.

I've sell'd all th' ware, and th' seed, bud I've a few *reffuges* left as 'll do for th' pigs.

(2) Inferior persons, socially, intellectually, or morally; a term of jocose abuse.

. All them that's wo'th oht's pink, it's nobbut th' *reffuges* an' th' Irish that's blew this time.—*General Election*, 1886.

REFUSAL.—The chance of refusing.

I hev n't sell'd my hogs yit, but John Leigh hes gotten th' *refusal* on 'em.—May, 1887.

REGISTER.—A registrar.

"It was provided by a statute of the Commonwealth, anno 1653, chap. vi., that the parochial registers were to be kept by a person chosen by the parish and approved by a justice of peace, and it was enacted that 'the person so elected, approved, and sworn shall be called the Parish *Register*.'"—Scobell's *Acts and Ordinances*, ii., 237.

"Lincoln }
Lindsey } May the 15th, 1654.

"William Collison, of Northropp, being chosen by ye inhabitants of ye said towne to be their parish *Register*, to enter all Marriages, Births, and Buriales that shall happen in their said towne according to ye Act of Parliament in that case provided, was sworne and approued by me whose hand is here vnder subscribed, being Justice of Peace for ye parts afore said."—Chris. Wray, *Northorpe Par. Reg.*

In *Archæologia*, j., x., 1770, we are told that William Hakewill was *Register* to the Society.

The registrar of births, deaths, and marriages is always spoken of as the *register*.

REGULAR.—Fully, entirely.

He was *reg'lar* black an' blew wi' feightin'.
It's a *reg'lar* shaame.

REGULAR PREACHER.—A travelling preacher among the Wesleyans or Primitive Methodists.

REIGHT (rait).—A common right.

REIGHT, *adj.*—Right.REIGHT, *v.*—To put right; to put in order.

We mun hev them suffs *reighted* e' th' Craw-Treä cloäs, or it's to noä ewse sawin' noä wheät.—September 10, 1884.

REIGHT AWAAYS, *adv.*—(1) All the way.

I went with him *reight awaays* theäre.

(2) Quickly.

Thoo mun go *reight awaays*, not stop a minnit.

REIGHT-END-FO'ST.—That is, right end first. In the direct or proper manner.

He niver starts o' oht *reight-end-fo'st*.

REIGHTLE, REIGHTLE UP (rait·l), *v.*—To put right; to put in order.

It's very good to seä as oor Sarah Ann isn't well. When she is, she's alust aither *reighilin'* her hair or singin' hymns.

Ther' was an ohd man as hed been clerk an' saxton at Rudstone, e' th' Eäst Ridin' o' Yerksheer fer moore then fo'ty year, an' when he was a gooin' to dee he says, says he: "Whativer you do, you mun bury me upo' th' no'th side o' th' chechyard." His 'lations were all on em setten ageän this, bud he was n't to be to'n'd. "I've alust been of a very accommodaatin' soort," says he, "an' I've been clerk an' saxton here for a straange while, an' know what'n a plaace Rudstone chechyard is fer boäns. Th' Loord 'll hev plenty to do at th' last daay wi' *reighilin'* uther foäks's boäns wi' oot been bothered wi' mine an' all."

"I doän't knaw how them foäks duz what *reightles* the'r hair ivery mornin'. I nobbut coämb mine oot o' th' Setterda' neet afoore th' feäst, an' it is a job, you mä' depend."—*Messingham*, 1865.

REIGHTLIN-COMB (rait·lin·koam).—A comb for dressing the hair.

Sir Robert Steward, Mr. Barker, once shaw'd me th' plan o' his Butterwick land. It's omust all e' long narra' skreeds mix'd up wi' other foäks's an' looks for all th' world like th' teeth o' a *reightlin-coämb*.—*Barton-upon-Stather*, 1855.

That skreed o' trees atween Messingham an' Manton lordships looks e' winter, when the læves is off, for all th' world like a *reightlin-coämb*.

"I once fun upo' th' top o' th' Holme lordship a big broon pot, as I was diggin' for rabbits, bud when I oppened it ther' was noht at all i' side but white ashes, an' a peäce o' an ohd *reightlin-coämb*."—John Marcham, *Bottesford*, 1850.

REIGHTLY.—Certainly; exactly.

I doän't knaw *reightly* wheäre it is, bud I could soon find it if I was to start lookin'.

RIGHT OFF.—Immediately.

He sell'd up *right off* an' went to New Zeäland.

RIGHT-ON-END.—Upright.

Them wadsticks is stan'in' *right-on-end* far side th' Irish hoäle.

RIGHT-SHARP.—Quite sane.

If thoo goäs on e' that how, foäks 'll think thoo arn't *right-sharp*.

If you will ewse envelopes wi' picturs on 'em like them, when thoo writes to foäks, thaay'll be thinkin' thoo arn't *right sharp*.

RIGHT-UP.—To put in order; to make tidy.

Kinsley's *reightin'-up* th' buildings at the Warp. He's seven pund for th' job.

We alus *right* things *up* afoore th' feäst.

RIGHT UP AND DOWN.—Open; candid.

He's a *right up an' doon* soort on a man wi' no screws aboot him.

REMBLE, REM'LE, v.—To remove. Cf. Swed. *rymma*, to remove, clear; lit. to *make room*. The word is connected with our *room*, not with the Lat. *removere*.—*W.W.S.*

"Rembling and raving,
Tewing and taving,
Noising and clatting,
Rightling and scratting."

May in Lincolnshire, in Once a Week,
June 8, 1872.

"A niver *rembles* the stoans."

Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, xv.

REM'DY.—Remedy.

REMEMBER, REMEMBER ON.—To remind.

Remember me to tell Shelton we shall soon hev no herse corn.

You mun *remember* me on to get sum on them big matches when I goäs to Brigg, or we shall run oot.

RENCH, *v.*—To rinse.

"And like a glasse

Did break i' th' *wrenching*."

Henry VIII., Act i., sc. 1. (first folio).

RENDER, *v.*—(1) To melt.

(2) To extract lard from pigs' fat by boiling. See CRAPS.

REPITERRY, *adj.*—Peremptory.

Tax-getherer's is straange *repiterry* soort o' foäks.

RESEMBLE, *v.*—To compare.

He *resembled* him to iv'ry foul thing he could laay his tung to

RESOLUTE, *adj.*—(1) Obstinate.

Dick's that *resolute*, th' school-maaster can't larn him noht.

(2) Restive; said of horses.

Th' ohd hoss is very *resolute*.—*Messingham*, September 22, 1848.

RESPE, RESPER.—A disease in oxen and sheep.

"The *respe* has also made considerable ravages."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 376.

REST, *v.*—To sleep.

I could do middlin' o' daays if I could nobbud get *rest* at neets, bud I can't wi'oot takkin' sleepin' stuff, an' then I'm fit for noht at all when I'm wakken.—October, 1887.

REST-HARROW, HARROW-REST.—A plant, *Ononis arvensis*.

RETCH (rech), *v.*—To reach.

Retch me yon ferk, will ta?

RETIRE.—Retired from business.

He's a gentleman noo, he lives *retire*.

RETURNS, *s. pl.*—(1) Inferior flour.

(2) A kind of tobacco.

REVEREND.—"The *Reverend*," or "our *Reverend*," are common terms used in speaking of the parish clergyman. See Rev. R. E. G. Cole, *Gloss. of S.W. Linc. (E.D.S.)*, *sub voc.*

RIBBON-GRASS.—(1) *Phalaris arundinacea* or any other variegated grass that grows in gardens.

"With marjoram knots, sweet-brier, and *ribbon-grass*,
And lavender, the choice of ev'ry lass."

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 58.

(2) Sword-grass, or any other plant with a ribbon-like leaf.

RIBBON-TREE.—The birch; so called because the bark of the young trees can be pulled off in long ribbon-like strips.

RICKLIN'.—See RECKLIN.

RID.—Rode.

Him an' me hes of'ens *rid* along this here bit o' roäd together, bud all that 's dun wi' noo, poor lad.

RIDDING.—A division of land, sometimes meaning a third part, at others a clearing (obsolete).

"Ye midle *riddinges* butting upon Robt. Beck."—*Ashby Schedule*, 1606.

RIDE.—A bridle-road through a wood or plantation.

RIDE, *v.*—The surveyor of the Court of Sewers is said to *ride* the drains when he goes to inspect them.

RIDE AND TIE.—Alternate walking and riding, when two travellers have but one horse between them.

RIDICULE, RIDICULE-BASKET.—A reticule.

RIFF-RAFF.—(1) The rabble.

"The filthy *riff-raff* of the port,
Mingled with those of better sort;
Women, who gaze with silly stare,
While infants in their arms they bear;
Unconscious brats, whose gloating lust
Is fix'd upon a mumbled crust,
That, deviously directed, comes
At times in contact with their gums."

Leaving Port, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1823,
vol. xiv., p. 530.

(2) Rubbish; trash.

Thraw that *riff-raff* i'to th' fire.

RIFT, *sb.* and *v.*—Belch.

That was a rare glass o' gin yougev me, it maade me *rifi* like a volcanic.

"Vox agro Linc. usitatissima pro ructare."—Skinner, *Etymologicon*,
sub voc.

RIG.—(1) A ridge; hence house-*rig*, plough-*rig*, *rig*-tile, &c.

We was scar'd 'at sum on flaakes o' stroä wo'd fall e'to th' crew-yard when th' oät stack was bo'nin', bud th' wind niver got it carried oher the barn-*rig*.—*Bottesford*, May 16, 1887.

"It was white oher, was tiles upo' my *rig*," said by a person who was speaking of snow in *September*.

"The sparrow on the cottage *rig*."

John Clare, *Autumn*, in *Life and Remains*, 215.

"The houses grown up as if they were sown in the seed-time with the corn, by a drill machine, or dibbled in *rigs* and furrows like beans and potatoes."—*The Ayrshire Legatees in Blackwood's Mag.*, 1820, vol. vii., p. 265.

- (2) The back of a human being or other animal.

I slipped upo' th' ice an' fell flat o' my *rig*.

- (3) A monorchidous horse or sheep.

RIG-BAULK, RIG-TREE.—The piece of wood which runs along the roof just beneath the ridge.

RIGHT YE, RIGHT THEE.—Said to cows to induce them to stand in a convenient position for milking.

Ray's *North Country Words*, 1691, has "*Rynt ye*, by your leave, stand handsomely as '*Rynt you*, witch, quoth Besse Locket to her mother.' Proverb Cheshire and the list of Yorkshire words. Thoresby's *Letter to Ray*, 1703, contains '*Ryndia*, used to cows to make them give way, and stand in their stalls or booyes.'—*Eng. Dialect Soc.*, No. 6. pp. 61, 105. Some persons have seen a connection between these and the word *Aroint* twice used by Shakspere; *Macbeth*, Act i., sc. 3, l. 6. *King Lear*, Act iii., sc. 4, l. 129. The identification seems fanciful. See Murray's *Dict.*, *Aroint*.

RIGS, TO RUN, *v.*—(1) To play mischievous tricks.

- (2) To ridicule.

I knaw I did it, bud doänt thoo *run* noän o' thỹ *rigs* upo' me.

RIGWELT, *v.*—To flog.

RIGWELTING.—A flogging.

RIG-WELTED.—(1) Overthrown; applied to a sheep which is helplessly lying on its back.

Ther's another sheäp deäd this mornin' thriff bein' *rig-welted*.

- (2) A person is said to be "*rig-welted* in bed" when confined there by severe illness.

RIGGIN'.—The ridge of a building.

That theäre *riggin'* upo' th' coo-hoose is perishin' fast

RILE, *v.*—To vex.

RIM.—The hoop of a tub or cask.

RIME.—Hoar-frost.

RIME-UP, *v.*—To increase.

You see he spent noht, an' he'd a deäl cumin' in; soä it *rimed-up* fast.

RING.—A circular drive or walk.

RING, *v.*—To put rings in the noses of pigs. The perfect is often *rung*, though the correct form *ringed* is also in use.

"No swine were to be put in the fens *unrung*."—Document of 1548 quoted in Thompson's *Hist. of Boston*, 1856. 643.

"Men were often prosecuted . . . for keeping *unrung* pigs."—Walt. Rye, *Hist. of Norfolk*, 1885. 114.

RING-FENCE.—A farm or estate is said to be in a *ring-fence* when no land of other owners lies within its boundaries.

RING IN, *v.*—(1) To ring the church bells when a bride comes home.

(2) A clergyman is said to "*ring himself in*" when, on being inducted to a living, he receives the church key from the churchwardens, and rings a few strokes on the bell as an act of taking possession of the church.

RING OUT OF TOWN.—The ringing of the church bells when an unpopular person is leaving a village.

"When . . . went awaay for good thaay was all so thankful that thaay *rung him oot o' th' toon*."—Crowle, February, 1887.

RHINO, READY RHINO.—Money. Probably slang, but if so, of some antiquity. It may be traced back here for at least a century.

He'll do well enough while th' *rhino* lasts.

He's married a gell wi' plenty o' *ready rhino*, an' she's not foul to look at naither.

RINKING.—Piercing the dewlap of young cattle for the purpose of hindering the Blackleg (q.v.)

RIP, *v.*—(1) To rage; to swear; to storm.

He *ript* an' swoore aboon a bit, all about noht.

(2) To cut or tear so as to cause a sharp noise.

RIP ALONG, *v.*—To work with energy.

Noä body *rips along* wi' wark faster then L . . . when once he's gotten started.

RIPPER.—A very excellent thing; anything first class.

Well, I will saay that mare is a real *ripper*.

RIPPLING.—Removing the seed-vessels of flax by drawing the stalks through an iron frame like a comb.

RIP-STICH.—A boistrous child given to tearing its clothes, and hence, by a figure of speech, a wild or dissolute person is called a "*real rip-stich*."

RIP-STICK.—A "*strickel*" for sharpening a scythe.

RIP UP, *v.*—(1) To unfasten stitches.

(2) To recount long-past grievances. See REAP UP.

RIPTORIOUS, *adj.*—Uproarious; refractory.

RISE.—Sticks, thorns, brushwood (obsolete), A.S. *hris*.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* says that this word is in common use in Northumberland, Durham, and Lancashire. When a fence is made of stakes with dead thorns twined in, it is there called a "*rice* hedge."—*vj. s. iv.*, 53.

RISE, *v.*—To raise.

Rise it up a bit, will you?

RISE A PEG, *v.*—To improve in circumstances.

"Very few, if any, of the breeders I have seen in this county seem, however, to be sufficiently impressed with the idea of *rising a peg*."—*Arth. Young, Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 316.

RISING OF THE LIGHTS.—Hiccup brought on by indigestion.

RISS, RIZ, *v. perf.*—Rose.

"Gainstrop . . . Tradition says that that town was . . . exceeding infamous for robberys, and that nobody inhabited there but thieves; and that the country haveing for a long while endur'd all their villanys, they at last . . . *riss*, and with one consent, pulld the same down about their ears."—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme*, 1697, p. 128.

I doän't think much o' them; thaay nobut *riss* fra noht an' moästly by mucky actions.

(2) Risen, used of dough.

I'm sewer it hed *riz* afoore I pot it i' uven.

(3) Raised.

I *riss* all them theäre treäs fra nuts.

RIT, *v.*—To trim or pare the edge of a drain, path, &c., by means of a *ritter* or *ritting-knife*. [The same word as our *write*; A.S. *writan*, to cut.]

RIVE, *v.*, RIV, *past part.*—To split.

RIVE-RAGS.—A child who tears its clothes.

That gell's a reg'lar *rive-rags*; she can't cum back fra school but what she's sum'ats torn.

RIZZLE.—(1) A little ridge.

Ther's a *rizzle* e' th' gress shaws wheäre th' gardin-wall ewsed to be.

(2) A small shelf.

ROAD.—Way.

Get oot o' th' *roäd*, can't you.

ROADING.—A road, commonly used for a private road, or, if for a highway, one that runs across enclosures and is little used

ROADING.—Repairing roads; picking in the ruts, or putting material in them.

ROAD, OUT OF.—Expensive; dear.

I would hev boht his wool, but he ax'd that *oot o' th' roäd* for it that I dars n't gie him a bid.—June 16, 1887.

Them sheep was n't *oot o' th' roäd* for cost.

ROAD, TO PUT OUT OF.—(1) To disappoint.

He was rare an' putten *oot o' th' roäd* when th' letter wi' th' cheque e' it did n't cum.

(2) To trouble.

Thoo's as much putten *oot o' th' roäd* wi' that one bairn o' thine as Jim L . . . 's wife was when she'd twins twice within a twelvemunth.

(3) To kill.

We've oher many cats; I shall hev sum on 'em *putten oot o' th' roäd*.

ROAK.—Fog; mist.

Ther's a heavy *roäk* cumin' in fra th' Hum'er.

(2) Smoke.

What a *roäk* yon wick-heäp maks.

ROAKY, ROAPY.—Foggy; misty.

ROAKED, ROAKED UP, ROAPED UP.—Heaped up.

He gev me good measure *roäked up*.

ROALER.—A garden or agricultural roller.

ROAN.—The roe of a fish. Icel. *hrogn*, the same.

ROAPED UP.—See ROAKED.

ROAPY.—Foggy; misty. *Isle of Axholme*. Perhaps a corruption of ROAKY (q.v.)

ROARING.—Crying.

ROAST-BEEF CLOTHES.—The best clothes.

ROBIN HOOD'S MEN, ROBIN HOOD'S SHEEP.—See BRACKEN.

ROBIN-RUN-NAKED.—A game at cards; beggar-my-neighbour.

ROCKMAJOCK.—A kind of sweetmeat.

"The children were given pence to buy *rockmajock*, gingerbread, and nuts at the stalls which stood about the Cross-Tree.—John Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, 1825, 11.

ROCK, ROCK-STICK.—A distaff.

"Thriff a *rock*, thriff a reel,
Thriff an ohd woman's spinnin'-wheel,
Thriff a milner's hopper,
Thriff a bag of pepper,
Thriff an ohd mare's shink-shank boän,
Such an a riddle I hev knawn."

The answer is a *worm*.

RODSTER.—An angler.

"Yesterday £100 in money and 130 other valuable prizes were given for competition among the anglers of England in the Keadby Canal, near Crowl Wharf, Doncaster. The affair was under control of the Sheffield Amalgamated Anglers' Association, and there were close upon 500 competitors, who included in their ranks *rodsters* from all parts of the three kingdoms."—*The Leeds Mercury*, July 8, 1879.

ROHL, ROLL.—A garden or agricultural roller.

ROIL, *v.*—To become thick, as beer does.

ROILY, *adj.*—Somewhat intoxicated.

ROMAN WILLOW.—The lilac.

ROOND.—Round.

ROOVES, *pl.* of roof.

ROPER.—A maker of ropes, sheep nets, and tar marl (q.v.)

"To ye Roper for ij bell stringes iij^s. iiij^d."—*Louth Churchwarden's Acc.*, 1580.

ROPES, *s.* *pl.*—Strings of sausages or onions.

ROPY.—Stringy; applied to stringy bread or thick beer.

ROSE.—(1) A rosette; a bow, in tying ribbon.

Doän't mak' a knot; tie it on a *roäse*:

(2) The division of the hair on horses and oxen.

ROSE, *v.*—(1) To praise; to flatter. *Icel. Nrvósa*, to praise.

(2) Corn, when beaten down by wind or heavy rain, is said to be *rosed* or *rosed about*.

ROSSIL.—Rosin.

ROSSIN, or ROSSIL UP WI' LIQUOR.—To make drunk.

ROT.—(1) A disease in sheep.

"The scab, the *rot*, and every circumstance attend them which can delay their being profitable."—Tho. Stone, *View of Agric. of Line.*, 1794, 62.

(2) Foolish or indecent talk.

ROT, *v.*—An imprecation.

'Od rot it.

ROT AWAY.—A bodily ailment, when it gradually disappears, is said to *rot awaay*.

ROT-GUT.—Sour beer.

ROTTEN LAND.—(1) Soft, peaty soil, KETTY (q.v.)

(2) Land on which sheep suffer from the rot.

"It bears the appellation of *rotten land* because sheep depastured on it are constantly destroyed by the rot."—Tho. Stone, *Rev. of Agric. of Linc.*, 1800, 173.

There are fields called *Rotten Sykes* in the parish of Winteringham which have probably acquired their name from this reason.

ROTTEN STONE.—A soft kind of stone used for cleaning stone steps and hearths. Stones of various formations go by this name, but it is most commonly applied to a soft kind of oolite.

ROUGH.—(1) A tale made out of the *rough* is one invented on the spur of the moment.

(2) To cut up *rough* is to become angry.

ROUGH, *v.*—To make *rough*; commonly applied to *roughing* horses feet in frost time.

ROUGH-CAST, *adj.*—Said of a wall when it is roughly plastered or pebble-dashed. Shakspeare uses *rough-cast* as a substantive.

"Some man or other must present Wall, and let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some *rough-cast* about him."—*Midsummer Night's Dream*, iij. i. 71.

ROUGH-LEAF.—(1) Seedlings, especially turnips, when they have got their second leaves are said to be in *rough-leäf*.

(2) "He is in *rough-leäf* now," a figurative expression meaning that the person spoken of has made a good beginning in some undertaking.

ROUGH-MUSIC.—The clashing of pots and pans. This music is sometimes played when a very unpopular person is leaving a village, or when someone very hateful is being sent to prison. A man who is known to beat his wife is sometimes serenaded with *rough-music*. Cf. Elworthy, *West Somerset Word-Book*, 632.

ROUGH-RIDER.—(1) A horsebreaker.

(2) Sometimes, though incorrectly, the groom who rides a second horse for his master in the hunting field is called a *rough-rider*.

ROUND.—A plane for working a rounded surface.

ROUNDY COAL.—Large-sized pieces of coal, as distinguished from the small coal, called dust or "sleck." Perhaps originally applied to thick pieces of charcoal.

ROUSIN', *adj.*—Great; fine.

Give him nobbut a pipe an' a glass o' gin, and set him afoore a *rousin'* fire, an' he 'll be as happy as thof. he was e' heaven.

ROUT.—(1) A noise.

(2) Hoarseness.

ROUT ABOUT, *v.*—(1) To mix things up in a confused heap.

(2) To make useless bustle.

ROUTING, *pres. part.*—Grunting as a pig.

"He is a naturall foole . . . he lyeth *routing* and snorting all night and all day."—Bernard, *Terence*, 171.

ROW (roh), *v.*—To set ridges for planting potatoes or sowing turnips.

ROWAN TREE.—The mountain ash.

It's all very well for you to saay you're not scar'd o' witches; what hev you hed them *rowan-trees* setten e' yer gardin fer I should like to know.

ROWEL.—(1) A circular piece of leather with a hole in the centre, used by farmers for the purpose of inserting under a horse's skin to cause inflammation of the surface. French, *rouelle*.

"Rowels act like blisters."—Blaine, *Outlines of Veterinary Art*, 2d. ed. 646.

(2) A loop or ring, made of a cord formed of horsehair, which is inserted in the dew-lap of cattle for the purpose of hindering the black-leg (q.v.)

ROWL.—A roll of paper, cloth, &c.; not a roller for crushing.

ROWLER.—A roller such as is used in farms and gardens.

ROWLY-POWLY PUDDING.—A pudding made by spreading preserves on paste and rolling it up.

ROYSTON CROW.—*Corvus Cornix*. Royston is in Cambridge-shire. The people here think that these birds live at Royston all the year round.

RUB ALONG.—To continue in the same state as heretofore.

We shall *rub along* maaybe, but ther's noä munny to be maade times like theäse.—1886.

RUBBISHLY.—Rubbishy.

RUCK.—All; everyone.

Th' whoäle *ruck* on 'em past here at eleven o'clock last neet.

RUCKEYTOON, RACATOWN.—A small portable apparatus used by spinners to suspend from the waist, on which to wind the thread from the spool into balls or bobbins. With this a woman could go gossiping among her neighbours, and take a *ruck* (walk) through the town. W.T., of Winterton, being asked why a *Ruckeytoon* was called by that name, replied, "Becos th' wimmen could *ruck* about e' th' toon wi' it." This derivation is probably wrong.

RUCKET.—One who gads about.

RUCKING.—Wandering about. See RAKE.

RUCKLE, *v.*—To breathe with difficulty like one dying.

RUCTION.—A row; a riot.

"Four hundred dirty vagabonds,
All ready for a *ruction*."

Election Song, 1852.

RUD, RUDDLE.—Red ochre. It is commonly used for marking sheep.

"Rude figured things in different colours shone,

Some made with *ruddie* which the shepherd swain
Employs that he may know his sheep again."

John Clare, *The Rivals*.

RUD.—Red (obsolete).

"Manton . . . one vestmentt of *rud* russells and one aulbe was sold to William Brombe and Edward Poste."—1566. *Linc. Ch. Goods*, 115.

RUD, RUDDLE, *v.*—To colour with *rud*.

I hed just *ruddled* gantry, an' if she did n't cum in e' her cleän white frock an' set her sen slap doon on it, wet as it was.

RUE-BARGAIN.—Money given to annul a bargain that has been repented of.

He boht th' beäs oher dear, soä he gev him a sovran for a *rew-bargain*.

RUE-PIE.—To eat *rue pie* is to repent.

Them 'at's e' a horry to wed gen'lins eäts *rew-pie* afoore thaay 've been married a year.

RUINATE, *v.*—To ruin.

Th' taaters hes been cleän *ruinated* by theäse laate-cum frosts.

"*Ruinating* thereby the health of their bodies."—Robert Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, 1652, 26.

"In Areley Kings churchyard, Worcestershire, an inscription on the tomb of William Walsh says that he was '*ruinated* by three Quakers, three lawyers, and a fanatic to help them.'"—Phipps Onslow, *Dioc. Histories, Worcester*, 314.

RUINATION.—Ruin.

"It's *ruinaation* to hedges to stick deäd thorns i'to th' gaps; it kills all th' live wood gaain hand."—Coleby, 1874.

RULE THE PLANETS, *v.*—To solve problems in astrology.

RULLY.—A low cart or waggon used for carrying heavy weights.

RUMBUSTICAL, *adj.*—(1) Violent in conduct.

You neäd n't be so *rumbustical*, you 'll hev to to'n oot if we traail you wi' herses.

(2) Huddled together.

All *rumbustical* on a heap.

RUMMLE (rum·l), *v.*—To rumble.

RUMP AND STUMP.—Entirely; completely.

Thaay 've sell'd him up *rump and stump*.

RUMPLE, *v.*—To crease; to crumple.

RUMPTION, RUMPUS.—A disturbance.

RUN.—(1) A small channel of water; a runnel.

(2) The track of an animal.

RUN, *v.*—(1) To run after; to chase.

If thoo *runs* them ducks, I'll *run* thee, my lad.

(2) To *run* away from.

He did n't like th' job so he *run'd* it.

(3) To melt or to be melted.

If you put that theäre glass (or lead) e' th' fire, it 'll *run* like fun.—*Winterton, circa 1840.*

(4) To cast.

I was *runnin'* oor beäs-wax into mohds when she com.

"If you would know when we was *run*,

It was March the twenty-second, 1701."

Bell Inscription, Alvechurch, Worcestershire.

(5) To land smuggled goods.

RUNABOUT.—(1) A wanderer; a man who hawks matches, writing paper, clothes-pegs, and other small wares.

(2) A man who never works for more than a few days at one job or under the same master.

RUN ABOUT, *v.*—To go anxiously in quest of.

I've hed Shelton *runnin' about* at two or three markits to get me some seed barley, and a strange job he hed to find ony; th' farmers is all sell'd oot.—May 3, 1888.

RUNAGATE.—A runaway; a person leading an unsettled life.

"Letteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness."—Psalm lxxviii., 6, *Prayer Book Version*.

RUN AWAY, *v.*—(1) To become beyond control, said of bells rung by unskilful ringers.

(2) Grass is said to *run away* when it is under-stocked, and from not being cropped by animals much cf it becomes so coarse as not to be fit for food. See Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 194.

RUN BILLS, *v.*—To delay the settlement of tradesmen's bills for an unreasonably long time.

"He never *run bills*, and didn't want trust of anybody, thank God."—*Yorkshire Mag.*, May 1873, 378.

RUN DOWN, *v.*—To slander; to calumniate; to depreciate.

He hed his faults, bud I doän't like to hear him *run'd doon* noo he's deäd.

She's as nist a mare as iver was foäl'd, soä it's to no ewse your *runnin'* her *doon*, Bill.

RUNG.—(1) The step of a ladder.

"Luigi Settembrini, though standing many *rungs* of the political ladder lower than Poerio, was nevertheless a hardy and enthusiastic patriot."—Louis Fagan's *Life of Sir Anthony Panizzi*, 1880, vol. ii., p. 67.

(2) One of the pieces of wood at the top of a cart or waggon into which the slots fit.

(3) One of the cross pieces joining the legs of a chair.

RUNG, *pt. part.*—Ringed, said of pigs. See RING.

RUNNER.—A smuggler.

New Holland, wheäre th' ferry is across Hum'er, got its naame fra th' *runners* runnin' in Dutch gin thereabouts e' fermer times. Ohd Braady Nicholson, him that th' plaace ewsed to belong to, tell'd me soä his sen.

RUNNING.—(1) A kind of sewing.

"Take three threads, leave three, and in order that the work may be kept as firm as possible, backstitch occasionally."—*The Ladies' Work-table Book*, 33.

(2) Darning stockings before they are worn in order that they may last longer.

RUNNING BARROW.—An upright frame on two small wheels, used for moving sacks of corn and potatoes. See HICKING BARROW.

RUN OFF, *v.*—To become thin or unhealthy.

That bairn o' her's hes *run'd off* a deäl sin I seed it afore.

We mun hev th' beäs' putten' into th' yard as soon as ivver ther's time to thresh to get sum stroä; I can see as thaay're beginnin' to *run off*.—*Bottesford*, October 8, 1888.

RUN OUT, *v.*—To exhaust.

That farm was clear *run oot* when he took to it, but it's e' rare condition noo.—*East Ferry*, 1884.

RUN THE LAND.—A farmer who cross crops, or otherwise farms badly for the purpose of getting all he can out of the land in the first years of his tenancy, is said to *run the land*.

RUN THE NEST.—When a hen forsakes her nest she is said to *run* it.

RUN TO.—For a servant to have everything to *run to*, means that access is given to all household stores; that there is no locking up.

RUNTY, *adj.*—Short; stiff-set.

She's a queer *runty* little lass.

RUN UP, *v.*—(1) To contract in washing.

I doän't like frannel for sheets, it *runs up* soä.

(2) To repudiate a contract.

I oncesell'd ohd Tock sum taaties, bud as I'd noht e' writin', when he seed he'd gettin 'em oher dear he *run'd up*.

RUN YOUR OWN CONVOY.—To go your own way; take your own course.

RUSSEL, (*rus'l*), *v.*—To wrestle.

RUSSELS (obsolete).—Probably a kind of satin. See RUD. It is believed to take its name from *Rysell*, the Flemish name of Lille. See *Notes and Queries*, vj. s. viij., 198.

RUST.—Mildew in wheat. There seems, however, to be a distinction made between *rust* and mildew. I have heard that when the ears only turn brown, black, or white, that the wheat has the *rust*; but that when the straw also is affected, that it is suffering from mildew.

RUSTY BUM.—A rough game played by boys. At York it is called "Ships and Sailors."

RUT.—(1) To cut into ruts.

"The lane was moreover much *ruttled* and broken up."—*Ivanhoe*.
Abbotsford ed., 454.

(2) To fill in ruts.

RUTTING.—(1) A rut.

Th' *ruttin's* e' Ranthrup Hill laane want pickin' in sorely.

(2) The desire of the sow for the male.

RUTTLE (rut·l).—The rattling or gurgling in the throat made by the dying.

S

S.—The apostrophe 's is commonly omitted as “a lad hat;” “a lass bonnet;” “a herse foot;” “John book;” “Heāla’ plantin’s;” “oor Tom wife.”

“He likewise gave to ye poor of this and some other neighbouring parishes seven pounds, and acquitted his tenants of half a year rent.”—*Burton-on-Stather Church*. Inscrip. to Thomas Cullowhill, 1748.

SA, *adv.*—So.

SACK (with the verb *to get*).—Dismissal.

He’s gotten th’ *sack* at last. I maade mysen sewer them waays o’ gooin’ on wod’nt last for iver.—*Yaddlethorpe*, June, 1887.

SACK, *v.*—To dismiss.

If he duz n’t do as he’s tell’d *sack* him wi’ oot ony moore on it.

SACKING.—Sackcloth; a *sacking*-bottomed bed-stead is one that has sackcloth stretched from side to side instead of light bars of wood.

SAD, *adj.* and *adv.*—(1) Grave; serious.

(2) Stiff; heavy. Land is *sad* when the frosts of winter have not mellowed it; bread is *sad* when it has not properly fermented.

(3) An intensitive used in a bad sense.

He’s a *sad* offil chap.

It’s a *sad* bad job.

SAD CAKES.—Cakes made without yeast.

SAD DUMPLING.—A dumpling made of flour, water and “shortening” (q.v.); called *sad* to distinguish it from *light* dumpling (q.v.)

SAFE, *adj.*—Certain; sure.

It’s *saafe* to thunner.

Bairns! noabody ‘at knawed onything about ‘em wo’d iver want to be bothered wi’ ‘em. Thaay ‘re noht bud a truble an’ a expense when th’re little, an’ when thaay get big enif to addle the’r vittles th’re *saafe* to dee, an’ then ther’s coffin an’ buryin’ to paay for.—Mrs. L . . .
East Butterwick, circa 1882.

SAFE.—A cupboard in which meat is kept, with a net at the sides and in the door, for the purpose of letting in air and keeping out flies. These nets were formerly made of hair or hemp strands. Wire net was afterwards used; their place is now commonly supplied by perforated zinc. The inventory of John Nevill, of Faldingworth, taken in 1553, states that the deceased had in "the neder buttery . . . an ambrey of heare." This was no doubt a meat-*safe* with the sides made of hair-net.

SAFE-GUARD.—A skirt which was formerly worn by women when they rode on a pillion.

SAFFRON.—As dear as *saffron*. Cf. Elworthy's *West Somerset Word-Book* (*sub voc.*) Why *saffron* is used in this sense I do not know.

SAG, v.—To bend; to warp; to sink in the middle.

That swing-gaate at th' beck-raails is *sagged* iver soä, it 'll be breäkin' 'e too.

I've no opinion o' larch gaates, thaay *sag* soä bad.

Rebecca's maade my Sunda' goon to *sag* o' one side.

SAG-BAR.—A bar in a gate or door, which runs diagonally from the top to the bottom, intended to hinder it from *sagging*.

SAGE CHEESE.—Cheese with the juice of sage added to the milk before the curds are made.

SAGA.—Sago.

SAGES OF THE TOWN.—The elders or wise persons of the town (obsolete).

"For a fortnight last past there has been a fortune-teller in this town, which as soon as I heard on I caused him to be apprehended and brought before the *sages of the town*."—*Abr. de la Pryme's Diary*, 1695, 56.

SAGE WOMAN.—A midwife.

SAIM (*saim*).—Lard. Cf. Welsh *saim*.

I've not boht ony butter for a twel' month, bud get a bit o' *saim* to my caake noo an' then.

SAINT ANT'NY FIRE.—Erysipelas.

SAINT LUKE'S SUMMER.—A few warm days coming together in October.

SAINT MONDAY, SAINT'S DAY.—The idle day at the beginning of the week, called *Saint's Day* or *Saint Monday* because drunkards, having received their wages on Saturday evening, spend that day in consuming them at the beer-shop.

You neäd n't expect Joä to-daay, it's *Saa'nt Munda'* wi' him ageän.

"He's off on his *Saint's Day*."—Cf. *Life of James Lackington*, 1830, 38.

SAKERING-BELL, SANCE-BELL.—The sanctus bell; a bell rung during mass. Sometimes it was a small bell which hung in a little cote, that stood on the ridge of the roof, between the nave and the choir of the church; at others it was a handbell (obsolete).

"Awkeborowe . . . a *sakeringe-bell* and one hand-bell broken to peces."—*Lincolnshire Church Goods*, 1566, 36.

A sanctus bell was discovered walled up in a putlog-hole in Bottesford Church, in August, 1870. An engraving of it is to be seen in *Pro Soc. Ant.*, ij. S., v. 24. The cotes of the Sanctus bell yet remain at Goxhill and Boston in this county; at Kingsland, co. Hereford; Lilbourn, co. Northampton; and Newark, co. Nottingham. *Gent. Mag.*, 1797, 913; 1800, i., 25; 1826, i., 393.

SAL, often contracted to **S'L.**—Shall.

He's e' Austraalä, an' I s'l niver seä him no moore e' this world.

"*Sal* I neuere freeman be."—*Havelok*, 628.

SALLACKING, SLALLACKING.—Walking clumsily; walking in shoes that are too large, or which have the heels down.

SALLERY.—Celery.

SALLUP, SALLET.—A violent blow.

Tek care the door duz n't fetch thë a gret *sallup* oher th' heäd.—*A. W.*, *East Butterwick*, September 30, 1876.

SALMON-PITS.—"There are particular places in the river (Trent) to which the salmon resort that are called *Salmon Pits*."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

SALTS.—Epsom salts.

SALVE.—Flattery.

Noo noän o' yer *salve*; if yë want onything speäk it oot plaain an' hev dun wi' it.

SAM, *v.*—To act with energy or violence.

"Noo then, *sam* into it;" that is, get on with your work as fast as you can.

"*Sam* off with you;" that is, be off this minute.

"*Sam* ho'hd on him;" a form of encouragement given to dogs in the sport of rat-catching.

SAMELIKE, *adv.*---In like manner.

I com in an' spok, *saamelike* as I'm doin' noo.
Beäns was real bad, an' *saamelike* was oäts an' barley.

SAMMY, SAMMY-NODDY.—A foolish person.

SAND-MARTIN, SAND-SWALLOW.—*Hirundo Riparia*.

SANGS.—An oath.

My *sangs*.—Broughton.

SAP, SAP-HEAD, SAP-SKULL.—A fool.

SARMUN (*saa·mun*).—A sermon.

SARPENT.—A serpent.

SARRA, *v.*—To serve; to feed.

Hes ta *sarra'd* th' kye.

SARTAN, SARTIN.—Certain.

SARTAN-SEWER, SARN-SEWER.—Certain sure; quite certain.

I'm *sartan-sewer* I did n't saay noht o' soort.

SARTANTY.—Certainty.

Upon a *sartanty* I should n't ha' know'd wheäre to hev gotten sich a letter as this is written if I'd paaid iver so much for it. I should n't upon a *sartanty*.

SARVANT (*saa·vunt*).—Servant.

Them *sarvant* lasses e' Lunnun is that ig'rant noäbody as hed n't been among 'em wod beleäve it. When I lived wi' Squire . . . we ewsed to goä up theäre ivery summer time to a hoose he hed, an' once ther' was a straange mess o' mice; thaay run'd ivery wheäre an' charm'd ivery thing. An' th' hoosekeeper she says to us lasses, "I hoäpe thaay'll not be makkin the'rsens a nest e' the green room bed." An' a peäce efter me an' a lass as thaay call'd Jaane hed that theäre room to get ready for one o' our mester sons that was a cumin' fra Oxford Collige; an' Jaane says to me when we was agaate o' puttin' sheets upo' the bed, as innocent as oht like, "It weänt matter noo whether them theäre mice hes maade a nest for thersens here or no, for Master Frank 'll be sewer to breäk all th' eggs, if ther' is onny, wi' liggin on 'em."

SARVE, *v.*—(1) Serve. In the sense of to receive one's due.

He's been sent to prison fer two munths, an' it *sarves* him well right.

(2) To serve; to feed animals.

Noo then, 'Bina, get off wi' thee, an' *sarve* them pigs.

SARVIS (*saa·vis*).—Service.

SASSE (obsolete).—"A kind of weir with a floodgate, or a navigable sluice."—Smyth, *Sailors' Word-book*.

"Sas, a sluice."—Sewel, *Dutch Dict.*

"The people of Epworth Manour and Misterton . . . pulled up the sluices and navigable sasses."—*A Brief Acc. of the Drainage of Hatfield Chase*, in *Pro Soc. Ant.*, ij. s., vj., 488.

"Digging the foundation for the sasse at Salter's-hole."—*Ancient and Present State of the Navigation of . . . Lyn, Wisbeach, Spalding, and Boston*, 7.

SATE-ROD.—A twisted rod, commonly of hazel, used by blacksmiths for holding the punches employed for making the holes in horse-shoes.

SATTLE.—A settle; a wooden seat like a sofa.

SATTLE, *v.*—(1) To settle.

That muck-hill's *sattled* a good bit sin Sunda'.

(2) To settle an account.

Oor maaster's niver ready wi' his munny to *sattle* wi' us on a Setterda' neet.

(3) A servant says she or he can't *sattle*, that is, suffers from home-sickness, or that the manners of the household are disagreeable. Boys and girls at "boärdin' school" frequently complain that they can't *sattle*.

(4) To fall in price.

Red wheät was up to tho'ty-eäght a fo'tneet sin, bud it's *sattlin'* ageän noo—*Brigg*, June 16, 1887.

SATTLEMENT.—Settlement.

SAUCE (saus).—Rudeness; insulting language; impudence.

Noo then, let's hev noän o' yer *sauce*, for I weän't stan' it.

SAUCE BOX.—(1) The mouth.

(2) An impudent child.

SAUCEPANS.—The vertebræ of fishes, so called from the dish-like cavities on either side.

SAUCEPAN-STONES, *s. pl.*—Fossil vertebræ found in Lias gravel.

SAUGH (sau).—The goat-willow; *Salix caprea*.

SAUL (saul).—The soul.

SAUL, SOUL (saul, soal).—The lungs of a fowl or a goose.

SAUT (saut).—Salt.

Gie me a little deary wee bit o' *saut*.

SAUVE.—(1) Salve.

(2) Flattery.

SAUVIN' ABOOT.—Going about in an idle or foolish manner.

She went *sauvin'* about e' noā-how, e'steād o' helpin' me to wesh up th teā-things.

SAVIN-TREE.—The savin; *Juniperus sabina*. A "tea" is sometimes made of savin which is taken by women for the purpose indicated in the following passages:

"And when I look,
To gather fruit, find nothing but the *savin-tree*,
Too frequent in nuns' orchards, and there planted,
By all conjecture, to destroy fruit rather."

Tho. Middleton, *A Game at Chess*, act j., sc. j.,
Dyce's ed. iv., 321.

"The leaues of *savine* boyled in wine . . . draw away the after-birth, expell the the dead childe, and kill the quicke."—Gerarde, *Herball*, 1636, 1378.

"She's gane to the garden gay,
To pu' o' the *savin-tree*;
But for a' that she can say or do,
The babie it would not die."

Scott, *Border Minstrelsy*, ed. 1861, 299,
quoting Motherwell, p. 317.

In a seventeenth century satirical tract, entitled, *A New Bill, drawn up by a Committee of Grievances, in reply to the Ladies' and Batchelors' Petition and Remonstrances*, reprinted in *The Harleian Miscellany*, the following passage occurs: "Lastly . . . that a clause be inserted to root out of all the female physick-gardens, and indeed from out the whole commonwealth, those dangerous plants called cover-shame, *alias savin*, and other anti-conceptive weeds and poisons; those notorious restoratives of slender shapes and tender reputations, to the loud and crying shame of 'love lost, and a good thing thrown away,'" vol. iv., p. 440.

The name "cover shame" does not seem to be known here.

Robert Burton mentions *savine* in his list of plants good for the womb.—*Anat. Mel.*, 2d. ed., 1624, p. 300.

In West Somerset this plant goes by the name of "bastard killer."—Elworthy, *West Somerset Word-book* (*sub voc.*); and in some parts of Yorkshire it is known as "kill-bastard."

Savin is sometimes given by farm servants to their master's horses for the purpose of making their coats shine. It is highly injurious to the health of the animals.

SAW (sau), *v.*—(1) To sow.

Thaay *saw* noā line to speāk on upo' th' wohds.

I've better then foher hunderd purple sycamores all self *sawn*.—June 18, 1887.

"For bred & ale when þe cherche hedlands were *sawen*, xiijð."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1535.

(2) To sew.

SAWDER (sau·dur).—(1) Soda.

(2) Solder.

"For a pound and a half of *sawder*."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1615.

SAWER (sau·ur).—A sawyer.

SAWNEY, SAWNEYBOOS.—A simpleton.

SAXTON.—A sexton. See REIGHTLE.

SAY.—A speech; a statement; a remark.

I've said my *saay*, an' shall talk noht moore about it.

SAYCRAMENT.—A sacrament; used almost solely for holy communion.

SAY-SO.—A remark made for the sake of talking only, something said solely to please another.

Thaay tell'd me 'at thaay reckon'd I look'd real well e' it, bud mebbe it was nobbud a *saay-soä* to pleäse mē.

SCAB.—A disease in sheep.

SCA'CE.—Scarce.

Apples is very *sca'ce* to-year.

SCAFFLE, *v.*—To equivocate.

What do you *scaffle* e' that how for; if you must lee why doän't you tell a good thumper an' hev dun wi' it.

SCALD.—Pigs after they are killed are put into very hot water for the purpose of making the hair come off easily; this process is called *scalding*.

Ah, Miss, it's a straange good thing Henry's sã steady. He's for no drink at all. His muther ewsed to fret oher him straangely, and praayed for him an' all. It would have been a greät comfort to her to ha' lived to see him so altered. Why, Miss, I said to her one day, Muther, says I, you've shed as many tears oher that theäre lad as wo'd ha' *scalded* a pig—an' she did, Miss, ā can assewer you.

SCALPY, *adj.*—Thin; poor; said of land. See SCAUP.

All cliff-land hes n't the like goodness in it; sum's sō near the rock it's *scalpy*, an', in a way o' speäkin', good to noht.

SCALY, *adj.*—Mean; penurious.

SCAMBLING, *pres. part.*—Scrambling.

"I'll not hev you bairns *scamblin'* about among th' chech-bells, I can tell yē; you'll be killin' yer sens."—*Junior Churchwarden, Bottesford*, 1873.

SCAMP, *v.*—To do work in a bad or careless manner.

I doän't want to hev oht to do wi' him ageän, he *scamps* his work scan'lus.

SCAN'LUS, *adj.* and *adv.*—Scandalous; scandalously.

SCAP.—An escape.

I'd a straange narra' *scap* once o' bein' runn'd oher at Frodingham Staation.

SCAR (*scaar*'), *v.*—(1) To scare.

I'm not *scar'd* o' boggards, bud I know witchin's trew, for I've seed things on it my awn sen.

(2) To cut deep, horizontal, and perpendicular nicks, crossing each other in the skin of the chine of a pig.

SCARCELINS.—Scarcely.

I was cumin' hoām fra fetchin' pig-meäl, an' I hed n't *scarcelins* gotten to th' corner afoore I seed him off into th' Cross-Keäs, an' says I to my sen, Noo he's gettin' into th' wrong track ageän, an' this time e' th' mornin' an' all, for it was n't oher nine o'clock.

SCARCRAW (*scaa·crau*).—A scarecrow.

SCARIFIER.—A drag for detaching weeds from the soil.

SCARPED.—Spliced; a carpenters' term.

SCATTER-WITS.—A light, vain, foolish person.

She's a real *scatter-wits*, fitter a deäl to weär fine cloäs an' look at her sen e' a glass, then to hev a husband an' bairns to see to.

SCAUD.—See SCOHD.

SCAUP.—(1) The scalp or top of the head.

I'll break thȳ *scaup* for thē.

(2) A flat-topped rock in the Humber, between Whitton and the Trent Falls, is called the *Scaup* or *Scaups*. It is only visible at the very lowest tides.

SCHOLARSHIP.—(1) Learning.

(2) Loose talk.

Noo then, noän o' yer *scholarship*.

Village lads frequently meet at some well-known corner for the express purpose of talking *scholarship*, in which the youngers are instructed by their elders.

SCHOOLIN'.—Education.

Ther's been a deäl o' good *schoolin'* thrawn awaay on him.

SCIENCING, *pres. part.*—Boxing.

"They were *sciencing* together."—*Gainsburgh News*, April 24, 1875.

SCITHERS (*sidh·urz*).—Scissors.

SCOHD, SCAUD, *v.*—(1) To scold.

SCOHP.—A large hollow shovel for moving potatoes or grain, and for lading water. Usually made of wood, but now sometimes of iron.

SCOHP, *v.*—To use a *scohp*.

SCOLDING WIFE.—A watchman's rattle.

An implement of this kind was, before the enclosure, used at Brumby for the purpose of frightening the rabbits. Mr. Pindar of the Hall in Brumby wood, leased of the Duke of Cornwall, of whose manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey Brumby formed a part, the right of stray of rabbits, and therefore caused holes to be made in the walls of the warren that the rabbits might go forth to feed on the lands of the adjoining freeholders. It would have been illegal for these men to kill the rabbits, so they employed a person to walk at night along the sides of the walls, making as much noise as he could with a *scolding wife*, for the purpose of frightening them from coming out of their enclosure.—*Teste*, Robert Lockwood.

SCOOT.—A term of contempt.

He's a loongin' *scoot*.—*Epworth*, 1886.

SCOPPERIL.—(1) The bone foundation of a button.

(2) A nimble child. [Possibly because a *scopperil* with a small peg through it is used as a teetotum, and is then nimble enough.—*W. W. S.*]

(3) A small lively animal.

He's a gaame un, is that little *scopperil*; I wish I'd a tarrier like him.

SCOT.—(1) A Scotch beast.

(2) A Scotch fir.

(3) A local tax as distinguished from a Crown tax (obsolescent).

SCOTCH, *v.*—(1) To cut; to trim a tree or hedge. See BUCKHEAD.

(2) To scorch.

(3) To stop a wheel of a cart or waggon by putting a stone before it.

SCOUR, THE.—Diarrhoea.

SCOUR, *v.*—To cleanse a ditch.

"The sewer called Langdike from Trent to the old head shall be diked & *scoured*."—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, p. 6.

"That eurie one shall *scower* North Carre dyke sufficiently against his own ground betwixt this and Whitsontyde."—*Hibbaldstow Court Roll*, 1613.

This dry weather hes been a rare time for *scourin'* oor dykin's. . Thaay 're all as reight as can be."—*Bottesford*, October 5, 1887.

SCOURING SAND.—Disintegrated oolite, sold for scouring wooden tables, floors, &c.

SCOUR THE KETTLE.—To go to confession; a Roman Catholic term.

SCRAB.—A sickly, undergrown, stunted, animal.

SCRABBLE, *v.*—To scratch.

Th' broon cat's *scrabblin'* at th' winda' to be letten' in.

"He . . . *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate."—*j. Sam. xxj., 13.*

SCRAG.—The neck.

I boht a *scrag* o' mutton for Sunda's dinner.

SCRAG, *v.*—To break the neck; to hang.

"Like a kite *scraggin'* a whitterick."—*Ralf Skirlaugh, j., 189.*

SCRAN.—Poor food.

Bad *scran* to you.

SCRANKY, *adj.*—Lanky.

SCRANNY, *adj.*—Crazy.

Noo then, we doän't want *scranny* talk about Gladstoäne like that theäre; it's not 'lection time remember.

"The people must go *scranny* once a year."—*Ph. James Bailey, The Age, 178.*

SCRAPE.—A mess; a difficulty.

Th' heäd clerk at . . . hes gotten into a *scraape* wi' his maaisters; he'll hev to flit sewer eniff, an' soon an' all.

A writer in *The Athenæum* suggests the following derivation:—"The deer which, in the olden time, as elsewhere at the present period, were addicted, at certain seasons, to dig up the land with their fore-feet, in holes to the depth of a foot, or even of half a yard, contributed a new word to our language. These were called "*scrapes*." For a wayfarer to tumble into one of these was sometimes done at the cost of a broken leg; and, ultimately, any Cambridge man who found himself in an unpleasant position, from which extrication was difficult, was said to have 'got into a *scrape*.'"—*Sept. 27, 1862, p. 391.*

SCRAPS.—See CRAPS.

SCRAT.—The devil.

Be a good bairn or *Scrat* 'll be sewer to cum for thë.

SCRAT.—(1) To scratch.

"It is an ordinary thing for women in such cases to *scrat* the faces . . . of such as they suspect; as Henry the Second's importune Iuno did by Rosamund at Woodstock."—*Rob. Burton, Anat. Mel., 1652. p. 610.*

¶ To *scrat* where it itches

Is better then fine cloäs or riches."

Proverb, C. A. H., Kirton-in-Lindsey.

Mary: "Art 'a realins gooin' to leäve, Jaane?"

Jane: "Ey, I am, for I'm sewer ther's gooin' to be a baaliff do. Naaither maaister nor missis hes so much as a sixpence to *scrat* ther' arses wi'".—*Yaddlethorpe, Dialogue in a Maid-servants' Bedroom, circa 1846.*

(2) To gather together; to accumulate.

I've been *scrattin'* all my life, an hev gotten a nist bit together, I'll awn that.

SCRAT ALONG, *v.*—To progress under unfavourable circumstances.

I've *scratted along* so far, but I doän't knaw how it 'll be for th' futur.

SCRAT TOGETHER, *v.*—To scrape together; to accumulate hardly, or by little and little.

He's *scratted together* a midlin' bit o' munny off o' that bad land o' his.

SCRAUK, SCRAWL.—A scratch.

Sum bairns hes been makkin' *scrawls* upo' th' stoäns e' th' chech-poärch.

SCRAUK, SCRAWL, *v.*—To scratch.

Tell 'Liza when she cleäns this here glass she mun mind an' not *scrawk* it.—April 17, 1887.

Mÿ faather's drunk at Winterton, an' I've gotten maaister o' my muther, an' soä I'm *scrawlin'* yaates. .

SCRAWM, *v.*—(1) To crawl; to scramble; to throw out the limbs awkwardly.

I can just *scrawm* aboot upo' two sticks, but I'm reäl laame yit.

(2) To scratch.

Them bairns hes been *scrawmin'* upo' paaper e' th' best chaamber.

SCRAWMAX.—Anything very badly formed or out of shape.

This here egg is a real *scrawmax*; I niver seed noht to beät it.

SCRAWMY, *adj.*—Lanky.

SCRAY.—A bush.

"The thorn-scray grows at the horn of the river."

The Two Deaths; Once a Week, March 27, 1869.

SCREE-OUT, *v.*—To scream.

She wo'd *scree-oot* when she seed a clock as thof onybody was killin' her.

SCREW.—A dishonest trick; an imposture; a cheat.

I really weänt sell my taaties to ohd . . . ony moore as long as I live; he's oher mony *screws* aboot him.—April, 1886.

SCRIMMIDGE (skrim·ij).—(1) A scuffle.

(2) A noisy argument.

SCRIMP.—A miser.

SCROG, SCRUB.—(1) A bush.

"I have gathered nuts from the *scrogs* of Tynron."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, 1820, vol. vi., p. 568.

- (2) A piece of land covered with bushes. There was, until a few years ago, a tract of land near Gainsburgh called Corringham-*scroggs*. In the Court Roll of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey, Nov. 8, vj. Henry viij., this place is called Coryngham *Scrobsse*. It is shewn on the *Ordnance Map*, published in 1824. Cf. Britain *Plant Names*, E.D.S., 420.

The late Mr. Beriah Botfield has the following passage in his paper on the History of Shropshire:—"It is probable that Pengwern, or the Hill of Alders, was first covered with the rude dwellings of the Britons some time after the Saxon invasion; and that it formed their place of refuge after the destruction of Wroxeter, from the natural defence afforded by its situation on the bend of the Severn. But if they found it a Hill of Alders, they left it nearly in the same condition, as the Saxons termed it *Scrobbes-Cyrig*, meaning thereby a briary or general eminence, overgrown with *scrubs* or shrubs."—*Collectanea Archaeologia*, vol. i, p. 10.

In John Leyden's ballad, called *Lord Soulis*, we read:

"Now shall thine ain hand wale the tree
For all thy mirth and meikle pride;
And May shall choose, if my love she refuse,
A *scrog* bush thee beside."

Border Min. ed., 1861, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 253.

SCROGGY, *adj.*—Stunted; bushy; having many short branches; said of trees.

SCROOGE, *v.*—To squeeze.

Thoo sits *scroog'd* up e' a corner, like a otchin in a holla' tree.

SCRUB.—See SCROG.

SCRUDGE (skruj), *v.*—To squeeze; commonly applied to being squeezed in sitting.

Doän't *scrudge* up ageän me soä's I ha'n't room to move.

SCRUFF.—See SCUFF.

SCRUNCH, *v.*—To crunch.

SCUD.—(1) Scum.

This here raain's maade a deäl o' *scud* cum doon th' Trent fra Nottinghamsheer.

- (2) Light, fast travelling clouds.

Scud's drivin' oher th' moon at a fine raate, ther' 'll be raain afoore mornin'.

SCUFF, SCUFT, SCRUFF.—The nape of the neck.

"His mother was out when I went in, but she was brought in by Drant by the *scruff* of the neck."—*Stamford Mercury*, Oct. 20, 1876.

"Two of my orderlies . . . took him by the *scruff* of the neck."—Sir Steph. Lakeman, *What I saw in Kaffir Land*, 24.

SCUFF, *v.*—To cuff; to scuffle.

"Thaay maay *scuff* it oot atween the'r two sens;" said by a man who saw his own and a neighbour's wife fighting.

SCUFFLE, *v.*—To work land with a *scuffler*.

SCUFFLE ALONG, *v.*—(1) To walk awkwardly.

She's th' baddest walker I iver seed; I call it noht bud *scufflin' along*.

(2) A person in bad circumstances who still "keeps his head above water" is said to *scuffle along*.

SCUFFLER.—An agricultural implement; a drag.

"Plaintiff had sold defendant a *scuffler*."—*Gainsburgh News*, Nov. 18, 1876. See Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 93.

SCUM.—To have the *scum* over the eyes is to be drunk.

SCUTCHING.—The process of removing the fibre of flax from the bark and woody matter of the stem.

SCUTTLE.—A wide and shallow wicker-basket used in gardens and stables.

SCUTTLE, SCUTTLE OFF, *v.*—To run away.

SCYTHE-SWEEP.—The width of ground mown by one sweep of the scythe. A person may enjoy a right of *scythe-sweep* over another's property; that is he mows and appropriates a "breed" (breadth) of grass across the land.

"A *scythe-sweep*, and a *scythe-sweep*,
We've done our task together."

W. Allingham, *The Mowers*, in *Athenæum*,
July 26, 1856, p. 931.

SEA-DOGS, SEA-HORSES, *s. pl.*—Rough waves in the Trent and Humber.

SEA-HAW, SEA-ROKE.—A fog coming from the sea.

SEA-MAW.—A sea-mew.

SEAM.—A measure used for corn, lime, &c. (obsolete).

"*Seam* of corn . . . eight bushels."—Bailey, *Eng. Dict.*, 1749.
The word is still in use in West Somerset. See Elworthy's *West Somerset Word Book*, *sub voc.*

SEANEY.—Senna. Salts and *seäney* form a well-known purgative.

SEAT.—(1) The basis of a bank.

(2) The soil on which the foundation of a wall is laid.

There'll be room for th' wall *seät* atween th' trees an' this here suff I'm puttin' in."—G. J., April 26, 1888.

SECK.—A sack.

"For a *secke* of pease of Misteir Kent vjs."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1586.

Seckes occurs in *Havelok*, 2019.

A *seck* o' taaties is sixteen stoane o' this side th' Trent, but it's nobbut foherteen on yon.—*Burringham*, 1880.

SECK-ARSE.—The bottom of a sack.

Them *seck-arses* is rotten oot wi' stannin' e' th' Irish hoäle.

SECK-POKE.—A bag made to contain a sack—that is, four bushels of corn.

SECKIN'.—Sack-cloth; the material of which sacks are made.

SECONDS.—(1) Corn or flour of the second quality.

(2) The second treble in music.

SEE, *v.*—(1) To ascertain; to acquire knowledge, not necessarily by the use of the eyes.

I can get no reight end o' things, soä I'm gooin' oher; I want to *see* what he says my sen."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*, Nov. 9, 1874.

This extension of the meaning of the word *see*, so as to mean the acquiring of knowledge by the other senses, is common to many languages. Saint Augustine mentions it.

"Dicimus autem non solum, vide quid luceat, quod soli oculi sentire possunt; sed etiam, vide quid sonet; vide quid oleat; vide quid sapiat; vide quam durum sit."—*Confess. lib. x.*, xxxv., *Opp. ed.*, *Benedic. Antw.*, 1700, Tom. i., col. 142.

(2) To *see* a person home, or part of the way home, is to accompany him the whole or a portion of the way.

"I offered hints to *see* her safely home."

John Clare, *The Memory of Love*.

(3) A person having good ability, or acquirement in any art or undertaking, is said to be well *seen* in it.

"A schoolmaster
Well *seen* in music to instruct Bianca."

Taming of the Shrew, Act i., sc. 2, l. 135.

"Well *seen* in everie science that mote bee."

Faerie Queene, iv., 2, xxxv.

"Well *seen* in the foreign affairs of the world."—*Life of Bishop Frampton*, 44.

I niver hed to do wi' noäbody that was better *seen* e' well-sinkin, then Lings was.—*Messingham*, 1852.

SEE AFTER, SEE TO.—To look after.

I mun goä to *see efter* them hands at taatie pie; thaay'll get noht dun bud talkin' if thaay're not well *seen to*.

I doän't like grawin' onions, thaay want sich an a deal o' *seein' to*.

SEED, *pt. t.*—Saw; seen.

I niver *seed* it raain so fast e' all my born daays.

SEEDS.—Land under clover or grass, not permanent meadow or pasture.

SEEING-GLASS.—A looking glass.

We've hed noht bud bad luck sin that theäre *seein'-glass* was brok ; fo'st th' oät-stack got afire, an' noo the lambs hes started a-deein like mice.—*Bottesford*, June, 1887.

SEEM.—Used redundantly, cannot *seem*.

I can't *seäm* to reckon it up no how.

He scarcelin's iver could *seem* to larn his lessins like uther bairns.

SEEMLY.—Seemingly.

Seemly it is soä, bud I should n't hev thoht it aither of him or her.

SEET.—(1) A sight.

It's a *seet* enif to sicken a dog 'ats lived upo' ket, an' ligg'd on a manner-hill all it daays.

(2) A large quantity.

Ther's a *seet* o' rats an' mice bo'nt e' th' oät-stack, poor things.

A *seet* o' top land's warse dreänt then oor warp land is.

Ther's *seets* an' *seets* o' laadies gets their deaths o' cohd by weärin' them theäre low necked dresses.

SEG.—(1) A boar that has been castrated when full grown.

(2) Sedge.

(3) The *fleur de lys*.

SEG, v.—To sag (q.v.) *Isle of Axholme*.

SEGEILING.—Said of the wild or unsettled flight of birds.

I knew we should hev heavy wind ; th' black-heäds was *segelin'* about iver-soä yisterdaay.

SELION.—A portion of land of uncertain quantity ; probably the same as "land." See LANDS.

"DERRYTHORPE.—On Monday last, Messrs. Hatfield & Ducker offered for Sale at the Keep Within Compas Inn, in Derrythorpe, part of the Estate, situate at Derrythorpe, of J. W. D. Johnson, Esq., of Temple Belwood :—Lot 2 (oa. 2r. 23p.), a *Selion* of Land on Low Furlong, was sold to Mr. Benjamin Whiteley, for £88 ; Lot 3 (1a. or. op.), another *Selion* in Great Ings, to Mr. John Snow, for £109 ; Lot 4 (oa. 3r. 28p.), a *Selion* in Mill Field, to Mr. William Crackle, for £100 ; Lot 5 (oa. 3r. 26p.), another *Selion* in the Mill Field, to Mr. James Whiteley, for £98 ; Lot 6 (oa. 3r. 1p.), another *Selion* in Mill Field, to Mr. T. J. Brown, for £86 ; and Lot 7 (oa. 1r. 28p.), another *Selion* in the Mill Field, to Mr. T. J. Brown, for £65. Lot 1, consisting of a Cottage and Garden was not sold."—*Epworth Bells*, Aug. 19, 1876.

The word is in constant use in the Isle of Axholme, but seems to have become obsolete on the Eastern side of the Trent.

"*Selion* of Land (*Selio terrae*). Fr. *Sellion*, i.e., Terra elata inter sulcos, in Latin Porca, in English a Stiche or Ridge of Land, and in some places only called a Land ; and is of no certain quantity, but sometimes half an acre more or less."—Tho. Blount, *Law Dict.*, 1717, *sub voce*.

SELL'D, *pt. t.* and *pp.*—Sold.

I've *sell'd* my taaties for a rattlin' price.

SELLING.—Proverb, relating to.

"Ax near, *sell* dear."

SEMI-DEMI.—One who is weak; small; of no account.
Derived from demi-semi-quaver in music.

I call him nobbut a *semi-demi* wheäre a real man cums.

SEN.—Self; used also in compounds, as "mysen;" "their-sens;" "hissen;" "wersens;" "yoursens."

A man of weak intellect had been accustomed from childhood regularly to attend Flixborough Church, and Sir Robert Sheffield, the grandfather of the present baronet, used every Sunday to give him a friendly salute and a sixpence. On one occasion, in response to the customary "Good morning, Bob, how are you to-day," the man, for some reason resenting the salutation as too familiar, replied sharply "Bob th^ysen, not me."

"And soon as chance offer'd that she could begin,
She 'gan weigh her doubts to her *sen*."

John Clare, *The Disappointment*.

SENNIT.—Seventh night.

SENSE.—"He hes n't *sense* to baait a moose-trap;" that is, he is very foolish.

SENTIMENT.—Sediment.

That suff's choäkt real full o' *sentiment*.

SERMON-BELL.—One bell sounded alone at the end of chiming or ringing for service when there is to be a sermon. In the first instance the term was probably applied to a bell calling people to sermons preached apart from service.

"I ring to *sermon* with a lusty boome,

That all may come, and none may stay at home."

Bell Inscription, Banbury, Oxfordshire.

See TINGTANG.

SERRY.—Silly; weak-minded (possibly a form of *sorry*).

I've seed a many *serry* uns e' my time, bud that theäre parson caps all.—*Willoughton*, 1880.

SERVICE-ABLE.—(Pronounced as it were two separate words); able-bodied.

Jim's hed to leäve his place an' cum hoäme; he's not *service-aable*.

'SESS 'SESSMENT.—An assessment; a rate.

SET.—(1) A potato, or a part of one, used as a plant for a future crop.

We did ewse to cut th' *sets* e' three or foher peäces, just leävin' 'em one eye apeäce, but sin th' demuck (q.v.) hes cum'd we most gen'lly plants 'em whoäle.

(2) A young plant of any kind used for bedding out.

SET.—To *set* a person on his way home is to go a part of the way with him.

SET. *pt. t.*—Sat.

He *set* his sen doon by th' fire-side.

SET AGATE, *v.*—To set agoing.

Cum, Bessie, *set* that copper *agate*.

SET-POT.—A large iron pot set in brickwork for the purpose of having a fire made underneath it.

SET UPON END, *v.*—To put in an erect position.

Set that stee *upon end* ageän th' barn.

SETTEN UP, *pp.*—(1) Pleased.

He's straangely *setten up* wi' that new top-coät he's gotten.

(2) Provided with.

Thaay was as poor as poor till he deed, bud noo thaay're *setten-up* wi' ivrything onybody could neäd to hev.

(3) Rendered proud.

She is *setten up*, she is, just becos a gentleman hes mis-married hissen wi' her daughter.

SETTERDA' (set·urda).—Saturday.

SEVEN-YEAR-END.—A long but indefinite period.

He niver cums near me fra *seven-year-end* to *seven-year-end*.

SEVERAL.—Many; a large quantity.

Parson: "Are there any plover on Ferry Flash?"

Keeper: "Yes, *several*."

That is, there is a flock, not a few single ones.—*East Ferry*, 1879.

SEW.—A shrew mouse.

SEW, *pt. t.*—(1) Sow.

I *sew* th' oäts broädcast to-year, it was oher weet to drill 'em.

(2) Sew.

She's a poor creätur, she is; niver *sew* oht fit to be seen sin she caame fra school.

(3) Saw.

It was when I *sew* the deäd biffs oot on th' pear tree.—*G. T., Bottesford*, June 21, 1878.

SEWER (seu'h'r), *adj.*—Sure.

I'm *sewer* I hev n't tell'd him noht o' th' soort.

SEWERLINS, *adv.*—Surely.

He'll be goän ageän soon, *sewerlins*.

SEWERLY, *adv.*—Surely.

SEWGER.—Sugar.

SEWING.—When sewing is done with brittle thread, or otherwise so badly that it breaks easily, it is said to have been done "wi' hot needle an' bo'nt thread."

SEE-YA! SEE YA HERE NOO.—See! Listen!

SHACK (shak).—(1) A shake.

Thoo's gin this taable a straange *shak*.

(2) A small crack in timber or stone.

That walnut treäs so full o' *shaks* ther' 's noä gunstocks in it.

(3) A disorderly person; a scamp.

I alus reckon'd he was æ reg'lar *shak*, bud I've begun to chaange e' my waay o' thinkin' along o' this here. When thaay 'd Primroäse do at Norrumby all us foäks went to it, an' did n't leäve scarcelins onybody i' toonship bud Mrs. . . . as could n't goä. Well, when she 's oot fetchin' coos up, bull to'ns awk'ard an' cums at her an' knocks her doon. She knaws as she 's a deäd woman ony time, seein' as ther' is n't a Christ'an wi' in cry on her, bud awiver she falls to screälin' as hard as she can, an' by good luck . . . is gooin' by an' hears her an' tears i' to pastur' full pelt to know what 's up. An' when he seäs how things is he catches hoht on a cloäs'-prop as stan's handy an' cums tilt at beäst, an' sends him cleän oher like a nine-pin. "Up wi' yê an' run," says he; "I'll keäp him i' tow while you get tuther side o' gaate." Bud noo coos begins on her an' hypes at her wi' the'r horns while she's runnin' doon wi' blood, an' her cloäs is all i' rags. An' soä he hes to start on them an' all, an' when he 's gotten 'em awaay fra her soä as she can up an' run, bull's upov his legs ageän an' cumin' stright for him lookin' as fell as thunner. Well, he gies him sum'ats fer hissen an' then teks another goä at coos, an' hes to stick at it this how, while Mrs. . . . is well awaay. An' efter she 's gotten clear off he to'ns taail an' bolts as quick as he can. An' what I saay is, if he is a *shak* he 's a good-plucked un, an' he can't be very caase-hardened, becos if he was he 'd tent hissen fra trustin' to God's marcy that fashion.—June, 1887.

SHACK, *v.*—To shake.

I'll goä *shack* sum cherries doon if ony on 'em's fit fer fallin'.

SHACKBAG.—(1) A large game-cock (obsolete).

"If one may judge of the rest from the fowls of Rhodes and Media, the excellency of the broods at that time consisted in their weight and largeness (as the fowls of those countries were heavy and bulky) and of the nature of what our sportsmen call *shakebags* or turnpokes."—Samuel Pegge, in *Archæologia*, iij., 142.

"Sir Hackle's arm supports a *shake-bag's* load."—*The Gamblers*, 1777, 52.

"Fierce *shake-bag* flap the wing."—*Ibid*, 63.

Cf. T. Lewis O. Davies, *Supplementary Eng. Gloss*.

(2) A worthless fellow ; a scamp.

He's a real *shackbug* if iver ther' was one.—*Messingham*, 1876.

SHACKBAGGERLY, *adj.*—In a loose, disorderly manner.

Foäks is saayin' a deäl about the *shackbaggerly* waay as John . . . managed that saale.

SHACK-FURK.—A fork used for shaking manure.

There was, about the year 1840, a parody on the history of the three children who were flung into the furnace, in which their names appeared as *Shackfurk*, *Muckfurk*, and *Away-We-Go*. The author cannot hear that this unseemly story has ever been printed. He has himself forgotten the words long ago.

SHACK-RIPE.—(1) Said of fruit so ripe that it will fall off the tree when it is shaken.

We mun hev them peärs pull'd, thaay're *shack-ripe*.

(2) Anything much decayed.

"You'll hev to hev a new door at the clew-head next summer, the ohd un's gettin' real *shack-ripe*."—*A. W.*, *East Butterwick*, Jan. 19, 1876.

SHACK-RIPELY.—Decayed.

We driv in a *shack-ripe* ohd cart that I thoht wod tum'le e' bits.

SHACKLE-BONE.—The wrist-bone.

SHACKS.—(1) The ague.

(2) "He's noä greät *shacks*;" said of a person or thing that is poor, mean, or third-rate; one little worthy of esteem.

He's noä greät *shacks* at noht, bud he's wo'st o' all at what he's paaid for.

"Ten years ago the young Whig was 'non sordidus auctor,' considerable *shakes*, but now they are all asses."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, 1820, vol. viii., p. 89.

SHADE.—A shed.

under the harra's in the sand *shade*.

SHAFF.—(1) Nonsense; loose talk.

(2) A shaft.

SHAFFLING, *adj.*—Shuffling.

If it's *shaffling* tricks you're talkin' on I'll upohd it ther' was niver e' this eärth ony body to beät ohd Squire . . . at them gams. Why, he got hohd o' th' land belongin' to . . . chapil an' then bon't th' writin's, so as noäbody could get no reight end o' noht; an' he stopp'd up foäks's watter coorses, an' then swoore 'em doon thaay'd no reight o' flow that-a-waays.

SHAFT-EAR.—The iron hook or ring at the end of the shafts of a cart, by which the first horse pulls.

SHAFT-HORSE.—The horse in a team which goes between the shafts.

SHAG.—(1) The loose fringe at the end of a web of cloth, &c.

(2) The ear of oats.

(3) A mass of hair that has become entangled or clotted together.

That foäl's cuver'd wi' *shags*, he'll look poonds better when thaay've cum'd off.

"And then *shag* to *shag* descended down between the tangled hair and frozen crusts."—John A. Carlyle, *Dante, Inferno, canto xxxiv.*

SHAG-FOAL.—(1)—A foal with its first year's coat on.

(2) A hobgoblin like a foal.

SHAKERS.—Trembling grass.

SHAKY, *adj.*—(1) Feeble through illness or age.

(2) Poor; impoverished.

SHAM'LES.—Shambles.

SHAMMOCKING, *adj.*—Slovenly; of awkward gait.

SHANDRY.—A spring-cart.

SHANDY, *adj.*—Half-crazy.

SHANK'S-GALLOWAY, SHANK'S-MARE, SHANK'S-HERSE, SHANK'S-PONY, SHANK'S-NAG.—A man is said to ride on one of the above animals when he goes on foot.

"Here again we must travel post, in a cart, on horseback, or on *shank's nagie*."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, 1820, vol. vi., p. 570.

SHAP.—SHAPE.

He's sent hoäme that theäre wesh-tub. Did ta iver see oht e' sich 'n a *shap* e' all thȳ life?

SHARP.—(1) Quick in motion.

Noo, Mary, be *sharp* wi' that pitcher, I'm as dry as a fish.

(2) Quick in intellect.

He's *sharp* at reädin' an' writin', bud no ewse at all at figurein'.

SHARPS.—Very coarse flour containing a considerable quantity of bran.

SHAR-THACK.—A kind of coarse grass, perhaps identical with *Star-thack* (q.v.)

SHAV, *pl.* (shavs).—A shaft.

SHAW.—(1) A wood (obsolete). Still used in place-names; e.g., Bell *Shaw* Wood in the parish of Belton; Beckenham *Shaw* Wood, Scawby.

(2) A show; an exhibition.

(3) A horse-fair held at Scotter, on the sixth of July, is called *Scotter Shaw*, that is show. A charter for this fair was granted by Richard I., *Monasticon Anglicanum* j., 392.

(4) A kind of potato said to have taken its name from the person who raised it from seed.

SHAWL.—An old woman who was present at a service in Redbourne church, in which the Bishop of Lincoln took a part, dressed in mediæval episcopal vestments, was heard to say, "His *shawl's* real pratty, but I doänt think much to his bonnit."

SHAW WILLING, *phr.*—To be willing; to shew willingness.
I'll goä if I can, that 'll *shaw willing*.

SHE.—*She* is, I think, never used for her. If it occurs at all it is probably a lately introduced idiom. The feminine pronouns *she* and *her* are used for many inanimate things, as an oven, a clock, a stee, a pianoforte, a suff, and a church bell. See HE.

SHEAF, *v.*—To tie corn in sheaves.

Stir your sens, I meän to hev this cloäs' *sheäfed* to neet.

SHEAF-ARSE.—The bottom of a sheaf.

Go tell Sam to chuck th' stooks ohere e' th' Hoss-Cloäse, th' *sheäf-arses* is as weet as muck.

"One can scarce tell which is the heade and which is the *arse* of the *sheafe*."—Best's *Farming Book* (Surtees Soc.), 49.

SHEAR.—A sheep once shorn is called a *one-shear* sheep, twice shorn a *two-shear* sheep, and so on.

"His four or five *shear* ewes at 58s."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 315.

"Sheep, Mr. Culley observes, generally renew their first two teeth from fourteen to sixteen months old, and every following year about the same time, until they become *three-shear*, that is, turn three years old."—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, 114.

SHEAR, *v.* to cut corn with a sickle.

SHEARER.—A reaper with a sickle, not with a scythe.

We ewsed to hev cotton-spinners an' naail-maakers fra the West cuntry for *shearers*, bud noo ther's noän cums bud Irishmen.—*Bottesford*, 1845.

SHEARLING.—A once-shorn sheep.

SHEARS (shearz).—That part of a waggon to which the shafts are affixed.

SHED.—The division of the hair.

SHED, *v.*—(1) To divide the hair with a comb.

(2) To come off; said of leaves, hair, and feathers.

(3) To drop on the ground; said of over-ripe corn.

SHEEDER.—That is she-deer; a female animal. Now commonly, but by no means exclusively, confined to sheep.

"They are forced to sell their heeders and joist their *sheeders*."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 325.

That cat's a *sheeder*, bud she's niver hed ony kitlin's.

SHEEP-DRESSING.—A fluid used to kill insects in the wool of sheep.

SHEEP-DYKE, **SHEEP-WESH.**—A place in a stream or pond where sheep are washed.

My faather maade a *sheep-dyke* i' th' second Marsh cloäse, bud it has been filled in this five-an'-tho'ty year.—*Bottesford*, June 18, 1887.

Ther's a good *sheep-wesh* e' Scotter toon, ageän th' ohd brig.

SHEEP-FAG.—A parasitic insect that infests the wool of sheep.

SHEEP-MARK.—An order was made by the Bottesford Manor Court, in 1550, that no one should turn his sheep into the Marsh without their being distinguished by the mark of their owner. A similar regulation was made in many other manors. When the commons were unenclosed it was necessary for everyone who had a right of pasture to have a *sheep-mark* that could be easily distinguished from those of his neighbours.

A letter written by Archbishop Cranmer, probably in 1534, shows that these marks were sometimes used for other purposes. He says: "Touching my commission to take oaths of the King's subjects for His Highness' succession, I am by your last letters well instructed, saving that I know not how I shall order them that cannot subscribe in writing; hitherto I have caused one of my secretaries to subscr[ib]e for such persons, and made them to write their *shepe-mark* or some other *marks* as they can . . . scribble. Now, would know whether I shall, instead of subscription, take their seals."—Cranmer, *Miscellaneous Writings* (Parker Soc.), 291.

Some of the cattle-marks of the towns in the neighbourhood of Boston are engraved in Thompson's *Hist.*, Boston, 1856, 642.

There is much information concerning the sheep-marks of the North-West of England in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, ij. 171, 354.

SHEEP-SALVE.—Ointment used for killing fags on sheep.

SHEEP-TROD.—A path made by sheep in pastures.

SHEETING.—The linen or cotton web of which sheets are made.

"Her home-spun *sheeting*, recent from the loom."

James Hurdis, *The Favourite Village*, 1800, 146.

"Can your lady patch hearts that are breaking

With handfuls of coals and rice,

Or by dealing out flannel and *sheeting*,

A little below cost price."

Charles Kingsley, *A Rough Rhyme*.

SHELF.—"Shelves is high to-daay," a figurative expression, meaning there is no food within reach.

SHELL-OUT, SHILL-OOT, *v.*—To pay.

Tell him he's to *shell-out* or I shall put him i'to the coort as I did Broon.—May, 1887.

He's not a man that 'll stan' nonsense, so you'd as well *shill-out* noo, an' hev dun wi' it.

SHELVINGS, *s. pl.*—Loose flat boards or frames which are attached to the bodies of waggons and carts for the purpose of enabling them to carry greater loads.

"4 strong broad wheeled carts and shelvings."—*Gainsburgh News*, March 23, 1867.

SHEP.—A shepherd.

"Cook was *shep* to Mr. Sorsby then, but he's left noo." So, in Piers Plowman, B, prol. 2, the phrase "As I *shepe* were," means "As if I were a shepherd." Lydgate has it too, in his "Chorl and Bird," where the birds says to the churl—

A *chepys* croke to the ys better than a lance. See Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum*, 223.

SHEPHERD'S-DELIGHT, SHEPHERD'S-WEATHER-GLASS.—The pimpernel; *Anagallis arvensis*.

SHEPHERD'S PURSE.—*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

SHERRIFF-TURN (obsolete).—"The sheriffs' court kept twice every year, viz., within a month after Easter and within a month after Michaelmas."—Cowel, *Law Dict.*, 1727.

"The proffittes of fayres and marketes there, perquisites of courtes leates, *Sheriffes Turnes* holded within Scotter afforsayd."—*Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1537.

SHERT (*shert*), *adj.*—(1) Short.

Neets is gettin' *shert* noo.

(2) Hasty in temper.

Oor missis is uncommon *shert* to-daay; she was fit to snap my heäd off as soon as she cum doon e' th' mornin', an' noht's suited her sin'.

SHET.—A shirt.

I'm not agooin to do onything o' soort, an' soä you neäd n't tew yer *shet*, i.e., you need not trouble yourself about it.

SHIFT.—A term of work. When one set of men are employed at any work and are replaced by another set of men at the same work, each set is called a *shift*. At iron-furnaces and other works where labour has to be continued night and day, the day-labourers are called the *day-shift*, and the night-labourers the *night-shift*. This word is used in Yorkshire, and probably all over England.

SHIFT, *v.*—To move.

Noo then *shift*, can't yë.

SHIFTINESS.—Craft; cunning; sometimes, though rarely, used in a good sense.

SHIFTY, *adj.*—Cunning; deceitful; sometimes, though rarely, used in a good sense.

SHIG, *v.*—To shirk; to avoid.

He's *shigg'd* his job an' goän to th' fo'nisis.

SHIG-SHOG.—A pace between a walk and a trot, or any shaking motion like it.

SHILL (*shil*).—To separate peas, beans, nuts, &c., from their pods or shells.

I was *shillin'* peys when he cum up to me an' says, "Jaane will ta' marry me?" an' I consither'd a bit an' then I says, "ay, Jack, I will if ta' likes," an' wi'oot moore ado he flings his airms roond my neck an' kisses me oher an' oher ageän.

"Will. Fawcett, of Aiton, yeoman, for buying of oates in the Kinges markt to *shill* and convert in oatmeal, without the lawfull license of anie J.P."—1631, *North Riding Record Soc.*, iij., 310.

SHILL-OOT.—See SHELL-OUT.

SHILTER.—A shelter.

Ther' is n't a bit o' *shilter* for stock e' them warp cloäskins that was Heälä's.—*Burringham*, 1879.

SHILTER, *v.*—To shelter.

Thoo mun rig up sum'ats to *shilter* th' lambs fra the wind or thaay 'll be perish'd.

"For . . . *shiltering* bricks."—*Bottesford Moors Acc.*, 1811.

SHIMMEE, SHIMMY.—A woman's shift.

SHINDY, SHINE.—A disturbance (probably slang).

Ther's most gen'lins a *shine* at Ep'uth at 'lection times.

SHINE, TO CUT, *v.*—To live in a more showy manner than one's means allow.

He did ewse to *cut a shine* wi' carriages and herses when he lived e' theäse parts; I wonder how he like th' inside on a jaail noo he's gotten into one.

SHINE, TO MAKE, TO KICK UP, *v.*—To make a disturbance.

He did *kick up a shine* when Jaane Anne run'd off wi' crookle-back'd taailor.

SHINUP, SHINTY.—The game of hockey.

SHIT.—A term of contempt.

He's a regular *shit*.

If I was you, Mary Ann, I'd be aboon soortin' my sen wi' a *shit*-arsed fella' like that.

SHIT YOUR BREETCHES.—The common redshank, *Totanus calidris*, so called from the cry it makes.

SHITTLE.—(1) A weaver's shuttle.

(2) The shuttle of a drain (q.v.)

Th' *shuttle* ageān th' fish pond is o' noā ewse noo.

"The same sewer from the foresaid fields end to the *shuttle* shall be diked, scowred, and cleansed . . . by Mr. William Dalyson."—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, 7.

SHIVE, SHIV (sheiv, shiv).—The woody part of flax and hemp.

SHIVE (sheiv).—A thin slice.

Just give me a *shive* of bread and cheese.

SHIVER.—A splinter.

Ther's a *shiver* run'd i'to my hand ho'ts me real bad.

SHIVER, *v.*—To splinter.

SHOCK UP, *v.*—To stook (q.v.)

SHOD-CART, SHOD-WAIN.—A cart or waggon whose wheels are hooped with iron, as distinguished from those whose wheels are bare (obsolete).

"Nuli ibunt cum auriga vocata a *shod-wayne* or *carte* super le hebbels."—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1563.

For *unshod* carts see *Midland Cos. Hist. Coll.*, ij. 29, 325, 362; Palmer, *Perhust*; Yarmouth, j. 24; *Monasticon Anglicanum*, iij. 229.

For *shod-carts* see *Monasticon Anglicanum*, v. 485; *Archæologia*, xj. 437; xlij. 345; xliij. 220.

SHOE.—(1) A horse-shoe-shaped piece of net or lace in the back of a baby's cap.

(2) A slipper for a waggon wheel; sometimes called a skid or sled.

SHOE LEATHER.—Used figuratively for shoes.

She's as tidy a lass as iver troäd *shoe leather*.

SHOG, *v.*—(1) To move on slowly.

I mun be *shoggin'*; I doänt walk very fast noo.

(2) A slow trot.

"The true plebeian *shog* which had given himself and his riders no small degree of appetite."—Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, 1825, 11.

SHOLL.—A piece of wood, whittled into thin shavings, which are left attached at one end; used for lighting a fire.

SHON, *pp.*—Shone.

Th' moon *shon* soä it was clear leet, omust like daay.

SHOOL (*shool*).—A shovel.

"I, said the owl,
With my spade an' *shool*,
I'll dig his grave."

Cock Robin.

SHOOLER.—An intruder.

SHOOT, *v.*—(1) To pare sods with a paring spade (obsolescent).

"It is laide in paine that none of the said inhabitants shall grave or *shoote* any bagges beneath Micle howses or Tripling howses or beneath any sik betwene them."—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1599.

(2) To twist a rope.

SHOOTING.—Diarrhœa in oxen.

SHOP-THINGS, *s. pl.*—Groceries.

This groäcer's licence is a real bad thing; women goäs to th' groäcers, slives off wi' a bottle o' gin, an' gets it setten doon as *shop-things*.

SHORE.—A prop or stay to a building.

SHORE, *v.*—To prop up.

SHORE, *pt. t.*—Sheared.

When my bruther was ill I *shore* all his corn for him mysen.—
C. S., Flixborough, July 30, 1875.

SHORT CAKES.—Cakes made of flour, water, and "short-ening."

SHORTENING.—Lard, beef-fat, or butter, put into paste to make it eat crisp.

Caathlics won't eät nothing wi' lard *shortenin'* in o' fast daays.

SHORT OF PUFF.—Short-winded.

SHORTS.—See CHISSELLS.

SHORT-TONGUED, *adj.*—Lisping.

SHO'T (shot), *adj.*—(1) Short.

It 's a dog o' must like oor tarrier nobbut it noäse is *sho'ter*.

(2) Liable to crumble.

As *sho't* as cat-fat.

Sho't reckonin's mak long friends.

This warp's straange an' *sho't*; it crum'les wi' lookin' at anearly.

(3) Brittle and with a straight cleavage.

(4) Of hasty temper.

SHOT.—Payment.

"On cast down her *schott* and went her wey."

Songs and Carols of 15th Cent.
(Percy Soc.), 94.

SHOULD.—Often used for shall.

Should us two goä a gleänin' to-daay.

SHOULD OHT.—Ought.

That bairn o' thine *should oht* to goä to boärdin' school; he larns to talk real plain wi' alus playin' wi' farmin' lads.

You *should* n't *oht* to squeäl oot e' that how, Mary Annē, just becos a black clock 's gotten upo' thȳ frock.

SHOU'DER, SHOU'THER.—The shoulder.

SHOU'DER-PIPES, *s. pl.*—Drain tiles, with a collar attached to each, so that they fit one into another.

SHOUT, *v.*—To call.

I *shooted* you all over an' you niver cum'd. It's my opinion you've been asleäp e'steäd o' gettin' on' wi' your wark.

SHROUD.—A small fungus-like concretion of soot in the wick of a burning candle, which becomes enlarged and red; or a small piece of wax or tallow which curls up at the side of a burning candle. Both these objects are signs of death to the person to whom they are opposite.

SHUCKY.—Mean; shift.

SHUT, *v. pp.*, SHUTTEN.—To shoot.

I wish sumbody wo'd *shut* ivery rabbit as ther' is.

Doän't hawm about e' that how wi' that gun, tho'o'll be *shuttin'* sumbody.

It's my opinion as it's T . . . an' noäbody else as hes *shutten* oor bitch.

SHUTHER (shudh·w'r), *v.*—To shudder; to shiver.

SHUTNESS.—Riddance.

Good *shutness* to him.

Good-bye and good-*shutness*.

Phrases commonly used when an unwelcome guest has taken his departure.

SHUTTLE, SHITTLE.—A door which may be raised or lowered in a groove, put across a drain for the purpose of holding up water.

SHUT OFF, *v.*—To go quickly away.

'When he seed oor Sam he *shut* off wi' oot a wo'd.

SHUT ON, SHUTTEN ON, *pp.*—Rid of.

I've hed th' rewmatics a long while, bud I'm *shut on* 'em at last.

I should be straange an' glad to be *shutten on* him; he cums here cartin' aboot ivery blessed daay as ther' is.

"Given to Susan Stokham, being at her time and ready to labour, to get *shute* of her, 1s."—*Doncaster Corporation Acc.*, 1655, in Tomlinson's *Doncaster*, p. 150.

SHUTTEN UP.—Shut up.

"Its all luck, an' gen'lins bad luck an' all. A woman niver knows what a man is whilst she's wedded to him, an' thaay *shutten up* e' one hoose together, an' then it's oher laate to rew,"—*Bottesford*, July 27, 1888.

SHUTTS, *s. pl.*—Shutters.

It's gettin' dark, put th' *shutts* up.

"In the Best Chamber . . . 4 window *shuttes*, an iron chimney, and a pair of tongs."—*Inventories of Sir William Fairfax, of goods at Walton, Yorkshire*, 1624, in *Archæologia*, xlviii., 136.

SHUT UP, *v.*—To make silent; to counteract.

SHUVEL.—A shovel. East of the Trent this form of the word prevails over *shool* (q.v.)

SHY, *v.*—To throw; to pelt.

SIB, *adj.*—Related to (obsolescent).

Oor Marmaduke's *sib* to all the gentles in th' cuntry, though he hes cum doon to leäd coäls.—*Ashby*, 1856.

Cf. Myrc, *Instruc. for Parish Priests* (E.E.T.S.), 41; Sir Th. More, *English Workes*, 1557, 469; Ramsay, *Scottish Life and Character*, 145; Scott, *The Antiquary*, ch. xxxij; W. E. Hearn, *The Aryan Household*, 290.

SICH, *adj.*—Such.

I doänt think I iver seed *sich* 'n a fine bull as that is as oor squire's gotten fra Berkeley.—*Bottesford*, April, 1887.

SICK.—Disgusted ; weary in mind.

I'm *sick* to deäð o' theäse here' 'lections, I wish ther was n't gooin' to be anuther for the next hunderd year to cum'.

"He hath the reliques, and the wefts, and the remainder of swine still in him, yet he is *sicke* of them, hee fights against them, hee resists them continually, as health resists *sickness*, or as a living fountaine resists the mud that fals into it."—John Preston, *Sermons Before His Majestie*, 1630, p. 39.

SID.—The fine mud which accumulates in a drain or gutter.

SID-HOLE.—A cesspool.

SIDE.—(1) A district, as "Ketton *side*," "Gaainsbr' *side*."

"It pleased God to interrupt them by sending Colonel Cromwell to them from Northampton *side*."—*Rel. of Cromwell's Proceeding Against Cavaliers*, July 24, 1643, 2.

- (2) A thing much out of shape is said to have "neither end nor *side*," or to be "all ends and *sides*." The same remark is applied to incoherent and ignorant talk.

I wod n't hev hed th' ohd thing at noht. It hed naaither end nor *side* belongin' to it.

I can't bear talkin' to him ; what he says hes naaither end nor *side*.

SIDE AWAY, SIDE UP.—To put away ; to put in order.

I've nobbut just *sided* dinner-things awaay.

Side up yer things noo, it's bed time.

SIDEBOARDS, *s. pl.*—Loose boards sometimes attached to the sides of carts and waggons to increase their capacity.

"1 waggon with shelvings and *sideboards*."—*Gainsburgh News*, March 23, 1867.

SIDELINGS.—By the side of.

Butterwick Moors runs *sidelin's* o' th' Haale o'must th' whoäle length on it.

"3yf any connyng man of þo
Standþ stille, or *sidlyng* can go,
He may stande on þe brynkes
All so lange as hym god þynkes."

Robert Manning, of Brunne,
Story of Eng., i., 361.

SIDE, PAIN IN.—When any one is weary of a long story, or one that he has heard many times before, he exclaims, "I've a *pain* in my *side*."

He begun saayin' th' saame thing oher and oher ageän aboot Miss Braddon books, so I says to him, "I've a *paain e'* my *side*," an' leäves him to talk to my lasses.

SIDE-POCKET.—A large loose pocket worn by a woman under her gown.

Go up stairs, Sarah, an' fetch th' nutmeg oot o' my Sunda' *side-pocket*.
Anything very useless is said to be "of no moore ewse then a *side-pocket* is to a toad."

A person dressed in a very absurd manner is said to look like a sow wi' *side-pockets*.

SIDE SLIP, ON TH'.—Somewhat on the side of.

On the side slip o' Wroot.

"The scite of this manor house being placed on the *side slipp* of a rising ground."—*Survey of the Manor of Wimbledon*, 1649, in *Archæologia*, x., 434.

SIDES, TO HAVE TWO.—"To have two sides" is to take different views of a matter, and so to quarrel.

We nearly *hed two sides* aboot Roäver, 'cos Jim wo'd gie him butter'd caake at tea-time.

SIDE-WAVERS, *s. pl.*—Purlins. See *Glossary of Architecture*.

SIDE-WIPE.—A sarcasm.

SIGHT.—A great quantity. See SEET.

"An infinite *sight* of rare flowers."—Wm. Stukeley, *Memoirs*, 1752, (Surtees Soc.), j. 83.

SIGN, v.—To assign. It is often impossible to tell when this word is used whether *assign* or *sign* is meant. In a sentence like "He *signed* his property to his son," either assignment or signature may be in the mind of the speaker.

SIGNIFY.—"So it does not *signify*" is a strong form of clinching an order, argument, or affirmation.

I'll hev all my sarvants in by nine o'clock, *so it duz not signify*. Them as *duz n't* like it can leave.

SILE.—A wooden bowl with a linen bottom used for straining milk.

SILE, v.—(1) To strain milk.

- (2) To rain heavily and steadily with drops very near together.
Cf. Rob. Ferguson, *River Names of Europe*, 168.

"What kind on a daay was it here on Frida', Mary?" "It *siled* doon all day long as fast as it could power."

- (3) To fall as heavy rain does.

"By the spring head, whose water, winter-chill,
Boils up the white sand that is never still,
Now swimming up in silver threads, and then
Slow *siling* down to bubble up again."

John Clare, *The Memory of Love*.

(4) To faint:

She *siled* reight doon, an' fell into a pansion o' paaste afore th' kitchen fire.

She used to like to pretend to be a laady, an' wo'd *sile* awaay when iver oht com to vex her.

"She *siled* on the floor." — John Clare, *Crazy Nell*.

SILL.—(1) The threshold of a door.

(2) The bottom part of the frame of a window.

(3) The bottom part of a fixed bench, pew, or other like wooden erection.

(4) The bottom part of a plough which slips along the ground in ploughing.

SILL-HANK.—The hooks in the shafts of a cart or waggon for the shaft horse to pull by.

SILLY-HOOD.—A child's CAUL (q.v.)

SILLYING-ABOUT, *prest. part.*—Acting foolishly.

SILT.—(1) Sandy warp.

(2) A sandy stratum, containing much water, which lies below the clay bed, and above the gypsum in the Trent Valley.

SIMPLE-SIDES.—A foolish person.

SIMPS, *s. pl.*—Shrimps.

SIN, *adj.*—Since.

"Faatherless a' mutherless,
Born wi' oot a skin,
Spok' when it caame i'to th' wo'ld,

An' niver spok' *sin*." —
The answer is *crepitus ventris*.

SINGER.—A chorister.

SINGLING.—When turnips are sown much more seed is used than is required; when they come up men with hoes "strike" them, that is, cut up most of those not required. After them follow boys who pull up such of the remainder as are not wanted to grow. This latter process is called *singling*.

"Their boys and girls released from "wicking" and "singling" turnips." — John Markenfield, *ii*., 113.

SING OUT, *v.*—To call out.

SING SMALL, *v.*—To retract; to give in.

SINK, SINKER, SINKLER, SINK-STONE, SINK-HOLE.—(1) A drain for carrying off dirty water.

(2) A stone table with a ledge round it, fitted with a drain for carrying off dirty water; used as a table for washing dirty crockery upon.

"ij alter stones, one Mr. Sheffield haith made a sinck of in his kitchine and thother maketh a bridge in the towne."—*Croxby, Monumenta Superstitionis*, 1566, p. 65.

(3) The quantity of hemp or flax *sunk* in one place at one time.

"Drowned in a hempe pitt neare a litle *sinke* of hempe."—*Haxey, 17th cent., Coroner's Inquest Papers, Add. MS., 31,028, fol. 7.*

SINK, *v.*—To *sink* hemp or flax is to put it in a pond or drain with turves on the top to weight it for the purpose of rotting the non-fibrous parts from the stalk.

"That no man *synke* anie hempe that is bought out of the lordshippe in the North more."—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1578.

SINK IT.—'Od *sink it*. A curse.

SINKSTONE.—See SINK (1).

SINNEY.—A sinew.

SINNEY GRAWD.—Stiff in the sinews or joints.

Thoo 'd better be exercisin' that knee o' thine, or it 'll be gettin' *sinney grawd* as sewer as can be.

SIPE, *v.*—To ooze; to percolate; to dribble.

Th' watter's nasty; sum'ats bad mun be *sipein'* i'to th' well.
Th' left hand beer-barril *sipes* real bad.

SISS.—(1) A hissing noise made to excite a dog.

(2) A noise made by grooms when they are engaged rubbing down horses.

(3) The noise made by steam escaping through a kettle spout, or the safety valve of an engine.

SISS, SISSLE, *v.*—To hiss as a snake or a kettle.

I doänt at all beleäve e' iverlastin' punishment o' fire; it wo'd bo'n yē all up, an' ther'd be a end on it. I beleäve it is 'at ther' 'll be all soorts o' greät elephants an' snaakes, an' dragons; a *sissein'* at yē, an' turmentin' yē.—1875.

SITHA, SEE THOU.—See *Notes and Queries*, vjs., x., 164.

Sitha! sitha! mun, how it lightens!

SITHERS.—Scissors.

SITTING OF EGGS.—The number of eggs on which any domesticated bird sits. A hen must have thirteen, otherwise the incubation will be unlucky. But with thirteen she will have twelve chickens and one bad egg.

SIT UNDER, v.—To attend the ministration of any one at church or chapel.

We've no truble aboot can'les an' sich kelter, you see; we *sit under* a Christ'n minister 'at preaches the real gospel.

'SIVVER, adv. or conj.—Howsoever; whether.

Sivver it dees or lives I sha'n't alter my opinion.

SIZABLE.—(1) Well grown.

"It has stretched to a *sizable* tree."

John Clare, *The Old Shepherd in Life and Remains*, 275.

(2) Of appropriate size.

He's buildin' his sen a good, *sizable* hoose, just as you goä i'to Brigg, this awaays on.

SIZES, s. pl.—Assizes.

He was tried at Lincoln *sizes* sum five an' twenty year back.

SKEG, v.—To peer; to peep.

Braade o' me, th' mare's gotten sum'ats amiss wi' her ees; she's alust *skeggin'* aboot soä.

SKEG O' TH' EYE, BY THE.—By sight, not by rule or measurement.

I reckon, sir, all theäse ohd carvin's was dun *by th' skeg o' th' eye*.—*J. B., Messingham*, 1869.

SKELDED.—When a textile fabric, having in it various colours, becomes blotchy after washing, it is said to be *skelded*.

SKELETED.—Like a skeleton.

Th' poor fella' was clear *skeletoned* afoore he deed.—*Amcotts*, Aug. 14, 1878.

SKELL, v.—(1) To twist as a piece of wood warps in the sun.—*Isle of Axholme*.

(2) To overturn.

(3) To set on one side or awry.

SKELLET, SKILLET.—A saucepan. See Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, ij. 399.

SKELLUM.—A rogue; a scamp.

I'll hev noht to do wi' sich 'n a drunken *shellum*.

See Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.*, pt. iii., vol. ii., 384; Rabelais, *Urquhart's Trans.*, iij. 48; Wallington, *Hist. Notices*, ii. 253; Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*; Sir Roger L'Estrange, *Select Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1711, p. 308.

SKELL UP, *v.*—To turn up a cart by the removal of the juggle-pin. See SLOT-UP.

Hev yě *skell'd* up that cart yit?—*Bottesford*, Sept. 12, 1878.

SKELP.—A slap with the open hand over the breech. Cf. *Gent. Mag.*, 1825, i. 396.

SKELPER.—Something very large.

I niver seed sich *skelpers* as them Northum'land men an' wimmin is.

SKELPING.—A thrashing.

SKELPING, *adj.*—Large.

Thaay 've gotten a *skelpin'* big chech at Lincoln, bud to my thinkin' it's noht to compare to th' ohd chech at Gaainsb'r.

SKEP.—(1) A wooden measure of capacity; as a peck-*skep*; a strike-*skep*.

"In 1709 two persons were appointed to measure all the coals that came there by one of the *skeps* that is prepared on purpose."—*Town Records in Stark's Hist. of Gainsburgh*, 540.

(2) A hive for bees.

(3) A wicker basket used in stables for carrying small quantities of horse-corn, or for removing dung.

SKERRYING.—Scuffling. See SCUFFLE and SCUFFLER.

SKET.—A skirt.

Wheäre hes ta been? Thỹ *skets* is clagged w' streät-muck up to th' knees awaay.

SKEW, *v.*—(1) To twist.

Doän't *skew* about soä, bairn; how am I to reightle thỹ hair if thoo duz n't stan' still?

(2) To equivocate.

It is n't of a bit o' ewse tryin' to *skew* about wi' me my lad.

SKEWBALD.—A parti-coloured horse.

A new song called *Skewball* was printed as a broadside by C. Croshaw, of York, about the beginning of this century; it is probably a reprint of an Irish original. This ditty is reproduced in *Notes and Queries*, v. s. iv., 115.

SKEW-BRIG.—A bridge constructed obliquely.

Ther's a *skew-brig* on th' raailwaay oher th' roãd as you goã to Ketton this a waays on.—*Messingham*, 1858.

SKEWSIDE, ON, *adv.*—Askew ; aslant ; obliquely.

He naail'd it on *skewside*, not fit to be seen.

SKID.—The shoe in which a wheel which it is intended should not revolve is placed in coming down hill. See **SHOE** (2).

SKID, *v.*—To arrest the motion of a wheel in coming down hill by means of a *skid*, or in any other manner.

"To *skid* a wheel, to stop the wheel of a coach or cart with a hook on the descent of a hill."—*Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726, *sub voce*.

SKIEF (Skeef).—A thin iron wheel, sharp at the circumference, fitted on to some ploughs instead of a coulter. The use of *skiefs* is almost entirely confined to warp land, as they cannot be employed where there are stones. In an engraving of *The Lincolnshire Plough*, given in the *Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726, a *skief* is represented. The writer does not seem to have known its name ; he says, "The coulter is a sharp turning wheel that cuts the roots of the grass or sedge across by its motion as it goes round."

SKIEF PLOUGH.—A plough fitted with a *skief*.

SKILLET.—See **SKELLET**.

SKILLY, SKILLYGALEE.—(1) Linseed porridge prepared for calves.

(2) Oatmeal porridge given in workhouses and jails.

SKIM-MILK.—Milk from which the cream has been taken.

"Craft's blue *skim-milk* is best for Fools to lap."—*The Love-Feast*, 1778, II.

SKIMMING.—See **THIN-FURRING**.

SKIMMINGS.—The thinnest sort of cream, used in farm-houses for tea and coffee.

"Put three lumps o' sugar in and cream, not milk-*skimmin's*."—*Mabel Heron*, iii., 13.

SKIMP, *v.*—(1) To work carelessly, and, therefore, badly ; to work without sufficient material.

He's *skimpt* that thackin' straange an' bad.

(2) When tiles are put on the roof of a building if they do not overlap sufficiently, either perpendicularly or horizontally, they are said to be *skimped*.

When John Smith built oor barn at th' Moors he *skimp'd* th' tiles soã that thaay are n't fit to be seen. Thaay'll hev to be taa'en off an' put on ageãn.—June 21, 1887.

SKIMPING, SKIMPY, *adj.*—Scanty; niggardly.

Ther' is n't a hoose wheäre theäre's moore *skimpin'* doins then hers. He's *skimpy* i' all his actions, when ther's noht to get by shawin' off.

SKIN ALIVE, *v.*—Parents often threaten children with *skinning alive*. See JOHN MARKENFIELD, *ii*., 113.

"If thoo doã n't cum off that theäre muck this minnit I'll *skin* thee *alive*."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*, Aug., 1853.

There is a horrible tale told to children to frighten them about a boy who was *skinned alive*, all but the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet. This threat seems to be a traditional recollection of a punishment actually inflicted in former times. "In the romance of *Garin, the Lorrainer*, there are constant threats of flaying alive . . . which, however, one is bound to note, are never represented as carried into effect."—J. M. Ludlow, *Popular Epics of the Middle Ages*, *ij*., 137. There is a picturesque description of this process in *Havelok*, *ll.* 2476--2503.

SKIN AND BONE.—"All *skin and bone*;" that is, very lean.

SKINCH, *v.*—To stint.

"We're a bit *skinch'd* for room," said by a man who had a small house and a large family.—*Bottesford*, Jan. 18, 1881.

Doãn't *skinch* th' soãp.—*Brigg*, 1876.

SKINCHING, *adj.*—Niggardly.

Why it's a new hoose anearly, bud oor maaster got oot a barra'-ful o' snaw fra th' false-roof, thaay 've been so *skinchin'* o' a few tiles.

SKINGY, SKINNY.—Stingy; mean.

SKIP-JACK.—A child's play-thing, made of the merry-thought of a goose or duck.

SKIR.—The whirring noise made by certain birds in taking wing.

"Niver hear a pheasant *craw*, nor th' *skirr* o' a partridge wing."—Mabel Peacock, *Tales and Rhymes in the Lindsey Folk-Speech*, 128.

SKIRL, *v.*—To shriek.

SKIRRIT, *v.*—To cry out as an animal does when in fear or in pain.

SKIRT.—The side of a bank, wood, or plantation.

"None in casting or amending the aforesaid banks shall take any earth within two yards on the *skirt* of them."—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, 4.

SKIRTS, *phr.*—To sit on a person's *skirts* is to annoy, baffle, or impede him.

"Te ulciscar. I will be reuenged on thee. I will sit on thy *skirts*."—Bernard, *Terence*, 58.

SKIT, SKITTERS.—(1) Diarrhœa in sheep and rabbits.

"They [lambs] die of the *skit* or scouring."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 376.

(2) A lampoon.

SKRAUM, *v.*—To throw oneself about awkwardly.

I niver seed noäbody hawm aboot as he duz e' all my born daays. He dropp'd a parshil by th' roäd-side, an' he *skraumed* aboot all legs an' airms getherin' things up ageän, as thof he'd been a spider.

SKREED.—(1) A shred; a long and narrow piece of board, paper, cloth, or any such thing.

(2) A long and narrow enclosure. At Ashby in the parish of Bottesford there was a long and narrow pasture-field called the *Skreeds*. It is now for the most part built over, and some of it is called Kirton Terrace.

"Any freeboard, *screed*, or parcel of land left on the outside of the fences."—*Epworth Enclosure Act*, 1795, 25.

"Mr. Thomas Peacock . . . did some time since give unto Mr. Edward Robson, of the township of Yaddlethorpe, a certain narrow *screed* of land from his Old-street Close, in the township of Yaddlethorpe."—*Memorandum*, circa 1823.

(3) A narrow plantation.

Them *screeds* o' Scotch firs at Cleätham wants fellin'; thaay've gotten the'r growth.

(4) A long tale; a long piece of verse or prose.

John Marcham ewsed to hev straange, *skreeds* to tell aboot what th' Morla's of Holme did i' fermer times.

Th' bairn wo'd saay *skreeds* o' poeterry for a daay thrif, if onybody wo'd listen to him.

"Long *skreeds* from Dante and Ariosto."—Mortimer Collins, *Frances*, j., 239.

(5) A cap frill, or any frilled border.

SKREEK, SKREÄK.—A harsh scream; a shriek.

She mad' sich an a *skreek*, I thoht noht else bud she'd killed her sen.

"I fear lest this fellow should perceiue her to be in labour, if he should often hear her *scrikes*."—Bernard, *Terence*, 338.

SKREEK, SKREÄK, *v.*—To shriek.

Th' fo'st time I iver seed a hare shutten was e' Dicky Barley corner cloäse, wheäre th' brick-yard is noo, an' she *skreek'd* oot, as I thoht, for all th' world like a cat yawlin'.

SKREEL.—A screen for dressing corn, or for separating the rger from the smaller stones in a gravel-pit.

SKREEL, SKREÄL, *v.*—To scream.

SKREELINGS.—Screenings; that is the small gravel which goes through the *skreel* when gravel is skreened. The larger stones are used for mending the highways, the small pebbles, or *skreelings*, are employed for footpaths and walks in gardens.

SKULK, *v.*—(1) To bend the head.

Thoo mun *skulk* as ta goäs thrif th' door-steäd, or thoo'll hit thý sen.
A goose wo'd *skulk* if it was gooin' thrif a barn door.

(2) To hide oneself.

I heärd th' missis cumin', soä I *skulk't* behind a green treä ther' was.

SKYME (skeim).—(1) To squint.

(2) To scowl.

(3) To look out of the eye-corners; to give stealthy and furtive glances.

I seed her *skyming* at me as I went by, bud she niver spok.

SKY-WANNOCK.—A person is said to tumble down *sky-wannock* when he falls with legs, arms, and clothes flying about in an ungraceful manner.

I was ridin' wi' him doon Sawcliff Hill; his hoss gev a bit on a stumble, an' he flew cleän oher it heäd *sky-wannock*.—Aug. 18, 1866.

SLAB.—(1) An outside plank when a tree is sawn into boards.

"The outside sappy plank or board, saw'd off from the sides of timber."—*Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726.

(2) A thin flag-stone used for making footways, more commonly called a "Yerksheer flag."

SLACK.—(1) A hollow or depression in a road or field; a very small valley.

(2) A part of a stream or river where the water runs slowly.

(3) The hollow of the back.

It's beginnin' to catch me e' th' *slack* o' th' back noo, an' it stangs reight doon my leg.—June, 1887.

(4) See SLECK.

SLACKER.—A shuttle or stop-gate to hinder the passage of water.

SLACK-TRACE.—(1) A slovenly woman.

(2) A woman of unchaste life.

SLACK-TRACELY, *adv.*—(1) Idly.

(2) Unchastely.

SLACKWATER.—(1) Still water in a running stream.

(2) The opposite to BACKWATER (3), q.v.

SLAG.—The refuse from ironworks; used in the repair of roads.

SLAIN, *pp.*—(1) Killed.

My poor bairn 'at was *slaain* wi' a hoss.

(2) Those ears of corn are said to be *slain* which are beaten down before the grains in them have come to maturity, and which have, as a consequence, little corn in them. Not "smutted or mildewed corn," as in the *Craven Glossary*.

(3) Corn, or any other plant where the seedlings grow closely together, is said to be *slain* when so injured by frost, blight, or overcrowding as not to be able to come to maturity.

SLAKE.—(1) To smear.

Liza Ann's *slaak'd* th' taable-cloth all oher wi' treacle.

(2) To dry crockery or glass badly so that dirty marks remain on it.

SLALLACKING.—See SALLACKING.

SLAMBAGS.—(1) One who dresses untidily.

(2) An unworkmanlike person.

M . . . is a reäl *slambags* at cuttin' up a pig.

SLAMMOCK.—General untidiness.

SLAMMOCK, *v.*—(1) To be untidy.

(2) To move awkwardly.

SLAP.—(1) A blow with the open hand.

(2) The mark of fluid spilt on a flat surface.

(3) The act of going with great speed or violence.

When thaay heärd on it thaay all run'd full *slap*.

(4) "At a *slap*," all together.

Th' poästman wi' a letter fra my sun e' th' Indies, an' th' doctor for my ohd man leg, an' th' butcher, an' th' parson to praay wi' him, all cum'd at a *slap*; an' top on 'em all ther' sliv'd in th' tax getherer wantin' iver soä much for raates.

"But we are losing our time in describing,
Here at a *slap* we throw the whole tribe in."

Blackwood's Mag., 1829, vol. viii., p. 676.

SLAP, *adv.*—Quite; entirely.

She wo'd goä i'to my room, an' ewse my reightlin' coämb o' Sunda's when I was at chapil; an' I should niver hev fun her oot, bud one daay she brok it *slap* e' two.

SLAP, *v.*—(1) To strike with the open hand.

(2) To spill.

SLAPE, *adj.*—(1) Slippery.

"I am very sorry I could not get on Monday morning, it was so *slape*; I will come to-morrow morning if weather permits.—*Letter from E. C., Messingham, Nov. 24, 1880.*

(2) Deceitful; wily; sly; crafty; smooth-tongued.

Th' ohd man hed nobbut two suns, an' one was as blunt as a hatchet, an' t' uther *slape* as oil.

When he hed to do wi' men like you an' me he was reight enif, bud if he com across little Billy . . . or ohd . . . he was as *slape* as dike watter.

(3) Soft and sweet; mellow; applied to beer.

SLAPE-BOWELLED.—Subject to diarrhœa.

SLAPE-SHOD, *adj.*—Smooth shod; said of horses whose shoes are not roughened for frost.

SLAPENESS.—(1) Slipperiness.

He fell an' brok his airm that fo'st *slaapeness* we had last back-end.

(2) Craftiness; wariness.

You mun be careful what yē saay to him; he's as full o' *slaapeness* as a lawyér, a exciseman, an' a winda'-peeper all e' one.

SLAP-HOLE.—The mouth of a drain for conveying dirty water from a house.

When she gets her back up ther's noä sich thing as rewlín her; why, that time as Dick hed blew devils, if she did n't power ivry blessid drop o' drink i' th' hoose doon *slap-hoäle*.

SLAPPING.—Large; good; fine; excellent.

A *slapping* fine woman.

A *slappin'* crop o' wozzels.

A *slapping* fast trotter.

A *slappin'* good preächer.

SLAPS.—Refuse fluid.

SLARE.—(1) A scratch on ice made by someone having slipped upon it.

(2) A smear.

(3) A sarcasm.

SLARE, *v.*—To make a noise by rubbing the boot-soles on an uncarpeted floor.

(2) Crockery-ware when washed in dirty water or dried badly so as to leave marks thereon is said to be *slared*.
See SLAKE. Cf. *Notes and Queries*, vij. s., ij., 2.

SLAT.—(1) A slot (q.v.), 3 and 4.

(2) A lath.

(3) A flat bar of wood such as serves to support the bed on a wooden bed-stand.

SLATE, *v.*—To rebuke; to revile.

"Only think how he went away like a *slated* dog—rated I should have said—when you only just spoke to him."—*Mabel Heron*, j., 80.

SLATES.—A person sent to the prison at Kirton-in-Lindsey was commonly said to be "putten under th' *slaates*;" that having been one of the first slated buildings in the Northern part of Lincolnshire.

SLATTER, *v.*—(1) To scatter.

Thaay 've *slatter'd* a lot o' swede seed e' th' sixteen aacre; it's cumin' up e' a great plump.

(2) To waste in a purposeless manner.

SLATTERING, SLATTERY, *adj.*—(1) Wasteful.

(2) Rainy.

"The weather since being what is commonly termed *slattery*."—*Stamford Mercury*, Sept. 17, 1880.

It's a strange *slattering* time for hay and clover, mester.

(3) Slovenly.

SLATTERY HARVEST.—A rainy harvest.

SLAVER.—(1) Spittle.

(2) Wild, foolish, flattering, or indecent talk.

SLAVER, *v.*—(1) To waste.

He'd a nist little place on his awn, clear an' all, bud he *slaver'd* aboot an got thrif it all e' two or three year.

(2) To talk foolishly.

"Let's have no *slaverin'* talk like that!"—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, j., 192.

SLAVERING-BIB, SLAVER-BIB.—A pinafore; a small piece of linen worn by infants on the breast.

SLAW (slau), *adj.*—Slow.

SLAWK.—Slimy weeds found in ditches.

SLEÄD.—(1) A sledge used for removing ploughs, harrows, gate-posts, &c., from place to place.

(2) See SHOE (2).

SLEÄD ROOF.—A sledge roof.

SLECK, SLACK.—(1) Small coal, as distinguished from roundy coal (q.v.) The small coal used by blacksmiths is called blacksmith's *sleck*.

(2) Fluid to drink.

Teä 's straange good *sleck* for harvist.

SLECK, v.—(1) To extinguish a fire.

(2) To quench thirst.

SLECK-TROUGH.—The trough in which a blacksmith cools his iron.

"No sooner was King Harry made
Of English Church the supreme head,
But he a blacksmith's son appointed
Head in his place; one who anointed
Had never been, unless his dad
Had in the *sleck-trough* wash'd the lad."

Thomas Ward, *England's Reformation*,
1716, 38.

SLEED, SLED.—A sledge.

SLEEK, v.—To make the hair smooth and tidy.

Sleek thȳ hair oot lass; what a seet thoo is.

SLEEPER.—A piece of timber buried in the ground, used as a support to any superstructure.

SLEEP ROUGH, TO, v.—To sleep with the clothes on. To sleep in an outhouse among straw, or under sacks, or horse rugs.

SLEW (sleu), *v.*—(1) To swerve; to turn to one side.

Slew this end oher theäse trees.—April 4, 1868.

When it com up'n her hocks she *slew'd* roond.

(2) To equivocate.

He dacker'd an' *slew'd* aboot, an' soä I knew he was leein.—Dec., 1871.

SLEWD (drunk).—Drunk.

SLING, v.—To move along quickly.

SLIP, v.—To miscarry; used of the lower animals only.

"It sometimes happens that cows *slip* or slink their calves."—R. W. Dickson, *Practical Agriculture*, ed. 1807, II. 488.

"Cattle feeding upon ergotised grass are apt to *slip* their young."—*Academy*, Aug. 14, 1875, 173.

SLIP.—(1) A small piece of earth which overhangs, or has partially slipped into a ditch.

I'm not reg'lar cleänin' her oot, Squire; I'm nobbut takkin' a few *slips* fra th' sides.—*Yaddletorpe*, Oct. 4, 1876.

(2) A child's pinafore.

SLIPE.—The flat sheet of iron on the land or left side of a plough.

SLIPE (sleip), *v.*—To slice off.

He *sliped* a nice peäce off'n his thumb-end wi' that new knife.

SLIP INTO, *v.*—To do anything with great energy.

I mun *slip into* my wark or it weän't be dun afoore neet, I see.—March 27, 1878.

SLIP OFF, SLIPE OFF, *v.*—To run away; to go away secretly.

He *slipped off* to 'Mericaay wi'oot ony body knawin.

SLIP ON, *v.*—To put on clothes hastily.

SLIPPER.—A drag for a wheel. See SHOE (2).

SLIPPY.—Quick.

Noo then, look *slippy*, I'm i' a big horry.

SLIP SIDE.—Somewhat to the side of.

Caisthrup's o' th' *slip side* o' Brigg.

SLIP THE COAT.—To shed the hair; said of horses.

SLITHER.—(1) A slide.

Th' magistraates hes been finin' sum bairns for cuttin' *slithers* e' th' toon street.

(2) A sneer; an impudent suggestion.

Thaay threw oot all soorts o' foul *slithers* at me.—*Burringham*, November 6, 1864.

"I expect it is a bit of a *slither*."—*Gainsborough News*, Sept. 25, 1875.

SLITHER, *v.*—(2) To slide.

(2) To slip.

A chimney-sweep, who was a town councillor of a Yorkshire Borough, after entertaining Arthur Orton, whom he believed to be a baronet, said to his wife, "Eh Sally, my lass, we are *slitherin* into society noo."

SLIV, *pt. t.* of *Slive*.

SLIVE (sleiv), *v.*—To slink about.

Jim's alus a *slivein'* about th' hoose eiter Mary Jaane.

"What are you *sliving* about you drone? You are a year lighting a candle."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, 33.

"Now love-teased maidens, from the droning wheel,
At the red hour of sun-set shyly steal.

They *slive* when no one sees, some wall behind."

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 34.

SLIVERLY (sleiv·urli), *adj.*—Slinking.

"A *sliverly* fellow, vir subdolos, vafer, dissimulator, veterator."—Ray, *E.D.S.*, B. 15, p. 64.

He's a real doon *sliverly* chap, I wo'd n't hev noht to do wi' him if I was you.

SLOBBER, *v.*—To slaver.

Get yer meät cleän, lad; doän't *slobber* like a bairn.

"Nor bryng us in no dokes flesche,
For thei *slobber* in the mer."

Songs and Carols of Fifteenth Cent.
(Percy Soc.), 63.

SLOCKENED, *pp.*—Soaked.

Th' land is that *slocken'd* wi' watter it'll tak a munth o' dry weather to reightle it.

SLOP.—(1) A pinafore.

(2) A wide apron of coarse material used by women when engaged in dirty labour.

(3) A short smock reaching only to the waist.

SLOP WASH.—A wash of a few things, performed at some time other than the regular wash-day.

SLOSH WAY ON, *adj.*—Awry; askew.

The fo'st time I seed onything aboot it, his cart an' hoss was *slosh waay on* o' th' road.—*Northorpe*, Sept. 18, 1875.

SLOT.—(1) A juggle-pin, *q.v.*

(2) A bolt or bar.

(3) *Slots*, *pl.* The upright bars of wood which support the boards forming the sides of a cart or waggon.

(4) *Slots*, *pl.* The thin pieces of wood in harrows which hold the bulls (*q.v.*) together.

(5) The place in the mouth of a bag, or of a woman's dress in which a string works.

SLOT, *v.*—To bolt.

Slot th' door, Mary, here's parson cumin', an' I want noäne on him.

SLOT OFF, *v.*—To go away quickly.

"I'm a quiet chap, and when there's owt like that goin' on I alust *slots off*."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, ij., 284.

SLOT UP, *v.*—To turn up a cart by the removal of the juggle-pin.

SLOTING-NEEDLE.—A bodkin.

SLOUCH.—A broad-brimmed hat of unstiffened felt.

SLOUGH, SLUFF.—The skin of fruit : a berry *slough* ; a plum *sluff*.

SLOUGHT.—A sewer ; a drain. *Isle of Axholme*.

SLUBBER, *v.*—(1) To kiss in a loud manner.

You *slubber* th' bairn as if you'd niver seen it for a twel'-munth.

(2) To throw food about or break it up in a wasteful or disgusting manner.

"How vncleanly they bee . . . how they will *slubber* & sosse vp brown bread in pottage."—Benard, *Terence*, 160.

SLUDGE, SLUSH.—These words are nearly, but not quite, the same in meaning ; *sludge* is mud of a stiffer consistency than *slush*.

SLUFF.—A wooden spade used by bankers (q.v.) for casting earth.

This muck's that clam it weänt slip off'n th' *sluff* when yě dig it.

SLUG.—A horse whose paces are very slow.

She's a good mare to look at but a real *slug*.

SLUIES (*sleu·iz*), *s. pl.*—Sloes.

SLUR, *v.*—To slide.

SLUSH.—See SLUDGE.

SLUTHER.—Watery mud.

SLUTHER, *v.*—To slide ; to slip.

Sluther expresses more intensity of action than *slither*. If one person slips, he *slithers* ; if two or three fall over him they all *sluther*.

SMACK.—A blow with the open hand.

"She fetched him a *smack* with her open hand, whereupon he seized her by the throat."—*Gainsburgh News*, March 22, 1879.

SMACK, *adj.*—Quite ; entirely.

He tore his coat-lap *smack* e' two.

SMACK, LIKE.—Very quickly.

I seed him drivin' *like smack* along th' ramper not oher an hooer sin.

SMACK-SMOOTH.—Very smooth.

He says we ha' n't mawn th' Ramsil well ; why, it's as *smack-smooth* as a gress-plat.

SMALL-SEEDS.—Grass and clover seeds.

Small-seeds, like ivery thing else, is a lot less munny then thaay ewsed to be.—May, 1887.

SMALL SIEVE, TO GO THROUGH.—To be strictly examined.

When {mester cums an' finds what thoo's been efter thoo'll hev to goâ *thrif th' small sieve*, I'll be bun for it.

SMART-MONEY.—(1) A fine.

(2) Money paid on a *rue-bargain*, q.v.

SMELL, *v.*—(1) To seem ; to appear.

It *smells* as if ther' was sum'ats wrong when laabrer's can't get the'r waage at sattlin' neet.

"It *smells* of a lie."—Bernard, *Terence*, 18.

(2) "*Smell* o' this, it *smells* o' deâd men," is a challenge to fight. It is commonly accompanied by shaking the fist in the face of the person challenged.

(3) "*Smell* a rat." To suspect.

SMITHERS, SMITHERINS, SMITHEREENS, *s. pl.*—Fragments.

She's brok my best seein'-glass all to *smithers*.

SMITTLE, SMIT, *v.*—To infect.

SMITTLE, *adj.*—Infectious ; contagious.

SMITTLING.—Infection.

SMITTLING, *adj.*—Infectious.

A man had a servant who was very ill of *delirium tremens*. The master was himself shortly after taken ill, and asked the doctor whether his servant's complaint was *smittling*.

SMOCK-FACED, *adj.*—Pale ; sickly-looking.

SMOCK-FROCK.—A long loose frock made of unbleached linen, worn by farming men and shepherds in lambing time. Butchers used, until recently, to wear blue *frock-smocks*, but the garment is now out of fashion, and is despised even when ornamented with gathered-work.

SMOCK-MILL.—A windmill built of masonry, as distinguished from a wooden or post-mill ; so called because in form it is not unlike the figure of a man in a smock-frock.

SMOKE-PENNIES.—Smoke and reek ; chimney-money. See CHIMLEY-MONEY.

SMOKE-REEKED, *adj.*—Smelling or tasting of smoke.

Them broths is straange an' *smooke-reek'd*.

SMOOK (smook).—Smoke.

SMOOR.—(1) To smother.

Thaay do saay that in ohd daays thaay ewsed to *smoor* foäks at hed gotten the'r sens bitten wi' mad dogs, bud I doän't know how trew it is.

"A flaming firebrand casts more smoke without a chimney than within it. I'll *smoor* some of them."—John Webster, *The White Devil*, ed. 1857, p. 44.

- (2) To cover up plucked fruit to make it ripen faster. It was formerly no uncommon thing to *smoor* pears by putting them between a bed and a mattress.

SMOOTH, *v.*—To iron clothes.

SMOOTING, SMOOCHIN.—(1) A narrow passage between two houses.

- (2) The run of a hare or rabbit through a hedge. See *SMUICE*.

SMOPPLE, *adj.*—Brittle.

It's that *smopple* you can't tuch it, it cums to peäces e' yer han's.

SMUDGY, *adj.*—Damp; hot; used regarding the weather.SMUICE (*smeus*).—the run of a hare or rabbit through a hedge. See *SMOOTING* (2).

I fun this here hare snared in a *smuice* e' th' sixteen aacre nigh Midmoor dreän, ageän that theär owler tree as ther' is.

Thaay thoht 'at thaay'd leet on him yonder, did tha'. Tom knaws a trick wo'th two o' that. It's a eäsy catch'd hare 'ats nobbut one *smuice*.

"Traps in the paths of woods, coppices . . . and in the *muishes* of hedges."—*Gentleman's Mag.*, 1856, 180.

SMUT.—(1) A disease in wheat, in consequence of which the flour of the grain becomes a black powder.

I niver seed sich an a many *smuts* nowheäre as ther' was to year e' Titla' Sooth Naathan Land. I dost bet oht if thaay'd been coonted ther' was one head oot o' ivery three.—*Bottesford*, Oct. 20, 1888.

Smuts are much more common on land where the previous crop has been potatoes.

There is a common opinion that *smuts* are more plentiful by the side of roads and footpaths. The writer's observations confirm this. The same idea is prevalent in Switzerland.

- (2) Obscene talk.

SMUTS, *s. pl.*—Small particles of soot which float in the atmosphere. See *BLACKS*.SNACKS, *s. pl.*—Shares; halves; in the phrase "to go *snacks*."

Bill an' me ewsed to goä *snacks* at th' apples we stoäle.

SNAG.—A projecting piece of wood from the root of a tree or a post that has been broken off.

SNAGGY, *adj.*—(1) Rough ; full of sharp protuberances.

(2) Bad tempered ; irritable.

I couldn't live wi' a *snaggy* man like him if I was paaid for it.

SNAKE.—The grass snake, never the viper.

Ther' ewst to be a vast o' *snaakes*, an' hetherds an' all, e' Brumby wood.

SNAKE STONE.—An ammonite.

Thaay saay 'at them things foäks call *snaake-stoäns* is real *snaakes* ton'd to *stoän*, bud I niver seed noän wi' heäds to 'em mysen.

SNAP.—(1) A short period of cold.

I think I catch'd this here cough e' th' cohd *snap* we hed efter them warm daays.—*Bottesford*, March 27, 1888.

(2) Food taken at an irregular time, not at one of the customary meals.

I'd noä dinner, nobud just a *snap* as I cum'd back ageän thrif Blyton.—April 6, 1888.

SNAP-DOG.—A half-bred greyhound.

SNAPDRAGON, WILD.—*Linaria vulgaris*; yellow toadflax.

SNAPPLE.—Brittle. See SMOPPLE.

As *snapple* as a carrot.

SNAPPY.—Irritable.

SNARE, *v.*—To lop trees.

George Emerson went an' *snares* Mr. Soresby's trees wi'oot so much as iver axin leäve.

SNAW (*snau*).—Snow.

When it snows we say, "The old woman is shaking her feather-poke or plucking her geese." A similar idea occurs in Germany, where they say, "De aule wiver schüddet den pels ut."—Jacob Grimm, *Teut. Myth.* (Stallybrass's Translation), iij., 1088.

"Paid to Joh. Bradepull castyng down *snaw* jd."—*Louth Acc.*, 1502.

"Paid ij men for brynghyng of a ded corse to town pt was found ded in Hayrgarthers in þe great *snaw* iiijd."—*Ibid*, 1540.

SNAW, *v. n.*—To snow.

SNAW-REEK.—A snow-drift.

SNECK.—(1) A latch or catch ; *e.g.*, a door-*sneck*.

"The evidence shewed that the defendant had knocked his head against the *sneck* of a door."—*Gainsburgh News*, March 15, 1879.

(2) A corner or bend ; *e.g.*, a *sneck* in a hedge ; a corner in a close or field.

Ther' ewsed to be a stunt *sneck* e' th' hedge afoore you get to Blyton long laane gooin' fra Notherup.

SNEEL, SNEE.—A snail.

SNEEL-GALLOP.—A very slow pace.

SNEEL-GATED, SNEEL-SHELLY, *adj.*—Trees are thus spoken of when they suffer from the attacks of the larvæ of the *Cossus Ligniperda*. In this neighbourhood the attacks of this insect are almost confined to the ash, though the elm, the poplar, the willow, and the oak sometimes suffer. Cf. Westwood's *British Moths*, j. 48. Trees thus affected are called "bee-sucken" in the neighbourhood of Pontefract.

SNEER.—The snort of a horse.

"The mare she was right swift o' foot,
She didna fail to find the way,
For she was at Lochmaben gate
A lang three hours before the day.
When she came to the harper's door,
She gave mony a nicker and sneer;
'Rise up,' quo' the wife, 'thou lazy lass,
Let in thy master and his mare,'"

*The Lochmaben Harper, Scott's Minstrelsy of
Scottish Border, 1861, vol i., p. 425,*

SNEET, *v.*—To sneer.

SNELL, *adj.*—(1) Keen; piercing; said of wind.

Them *snell* east winds we hed e' th' spring hev back'arded iverything.

(2) Quick; sharp; acute.

That's a *snell* bitch you 've gotten.

SNEW (*sneu*), *pt. t.*—Snowed.

Chaucer says of his Frankelein—

"It *snewed* in his hous of mete and drinke."

Prol. to Canterbury Tales.

SNICKERSNEEZE, SNICKERS.—Words, now meaningless, used to frighten children.

If you rem'le ony o' them things ageän I'll *snickersneeze* you; th' *snickers* is all ready hingin' up e' th' passige.

"Give it o'er, ye dull sots! let the dull-pated Boors,

Snic or *snee* at their punch-bowls or slash for their whores."

Tho. Brown, *Works*, 1730, iv. 17.

[This word had a sense once. A *snicker-snee* was a large knife. To *snick* is to snip or cut pieces out of or off a thing. A *snee* means provincially, a scythe. Cf. *snares*, to lop. *Snickers* are snippers, *i.e.*, shears."—*W. W. S.*]

"The old family of Sneyd of Keel, co. Stafford, bear for arms Argent, a scythe, the blade in chief, the *snead* and handle in bend sinister sable, on the fess point, a fleur-de-lis of the second."—E. P. Shirley, *Noble and Gentle Men of England*, 1859, 225.

SNICKLE.—A running noose, a snare made of wire, used for catching hares and rabbits, also pike.

SNICKLE, *v.*—(1) To snare.

I've *snickled* mony a hare aside o' Winn's plantin's an' niver been fun oot.

(2) To pucker; to wrinkle.

That paaper's gotten raain'd on, an' is all *snickl'd* up.

Th' ohd dog 'll bite yē if yē doān't mind; he's *snicklin'* up his noāse noo.

SNICK-SNARLS, *s. pl.*—Hitches, loops, twists, knots.

That skeān o' wu'sted's all *snick-snarls*.

I'd cramp soā bad that th' cauves o' my legs was all *snick-snarls*.

SNIFF, *v.*—To snuff.

SNIFFLE, *v.*—To snuffle (q.v.)

SNIFFLE UP, *v.*—To snuffle.

Noo then, Vi'let, you gie oher that theāre *snifflin' up*. If thoo hes a coh'd thoo needn't do e' that how; ther's a pocket han'kercher e' th' drawers yonder.

SNIG, *v.*—(1) To haul or drag timber along the ground by means of a chain or rope.

(2) To hang.

She *snig'd* hersen e' a pair o' bridle reāns.

SNIGGER, *v.*—To laugh in a half-suppressed manner.

Thoo silly yaunax, thoo's alust *sniggerin'* at sum'ats.

SNIP, SNIPPING.—A very small piece of anything.

SNIZY (*snei:zi*), *adj.*—Looking cross.

SNOB, SNOBBY.—Sometimes used as a term of insult to tailors. (Query, modern slang.)

"Thomas Smith, the husband of complainant, deposed that defendant began to swear and use tantalizing language towards him, calling him *snobby*. Cross-examined: They often call tailors *snobbies* I expect it's a bit of a 'slither.' "—*Gainsburgh News*, Sept. 25, 1875.

The word *snob* seems to have emerged from dialectic use into the literary language about sixty years ago. The earliest occasion on which the author has met with the word it is used as the surname of a vulgar person.

"Sir Samuel *Snob*—that was his name—

Three times to Mrs. Brown

Had ventured just to hint his flame

And twice received a frown."

The Keepsake, 1831, p. 307.

SNOHLER.—Something very large, strong, or powerful.

Well, this is a *snohler*.

SNOOZLE.—(1) SNUZZLE (q.v.)

(2) To doze comfortably.

SNOT.—The mucus of the nose.

SNOT-HOPPER.—A pocket-handkerchief.

SNOTTER, *v.*—(1) To permit mucus to run from the nose.

(2) To weep violently.

SNOW-BALL.—The Guelder rose. *Viburnum opulus*.

SNUFFINGS, *s. pl.*—Refuse flax.

SNUFFLE, SNIFFLE, *v.*—To speak through the nose, as one having a cold in the head; to draw the air sharply up the nose.

SNUG, *adj.*—(1) Close.

It's *snug* agëan th' beän stack.

Goä when you will he's alus *snug* at his wark.

(2) Secret.

Doctors an' lawyers is beholden to keäp things *snug* 'at foäks tells 'em.

(3) Compact.

Ther'd been so much raain th' grund was real *snug*.

SNUGGEN, *v.*—To make compact.

Them walks want *snuggenin'*; Spencer mun traail th' rohl oher 'em.

SNURL, *v.*—To snarl.

SNUZZLE (*snuz·l*).—To caress as babies do their mothers by pressing their faces against them.

SNYDE (*sneid*), *adj.*—Cold; cutting; said of the weather.

It's a straange *snyde* mornin', sir.—*Burton Stather*.

SNYTE (*sneit*).—To blow the nose by means of the finger and thumb, without a handkerchief.

He *snyted* his noäse at me.—*Burton Stather*.

SOA, SOE (*soa*).—A tub; commonly used for a brewing tub only, but sometimes for a large tub in which clothes are steeped before washing.

"He kam to the welle, water updrow,
And filde ther a michel *so*."

Havelok, 932.

"A lead, a mashefatt, a gylfatt with a *sooe* xvs."—*Inventory of Roland Staveley of Gainsburgh*, 1551. Cf. Dan. *saa*, a pail; Icel. *sár*, a cask.

SOA AND STANG.—A large tub, two of the opposite staves of which project above the others and are pierced so as to admit a long pole being run through them. The *soa* and *stang* is used for carrying water by two persons.

SOÄD.—A sword.

SOAK, SOCK.—Water which percolates through the soil, not a true spring.

SOAK-DYKE, SOCK-DYKE.—A ditch beside a large drain or canal, for the purpose of receiving the water which percolates through the bank.

SOAKED, *pp.*—A term applied to bread or cakes when the dough has not been thoroughly baked.

Them caakes is n't haaf *soaked*.

SOAKER.—One who drinks much without becoming drunk.

SOCK.—(1) A furrow (obsolescent).

"The ancient name of the primitive plough, which consisted of a pointed, crooked, piece of wood, is in Lithuanian *szakd*, bough, tooth, prong, the end of a stag's antlers; old Slavic, *sokha*, piece of wood, stake."—Victor Hehn, *Wanderings of Plants and Animals*, ed. by J. S. Stallybrass, p. 435.

(2) **SOAK** (q.v.)

SOFT, *adj.*—(1) Moist; as, a *soft* day; *soft* sugar.

(2) **Foolish.**

He's that *soft* about cats he niver leäves off talkin' about 'em.

"This is the only thing that he's *soft* in; he's as sharp as a needle in any thing else."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, 277.

SOFTNESS.—Foolishness.

He's noä harm i' him, it's nobut his *softness*.

SOFT-WATER.—Rain-water as distinguished from spring-water.

SOGGER (sog·u'r).—Something very heavy.

It was a real *sogger*: it took three men to lift it.

SOK-DYKE.—See **SOAK-DYKE**.

SOKE.—The manor and *soke* of Kirton-in-Lindsey extended over:

TOWNSHIPS.

Aseby
Ashby
Atterby
Blyton
Bottesford
Brumby
Burringham
Burton-on-Stather
Butterwick, East
Corringham, Great
Corringham, Little
Frodingham
Gamblethorpe
Gilby

TOWNSHIPS.

Glentworth
Greyningham
Harpwell
Heapham
Hemswell
Hibbaldstow
Kirton-in-Lindsey
Messingham
Missen (the part that is in
Lincolnshire only)
Morton
Northorpe
Pilham
Redburne

TOWNSHIPS.

Risby
Saxby
Scunthorpe
Snitterby
Somerby
Spital
Springthorpe
Stockwith
Sturgate
Waddingham
Walkerith
Wharton
Winterton
Yaddlethorpe.

In many of the townships the whole area was included in the manor and *soke*, in others but a very small portion; for example, in Bottesford there was but seventy-six acres, and somewhat less in Yaddlethorpe. In Messingham there was but "vnum tenementum cum gardino," consisting of one rood and ten perches and a bit of meadow adjoining extending over one acre and a rood.—Norden's *Survey*, 1616, fol. 70.

It has been surmised that the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey consisted of that parish only, and that the *soke* was the territory contained in all the other townships, but this can be demonstrated to be a mistake. In this instance manor and *soke* have, for a very long period, indicated the same thing. I believe originally in this case manor meant the territorial, and *soke* the civil jurisdiction, but the question is by no means free from difficulty.

SOLE.—(1) The hearth.

(2) The bottom of an oven. Bread baked on the *sole* is bread baked on the hearth, or on the oven floor or shelf, as distinguished from that baked in a tin.

(3) The bottom of a furrow.

(4) The seat of a window.

SOLES, *s. pl.*—The wooden bars that support the bottom of a cart or waggon.

SOLE-TREE.—A piece of wood used for sustaining something fixed to the ground.

Ther'll hev to be a new *sole-tree* to th' crewyard pump.

"For a peice of wood to make a *soale-tree* for the seates iij^s. iiij^d."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1632.

SOLID, *adj.*—Grave; serious; sad.

That bairn alus looks straange an' *solid* when iver it sees picturs o' men feightin'; my opinion is he's lotted oot to be a sodger.

A person, on looking at some photographs, said: "That theäre little lass noo hes a deäl *solider* look then Sabina hes."

He can look as *solid* as *solid* when he 's romancin'.

SOLID, *adv.*—Very; extremely; seriously.

A *solid* hard job.

A *solid* hot day.

A *solid* great lie.

A *solid* big mare.

I'm not gamin'; I meän it *solid*.

SOME.—(1) A large quantity.

Ther's *sum* stitchin' e' theäse boots.

Ther's *sum* beer drunk at Frodingham o' paay neets.

By gows, ther' hes *sum* sheep an' beäs goän to Scunthrup this mornin'; this here market's a gran' thing.

(2) A very small quantity; used ironically.

We've gotten *sum* berries ta year hev'n't we? Just aboot enif to mak a puddin' on that's all.

Ther' was *sum* foäks at ther' Atrocity meetin', my eye. Ther' was th' parson, G . . . J . . . an' six or seven lads an' lasses.

SOMERING.—A kind of apple which is ripe very early.

SON OF A BITCH, SON OF A WHORE.—Terms of abuse which are used without any reference to the moral character of the mother of the person against whom they are directed.

SOON.—Proverb.

Soon ripe, soon rotten.

SOORD.—A sword.

SOORT.—Sort.

SOOT (the *oo* as in boot).—Soot.

As black as soot.

SOPPY, *adj.*—Saturated with moisture.

SORE, *adj.*—Very; always used relating to something bad.

"*Sore* poor talk, George; *sore* poor talk!" was the only reply of a farmer to an ignorant person who had spent much time in endeavouring to instruct him in agricultural concerns.

"*Sore* given to revel and ungodly glee."

Byron, *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, j., ii.

SORE EYE.—Eyesore.

This ohd coät's raather shabby, bud it is n't much on a *sore eye* yit.—*East Stockwith.*

SORRY, *adj.*—(1) Painful; unhappy; lamentable.

That's a *sorry* daay's-dooin, that is.

Well, you hev cum'd hoäme wi' a *sorry* taale.

(2) Awkward; unaccommodating.

He 's a *sorry* poor tool to dig wi'. That is, a very awkward person to have to get on with.

SORT, *v.*—To associate with; to consort with.

I doän't *soort* mysen wi' drunken fools.

"*Sort* with such as are able to do or receive good."—Sam. Clarke, *Lives of Eng. Divines*, 1677, 337.

SO-SO, *interj.*—Hush!

SOSS (*sos*).—The noise made by a heavy body falling into water. Misterton *Soss*, an outfall of a large drain where there are some pumping engines, may perhaps be so called from the noise of the falling water.

SOSS, *adv.*—Noisily and heavily.

I troäd on a bit o' glib snaw, an' I caame *soos* o' my back.

If that stee braakes thoo'll cum doon *soos*.

"She fell backwards *soos* against the bridge."—*Tristram Shandy*, 10th ed, ij., 224.

SOSS, *v.*—(1) To throw anything violently into water.

Tak that ramil an' *so*ss it i'to th' Trent.

(2) To prepare or eat food in a dirty manner.

"Doän't *so*ss it aboot so," said by a nurse in reference to pudding.—1840.

"How they will slabber and *so*sse vpon brown bread in pottage."—Bernard, *Terence*, 160.

SOUGHING (*sou'ing*).—The noise the wind makes among the branches of trees.

SOUL-DO.—A religious revival meeting.

Joey Maw was sent cleän off his heäd by a *soul-do* thaay hed at Yalthrup a few year back.—S. S., *Yaddlethorpe*, April, 1877.

SOUL INTO.—(1) To beat violently; to attack fiercely.

(2) To do work with great energy or rashness.

SOUR, *adj.*—(1) Green; said of hay and clover.

Th' gress is oher *sour* to leäd yet.

(2) A heavy, strong-limbed cart horse with much hair about its legs and feet is said to be *sour*.

Them's two as *sour*, fine-looking mares as onybody neäd want to hev.—May, 1886.

SOUSE.—The feet and ears of a pig made into jelly, which is eaten with vinegar.

SOUSE, *v.*—To throw water upon a person or thing; to plunge a person or thing in water.

"So shamefully *soused* in the myre."—Sir Tho. More, *English Workes*, 513.

SOW.—"As happy as a *sow* e' muck," or "in a muck hill;" a phrase setting forth the contented state of those who live for sensual pleasure only.

SOW, SOW-BEETLE, OLD SOW.—The Armadillo wood-louse, *Armadillo vulgaris*, which curls itself up into a little black ball like a pill. When the author's father was a little boy he had these creatures alive, administered to him as pills, for whooping cough. They are still taken for the same purpose.

SOW-DINGLE.—Sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), and other plants not much dissimilar in appearance.

SOW-DRUNK.—Very drunk. "As *drunk* as David's *sow*" is a simile conveying the idea of the deepest state of intoxication.

SOW-GELDER.—A castrator.

"Hoarse as a *sow-gelder's* horn."—*Account of the last distemper of Tom Whig, Esq.*, pt. i., 10.

SPANG.—(1) To throw down violently.

She was mad, and *spang'd* it doon upo' th' taable.

(2) To clap a door.

She *spang'd* th' door to so hard she brok th' paane o' glass that was in it.

SPANISH JUICE.—A sort of sweet made of liquorice.

SPANISH JUICE WINE.—A wine made of the above, taken for colds.

SPANK, *v.*—To beat with the open hand.

SPANKER.—Something large, fine, excellent.

SPANKING, *adj.*—(1) Tall; powerful.

That's a *spanking* mare thoo's gotten.

(2) Extravagant.

"He lives at what folks call a *spanking* rate."—Philip James Bailey, *The Age*, 1858, 61.

SPARE-RIB.—The ribs of a pig taken out with little flesh on them, and roasted and eaten with dried sage-leaves and apple sauce.

SPARROW-GRASS (often contracted to grass).—Asparagus.

"Oh do, Mr. A . . . let me give you a little more *grass*."—*Burringham*, 1856.

I have met with the following charade :

"My first about the garden hops,

My second comes with summer crops,

My whole you eat with mutton chops."—*W.W.S.*

SPEAK (*pl.* speaks).—A saying; a proverb; literally a speech.

A woman, on being remonstrated with for telling one of her children that she would skin it alive, said, "Oh, sir, I doän't meän noä harm by th' bairn, it's nobbut a *speäk* we hev."

A Scotchman once wanted to marry oor Lizzie, bud she'd hev noht to do wi' him, an' I says to her, says I, "You 've reight on it, my lass; I can't abide naather th' waays nor th' *speäks* o' them foreigners."

I alust liked Tom an' Jack for th' straange queer *speäks* thaay hed.

SPEAK, *v.*—

"*Speäk* when 'tas spoken to,

Do as 'tas bid;

Shut th' door efter tha'

An' thoo'll never be chid."

A Child's Rule of Duty.

SPEAR LIGHTNING.—Forked lightning.

SPEECHED, *pt. t.*—Spoken to ; addressed.

I've seed him, bud I niver *speäch'd* him 'at I mind on.

"He stood up upon the bulks in Westminster Hall and *speech'd* against him from morning till night."—*Account of the last Distemper of Tom Whig, Esq.*, *pt. j.*, 9.

SPELL.—(1) A job of work, or rather, the time it takes doing.

I've hed a good *spell* at suffin' ; I've been three munths at it wi' oot a breäk.

(2) The trap used in the game of trap-ball.

(3) A piece of folded paper or thin chip used for lighting candles.

(4) The transverse bars of a chair.

(5) One of the steps of a ladder.

(6) A thin shiver of wood.

(7) A small wooden peg or pin.

SPELK.—See SPELL (3).

SPELT, *v.*—To split.

SPEND UP, *v.*—To brace up the hames of harness.

SPERRIT.—A spirit ; a ghost.

SPERRITS, *s. pl.*—(1) Spirits.

He's e' good *sperrits* about his taaties this to'n.

(2) Ardent spirits.

SPEW-GREWEL.—A delicate and foolish person.

He's a real *spew-grewel*, not good for noht at all naather e' mind nor carcase.—*Bottesford*, Sept. 19, 1878.

SPICE.—Sweetmeats.

The churchwardens of Hollywell, in this county, made a return in 1565 that the church service books had been sold by them to John Craile, a mercer, "who haithe defaced the same in teringe and breaking of them to put . . . *spice* in."—*Monumenta Superstitionis*, p. 107.

Robert Burton, speaking of the passion for authorship which existed in his days, says : "Not only our libraries and shops are full of our putrid papers, but every close stoole, and iakes ; they serve to put vnder pies, to lappe *spice* in, and keepe roast meat from burning."—*Anat. Mel.*, 2d ed., 1624, p. 6.

SPICE-BREAD.—Bread with currants, raisins, and sugar in it.

SPICE-BROTH.—Frumenty.

"All plumbs the Prophet's sons defie,

And *spice-broths* are too hot ;

Treason's in a December pye,

And death within the pot."

Marchmont Needham, *Hist. of Eng. Rebellion*, 55.

SPICE-CAKE.--Plum-cake.

SPICE-SHOP.—A shop where sweet-meats are sold.

SPICK AND SPAN NEW, *adj.*—Quite new; quite fresh.

He'd a pair of *spick and span new* breeches on.

SPICKET.—The inner part of a wooden tap. See FAUCET.

"My noäse runs like a *spicket*," said by a boy whose nose was bleeding.—*Holme*, 1855.

SPIDER.—"It's enif to deafen a *spider*" is a remark made when one has suffered from some long and uninteresting discourse.

SPIDLING.—Earthing up potato rows.—*Isle of Axholme*.

SPIFF.—Very fine or excellent (probably modern slang). The author first heard the word in the hunting field in 1850.

SPILE, *v.*—To put a vent-peg in a cask.

"Going to Rossington to *spile* the court ale."—*Corporation Records*, 1772, in Tomlinson's *Doncaster*, 337.

SPILE, SPILE-PEG (*speil*).—The vent-peg of a cask.

SPILE-HOLE.—The vent-hole of a cask.

SPINDLE.—A round step in a ladder.

SPINDLE, *v.*—(1) To shoot up into a stalk.

Wheät's *spin'lin'* fast t' year.

"In the spring time was the passover holden, when first the corn began to *spindle*, or turn into ears."—*H. I., Trans. of Bullinger's Decades* (Parker Soc.), iii., 163.

"The Power must reign

Who rules the year and shoots the *spindling* grain."

John Clare, *Sunday Walks*.

(2) Corn is said to *spindle* when it grows into a tall straw instead of developing ears.

SPINDLE WHORL.—The distaff and spindle were in common use in this county during the sixteenth century, and probably to a much later period.

Among the church furniture which sacrilegious hands destroyed at Wroot, in the Isle of Axholme, in 1566, was one "crewet . . . whearof was made *wharles* for *spindels*."—*Eng. Church Furniture*, 170.

Cf. John Yonge Akerman, *On the Distaff and Spindle*, in *Archæologia*, xxxvii., 83-101.

SPINNER.—A spider.

SPINNER-WEB.—A spider's web.

SPIRES, *s. pl.*—The horns of barley and horned wheat.

SPIRY, *adj.*—Sharp ; hard ; coarse ; applied to grass.

SPIT.—(1) The depth which a spade goes in digging.
That dike's foher *spit* deep.

(2) A spadeful.

SPIT, *v.*—(1) To rain very slightly.

It just *spitted* wi' raain a week sin' to-daay, bud ther' was noht cum to do noā good.—*Bottesford*, June 25, 1887.

(2) It was formerly the habit, when stock was sold at a market or fair, for the vendor to *spit* in confirmation of the bargain. The practice, though going out, is by no means obsolete.

SPITE OF HIS HEART, SPITE OF HIS TEETH.—
Emphatic forms of in spite of.

"Now I have my place in the *spyte* of thy tethe."—*Star Chamber Proceedings*, temp. Hen. viij., in *Pro Soc. Ant.*, ij., s. iv., 321.

"When you are twenty-one you can marry in *spite* of their teeth."—*Stamford Mercury*, Oct. i, 1885.

SPITTER.—(1) To rain or snow slightly.

It begun to *spitter* as me an' Sam was to'nin' th' beās' fra th' laane into th' seāds cloās.—*Bottesford*, May 26, 1881.

(2) To sputter.

SPITTLE, *v.*—To cut down weeds, especially thistles, with a *spittle-staff*.

"To John Stokes for *spettylyn* abowt the cherche walles."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1544.

SPITTLE-STAFF.—An implement used for cutting weeds, especially thistles ; otherwise called a *brod* or a *spud*.

SPLASH, *v.*—To plash, q.v.

SPLATHER.—(1) A splash.

(2) Noisy talk.

SPLATS, SPLATTERDASHES, *s. pl.*—Gaiters.

"Where have you been with your *spatter-lashes* ?"—Sir Roger L'Estrange, *Select Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1711, p. 163.

"Your *splatterdashes*, why they are quite the potato."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, 1822, vol. xi., p. 601.

SPLAUDER, *v.*—To spread out the arms or legs.

SPLAUDERING.—Wide ; ungainly ; said of the feet.

Brahma hens hes sich *splauderin'* feet thaay breāk best part o' the'r eggs.

SPLAUDERS, THE.—Weakness in the legs or backs of young ducks, which causes them to go out sideways.

SPLAW.—A hand or foot.

I did n't move a *splaw*.

SPLET.—(1) A split.

(2) A quarrel.

SPLET, *v.*—(1) To split.

(2) To quarrel.

(3) To reveal a secret.

Jaane maay trust me, I'll niver *splet* on her.

SPLICE, *v.*—To marry (probably slang).

SPLORE (*sploar*).—A jest; a trick; a practical joke.

"He's to be hanged in a day or two for some little *splore* he did when th' gentle folks was all a feightin' years sin."—*Ralf Skirlagh*, *iiij.*, 63.

SPLUTHER, *v.*—To splutter.

SPOLE, SPOOL (*spoa*l, *spool*).—A reel on which cotton is wound.

SPONGE, *v.*—"A dead body is said to *sponge* when liquid comes on the lips."—C. H. Holgate in *Stamford Mercury*, Sept. 20, 1867.

SPOOT.—A spout.

Cleän watter of'ens cums oot 'n a mucky *spoot*.—H.T. *Bottesford*, 1886.
That is, a good person may spring from a disreputable family.

SPOOTIN'S.—Hinderends, *q.v.*

SPRAG.—(1) A kind of small nail.

(2) A bar of wood, about three feet long, tapering towards the ends, used for locking the wheels of railway trucks.

SPRAWL (*spraul*), *v.*—To fall down awkwardly with legs and arms extended.

(2) To walk with legs and arms extended.

He *spraws* about e' his walk as if his legs an' airms was saails o' milns.

SPREÄD (*sprî'h'd*), *v.*—To grow fatter; *lit.*, to *spread*.

SPRECKLED, *adj.*—Spotted; speckled.

SPRECKLED-BELLY.—A frog.

SPRETCH, *v.*—(1) An egg is said to be *spretched* when the shell is partly broken, but the bird has not yet made its way out.

- (2) To severely injure another, to do for him; probably a metaphorical allusion to the cracking of an egg-shell.

You'd better keep off; if you cum one foot gainer hand, I'll *spretch* yě.

SPRIG.—A small headless nail.

SPRING.—A young wood.

"Keep from biting, treading underfoot, or damage of beasts . . . whereby mischief may be done to the *springs* during the time limited by the statute for such kind of wood."—*Brumby Lease*, 1716.

There are many places in Yorkshire and other parts of the North of England that go by the name of *Spring Wood*.

SPRING WIND.—An equinoctial gale, whether in spring or autumn.—Aug. 26, 1876.

SPRINK, SPRINT, *v.*—To sprinkle with very small drops of fluid.

SPROUT.—A sprout.

SPROUT, *v.*—(1) To sprout.

White wheät *sprouts* a deäl sooner i' th' stook then red, soä I niver saw noän.—*Bottesford*, 1888.

- (2) To take sprouts off potatoes.

Them taaties mun all be *sprouted*; this melsh weather hes made 'em grow like mad.

SPUD.—An implement for cutting up weeds; a BROD, a SPITTLESTAFF (q.v.)

SPURN.—(1) An offset to a post, used for the sake of steadying it.

- (2) A similar offset to the corner of a wall, used for the purpose of keeping off carts and waggons.

SPURRING.—The publication of banns of marriage. When a person has been once asked in church, the friends say "Why, thoo's gotten one *spur* on thee;" when twice asked, it is called "a pair of *spurs*." [This is a pun; the word really means an asking; from the verb to *spur*, or *speer*.—*W. W. S.*] Cf. Ornsby's *Dioc. Hist. York*, 301.

SPURRING-PENNY.—The fee for the publication of banns.

SQUAITCHED (skwaicht), *adj.*—Crooked; twisted.

What a leein' concern ohd Bess Sensicle is for sartan; she cum beggin here to me a week as last Setterda', an', says she to me, "I'm a poor loän creätur; ivery soul belongin' to me 's deäd an' buried;" soä

says I to her, " You *squatch*'d-mooth'd ohd bitch, you lee, why, ther' 's Daave, an' Sam, an' all, thaay 're boäth thȳ bruthers, an' thaay 're 'live enif an' addles plenty, an' all ;" " Oh, bless yer life, says she, thaay niver gie me noht, so that's as good as bein' deäd to me."

SQUANDER, v.—To run away.

When thaay seed squire an' missis cumin' thaay did *squander*.

SQUARE.—A pane of glass of any shape.

Th' *squares* o' glass e' that paaainted winda' e' Cleätham chech is all mander o' shaapes an' sizes.

For mysen I likes *squares* o' glass diamond-shap'd as you see 'em e' chech winda's.

SQUARE, ON THE SQUARE.—Upright ; honest.

He's a real *square* man up an' doon.

Leet on him when you will, he's alus *up' o' th' square*.

SQUARE, SQUARE ABOUT, v.—To assume a fighting attitude.

SQUARE TOES.—An offensive word for father.

" Finding old *square toes* in the study,

Stern, gloomy, sulky, dark, and muddy."

Nineteenth Cent., Abeillhard and Heloisa, 1819, p. 219.

SQUARE UP.—To settle accounts.

SQUARING ABOUT, pres. part.—Fussing about in a strutting, conceited fashion.

SQUASH (skwosh), *adj.*—Weak or poor ; applied to drink of any kind.

This is *squash* teä ; th' teä-pot an' kettle maade it by the'r sens when th' caddy was oot a-visitin'.

SQUAT (a as in hat), *adj.*—(1) Silent.

I should hev kep' that very *squat* if I'd been him.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1867.*

(2) Broad ; low ; thick-set.

What a *squat* little stack that is.

SQUAUMISH (skwau'mish), *adj.*—Sickly ; over-nice ; over-particular ; lit., squeamish.

SQUAWK.—A short cry resembling a squeak, but not so shrill.

She made such an a foul *squawk*, thinks I, she's kill'd her sen ; when it was noht bud a white cloot she'd seen hingin' upo' th' hedge.

SQUAWK, v.—To scream.

" The rooks

Squawk clamourous to the spring's approach."

John Clare, *Last of March.*

SQUEÄL (skwi·h'l), *v.*—To cry out loudly and shrilly.

SQUELCH.—To crush.

"Besides your guts, if fat it *squelches*,
And causes fumes and sower belches."

Edward Baynard, *Health*, 6th Ed., 1740, p. 30.

SQUIB, *v.*—To run away.

SQUIB ABOUT, *v.*—To run to and fro in a playful inconsequent manner; used of children and little animals.

SQUITHERIGO, SQUITTERS.—The diarrhœa.

SQUOZE, SQUOZENED (skwoaz, skwoaz·nd).—Squeezed.

SRIMPS, *s. pl.*—Shrimps. See SIMPS.

STAB THEE, STAB THY VITALS.—Forms of imprecation.

STADDLE.—See STEDDLE.

STAFF.—A measure of walling or digging. Quarter of a floor, *i.e.*, 100 cubic feet.

STAFF-HOLD—"Agreed at the said vestry that no person whatsoever should tend their cattle, nor *staff-hold* them in any of the said highways and lanes."—*Scotter Parish Records*, July 30, 1828.

STAG.—(1) A colt.

(2) A young cock.

"Many people who keep hens for their eggs alone do not allow a *stag* with them."—*Live Stock Journal*, July 23, 1886, 99.

STAGE.—Staid; steady; used of servants of mature age, commonly though not universally of women only.

Mr. . . . is a bachelor, and lives with his sister, and they have a *stage* woman to do for them.

STAGER, OLD.—Some person, animal, or thing that has been long in use.

"He's a reäl *ohd staager*: he's been e' Parli'ment iver sin I was clear a bairn.

This taable's an *ohd staager* noo, my gran'faather boht it at a saale eäghy year back.

STAGGARTH.—A stack-garth; a stack-yard.

STAIL.—The handle of a broom or brush.

"Blows with a brush *stail* on the arm."—*Leeds Mercury*, Feb. 14, 1880.

STAIRCH (stairch).—Starch.

STAITHE (staidh).—A landing place. Now frequently used to denote the foreshore of a river, that is kept up by means of faggots or kids, or by timber or stonework.

"All necessary railways . . . tramways, sidings, tips, *staiths*."—*Hull and North-Linc. Times*, Dec. 13, 1879.

In a survey of the demesnes of the Abbey of Selby, taken in the reign of Henry VIII., mention is made of a "waste grownd in the towne of Selby lyenge upon Ouse bank called th' *Stayth*."—*Mon. Ang.*, iii., 506.

STAKEBOOT.—The right to take wood for stakes (obsolete).

To have, perceive, and take, in and upon the aforesaid premises sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot . . . and *stakeboot* yearly."—*Brumby Lease*, 1716.

STALE (stail), *v.*—To empty the bladder; said of horses and horned cattle.

STALE, *v. pret.* of **STEAL**.

Sumbody's *stale* th' well-bucket, muther. See **STEALED**.

STALE-FOUL.—A disease in horned cattle, when the urine passes mingled with blood. See L. Towne, *Farmer and Grazier's Guide*, 1816, 21.

STALKING-HORSE.—(1) An artificial horse employed by sportsmen as a means of concealment in shooting wild-fowl. The use of the *stalking-horse* has only been discontinued here during this century. Sometimes a real horse was trained for this purpose and called a "live *stalking-horse*." See Gervase Markham, *Hunger's Prevention*, 1655, 47.

(2) One put forward by another, who remains concealed, to do some painful or mean action.

You maay very well see as S . . . is P . . . 's *stalking-horse*. Th' ohd un maks bullets an' th' yung un shuts 'em.

STALL, *v.*—To tire; to surfeit; to become weary. A person is tired by a long walk, but *stalled* by a chattering companion.

One of my sons saw a boy pelting some cows in the lane. On his asking him why he did so, the reply was, "Becos I'm *stall'd* o' hevin' noht to do."

"Why them 'at gets sent up to heaven,
Mun be *stall'd* when a week's runn'd oot."

Mabel Peacock, *Tales and Rhymes in the
Lindsey Folk-Speech*, 129.

STALLACKING.—Big; strong; tall.

Well, she is a *stallakin'* lass an' noā mistaake.

STALLIONS, *s. pl.*—The flowers of the *Arum maculatum*.

STAMPERS, *s. pl.*—The shins of beef.

STAN (stan).—Stone.

STAN', *v.*—To stand.

STANCH, STANK.—A shuttle or stopgate for hindering the passage of water.

STANDARD.—A young tree left in a felled wood to grow into a large one.

"After such felling or cutting thereof shall leave sufficient storers or *standards* in every acre of the said woodland."—*Brumby Lease*, 1716.

STANDARDS, *s. pl.*—Long, hard grass which the scythe does not cut in mowing.

STANDARDS, OLD.—People who have resided for many years in one parish.

Iv'rybody 'at wants is to goä to th' jewbilee teä, an' *ohd standards* is to sit at th' top o' th' taable.

STANDING, STANNIN'.—(1) A stall for horses or cattle.

Ther' wasn't a bit o' floor fit to be trodden on left e' th' *sta'nin's* e George Chafor staable.—Feb. 19, 1888.

I alus hev th' *stannin's* cleäned, an' th' staable walls coäl-tarred an' varnished iv'ry summer.—*Bottesford*, June 27, 1887.

"I had given my Friend a description of that horse, and told him his very *standing*."—Sir Roger L'Estrange, *Select Colloquies of Erasmus* 1711, p. 212.

(2) The place on which a stall stands on market days, or at fair time.

Th' p'lice hes maade th' stall foäks shift ther *stan'in's* this Messingham feäst; thaay block'd th' roäd up soä as noäbody could pass.—1879.

(3) Conduct; behaviour.

He'll get i'to his reight *stannin'* in a peäce, he duzn't knaw his sen yit.

STAND WORD.—To hold to a bargain.

Noo then, tho'ty poond's my price, bud I shan't *stan wo'd* efter Setterda' neet, mind that.

He promis'd to marry th' lass, bud he wod n't *stan' wod* when it caame to.

STANG, STONG.—(1) A measure of land; a rood (obsolescent).

"32 acres and three *stonge* of beanes and pease."—*Inventory of Thomas Teanby, of Barton-on-Humber*, in *Gent. Mag.*, 1861, ij., 507.

In 1672 William Pinches surrendered, on behalf of himself and Anne, his wife, certain lands in the manor of Scotter called "Nether Barlands," and a "broad-land" called a "*stong*."—*Manor Records*.

Stang or *stangs* is sometimes used as part of a place-name, as Thimble-stangs or Fimble-stangs, land in the township of Ashby, and Five-stangs in West Halton.

- (2) Riding the *stang* is a form of public censure still sometimes practised when a man beats his wife. The lads of the village assemble with tongs, old kettles, pans, and horns, by aid of which they make as much noise as possible; one of them is placed astride on a pole, or sometimes on a ladder, and thus they go in procession to the door of the unlucky couple. The person who rides the *stang* then sings some verses. These vary in different places. The first here given is from Sir Charles Anderson's *Lincoln Pocket Guide*, 17. The second from Peck's, *Axholme*. In both cases the concluding lines have been left out as too coarse for publication.

"He banged her wi' stick,
He banged her wi' steān,
He teeak op his naefe,
An' he knocked her doon.

With a ran, tan, tan, &c."

"With a ran a dan-dan, at the sign of the old tin can,
For neither your case nor my case do I ride the *stange*,
Soft Billy Charcoal has been banging his wife Ann;
He bang'd her, he bang'd her, he bang'd her indeed,
He bang'd her, poor creature, before she stood in need."

Peck states that in the Isle of Axholme it was the custom, after reciting the above verses at the delinquent's house, to go round the town repeating them at the street corners, and that this ceremony was commonly gone through for three successive days. The author has been informed that this practise is still followed in Durham and Yorkshire. Cf. Marshall's *East Yorks. Words*, E.D.S., j., 39; *Notes and Queries*, vij., s. iij., 367; Elworthy's *West Somersetshire Word-Book*, p. 674.—W. H. Dawson's *Hist. of Skipton*, p. 295.

- (3) An eel spear.

- (4) A sudden spasm of pain.

STANGSMAN.—One of the officers in a gang of plough-jags.

STAN' NEED.—Stand in need of; ought.

Are you gooin' to give Bessy your plaated teä-pot when she's gotten wed? Noä; I doän't *stan' need*.

STAN' OHER.—A command given to horses or cattle to make them stand conveniently in their stalls.

STANYEL.—A stallion.

STARE (stair).—A starling.

STARK, *adj.*—(1) Stiff.

The ferryman at Burringham when hauling a tricycle up the sloping landing, discovered that the break was on, and said; "I thoht she was runnin' straange an' *stark*."—Sept. 27, 1886.

This smock's a deäl oher *stark*, I can't weär it while it's weshed.

(2) Hard to do; difficult.

A *stark* job it was an' all.

STAR-SHOT.—A kind of white jelly often found in poor pastures; it is believed to have fallen from the stars; *Tremella nostoc*. See *Archæologia*, xxxvij., 3.

STAR-STONES, *s. pl.*—Small fossils; joints of pentacrinites; *kessels* and *possels* (q.v.)

START.—A handle, as the shaft of a fire-shovel, or the handle of a saucepan, old-fashioned porringer, or basket.

START, *v.*—To shrink as boards do. See *Academy*, Sept. 15, 1888, p. 170.

START, START OF, *v.*—To begin, not merely motion forward, but any kind of work.

We shall *start* harvist on Munda'.

We *start* of cuttin' th' Ramsden cloäs gress to-morra', if it duz n't raain.

George Todd *started* o' drinkin' aale thriff livin' wi' ohd Walker.

Tom's *started* to cum to chech reg'lar sin his wife deed.

STAR-THACK.—A coarse grass which grows on sandy soil.

"The habitations of the poorer people were . . . covered with ling, turf, or *star-thack*."—Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, 1825, 8.

"He bar the turues, he bar the *star*."—*Havelok*, 939.

Cf. Icel. *storr*, bent grass. *Archæologia*, j., 175.

STARVATION.—Suffering from cold, never, or very rarely, from want of food.

STARVE, *v.*—To chill; to suffer from cold.

It was soä cohd I was o'must *starved* to deäd.

Naay noo, I did n't saay as thaay'd *starve*, I tell'd yě thaay'd pine to deäd if thaay was n't fed. Said of bees which failed to gather sufficient honey in the sunless summer of 1888.

STATHER.—A landing place; *e.g.*, Burton *Stather*; Flixborough *Stather*.

STATTIS, STATTUS.—A statute-fair held for hiring servants about May-day and Martinmas.

STATTUSIN'.—Anything bought at a STATTUS; usually a slight gift bought for a friend.

STATUTE.—A statue.

STAVER.—(1) A step of a ladder.

"A ladder of viij. *stavirs*."—*Inventory of Goods of Guild of St. Mary, Boston*, 1534, in *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, 190.

(2) One of the bars of a hay-rack.

STAY.—(1) A short prop.

(2) A small frame like a ladder for plants to climb up.

STAYS, *s. pl.*—Stairs.

'STEAD.—Instead.

I tell'd him to goä to Ketton, bud 'steäd o' that he stopp'd at Messingham an' got fresh.

STEADY, *adj.*—Sober ; of decorous life.

He's a real *steady* man, reg'lar at his wark, an' niver fresh except maaybe at a feäst time.

STEALED, *pt. t.*—Stole.

Th' last thing he *steäl'd* was a uven. See STALE.

STECHE (obsolete).—Of uncertain meaning ; perhaps a narrow lane.

"Robert Ponton for his son carrying ij hors tyed together up the *steche* ijð."—*Hibaldstow Fine Roll*, 1576.

STEDDLE, STADDLE.—(1) The foundation or seat of a stack or haycock.

"The size of the *staddle* or stack bottom should be proportioned to the quantity of hay."—R. W. Dickson, *Practical Agriculture*, ed. 1807, ii., 457.

He stan's askew on his *steddle* is equivalent to saying that he is out of balance in mind, body, or estate.

(2) The root of a tree that has been felled.

"Reserving all timber trees . . . and also sufficient *staddles* in every acre of the said woodlands."—*Brumby Lease*, 1733.

STEDDLE-BURNT.—Said of the seat of a haycock which has remained so long covered that the grass has died or become bleached.

STEE.—A ladder of any kind.

If I live another year I'll hev a new *stee* maade for th' chech steeple.—June 27, 1887.

"To John Pickerin for a *stee*."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1623.

"I could always frighten them well by going a few steps up the *stee* and showing my black head, of which they were afraid."—John Hodgson, in *Raine's Memoir*, j., 25.

STEEL.—A stile.

There wants a new *steel* maakin' on th' foot-trod as you goä to th' toon.—*Willoughton*, 1882.

"That Thomas Lacies shall make a sufficient *steel* and footway for passengers to go through his yeard in wynter."—1601, *Gainsburgh Manor Records*, in *Stark's Hist.*, 92.

"Mr. Rich. Ffox for want of a *steele* at garden's end."—1648, *Manchester Court Leet Records*, iv., 17.

STEEPING, *adj.*—Soaking.

Well, this hes been a *steepin'* raain.—Dec. 5, 1876.

STEER.—A young ox.

"And lowing *steers* the hollow echoes wake."

John Clare, *Rural Morning*.

STEER, *adj.*—Steep.

That brig's so *steer* you can nobbut just get ohern it.

Thoo wants to put that stee moore *steer*, or she'll sluther oot at foot.—*Bottesford*, April 23, 1877.

[On asking my way up the western side of Ingleborough, I was told I should find it "a *steer* clim," and so I did.—*W. W. S.*]

STEERAGE.—A disturbance. See UPSTEER.

There was a straange *steerage* when th' so'jers cum to Butterwig.

STEG.—A gander (obsolete).

"Item vj gees with one *stegg*."—*Inventory of Thomas Robinson of Appleby*, 1542. Cf. STAG.

STEIGHE.—A stile (obsolete).

"One little dale in ye midle Riddinges butting upon Robt. Beck South and Brumby Common Marfeere North and bounden from ye *steighe* betwixt twoo thornes of ye meare for ye west end."—*Ashby Schedule*, 1606.

STEM, *v.*—To soak a bucket or other wooden vessel so as to cause it to hold water.

STEP, *pres. t.* of to steep.

STEPPER.—A horse is called a good or a bad *stepper* when his action is pleasing or unpleasing.

"Mare, 4 years old, by Pride of the Isle, a very fine *stepper*."—*Stamford Mercury*, Sept. 20, 1867.

STEPPINGS.—The footprints of animals, especially of men, horses, and oxen.

STERM.—See STURM.

STEW.—(1) A bustle; a fidget.

He's in a rare *stew* about th' school-mester.

(2) A small pond in which fish were kept to be immediately ready for the table (obsolescent).

STEW, *v.*—To rain slightly.

When we set off it just *stew'd* wi' raain, bud ther' was noän cum to speäk on

STEWARD.—There are in a village pig-club (q.v.) usually two members called stewards, whose duty it is when pigs are reported as ill to visit them, for the sake of ascertaining that no imposture is being practised.

STICK *v.*—(1) To stick in the ground rods for peas and other climbing plants to attach themselves to.

(2) To run a moulding.

Them oak cornishes tak a deäl o' *stickin'*.

(3) To decorate a church or chapel with evergreens.

When I was helpin' to *stick* the chech who should cum in bud . . .

STICK AND STOUR.—(1) Stud and mud (q.v.)

(2) Often used to signify all a person's goods and chattels.

Thaay've sell'd him up, *stick an' stour*

STICK-LICKING.—A beating.

STICKS.—To "beat all to sticks" is to beat or overcome entirely, or absolutely.

I thoht he'd hev' a chance at startin', bud I soon seed he'd be beäten all to *sticks*.

"Before eleven o'clock we have made shift to swallow a pound of stot-beef, which, in the West Country, beats our stot-beef here all to *sticks*."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, 1820, vol. viii., p. 85.

STIDDY.—A blacksmith's anvil.

STIFF, *adj.*—A short, stout man, who is also strong, is said to be *stiff* or *stiff-built*. The word is also applied to horses of similar make.

STIFFENING.—Starch.

STIFF-SEEDS.—When clover stubble is thin-furred (q.v.) over, and has wheat sown on it at once, the wheat is said to be sown on *stiff seeds*.

We alus ewsed to saw oor wheät on *stiff-seeds*, an' it grubbed awaay, an' ther' wasn't hairf a crop; noo we alus work 'em well afoore harvist an' we get twice as much.—*W.S., Bottesford*, 1887.

STIKELEDER.—A kind of leather (obsolete).

"One deker of *stikeleder*."—*Inventory of Roland Staveley of Gainsburgh*, 1551.

STILL, *adj.*—Quiet; reserved.

She's a real *still* woman, an' hes n't a wo'd to saay agen noäbody.

STILT.—The hale (q.v.) of a plough.

He's to no good at schoolin'; he likes bein' atween a pair o' plew-*stilts* a vast seet better.

STILT, *v.*—A stocking is said to be *stilted* when the worn-out foot is cut off and a new foot is knitted to the old leg.

STING-BEE.—A bee as distinguished from various sorts of flies which are in appearance not unlike bees. See TAME BEE.

STINGING COLD.—Extremely cold.

STINGY (*stin'j*).—(1) Piercing cold.

It's been *stingy* weather this Christmas time, that it hes.

(2) A horse is said to be *stingy* which does not go about its work freely.

She's a good little mare but she'd be of no mander o' ewse to me, she's *stingy* at startin'.

STINK.—A very proud man is said to “*stink* wi' pride ;” a very rich one to “*stink* o' brass.”

STINKING, *adj.*—Bad, a bominable, but not necessarily having any relation to the sense of smell.

It's a *stinkin'* shaame that sarvants should n't be let to get the'r dinners e' peäce.

It's *stinkin'* bad weather.

He's a *stinkin'* liar.

STINT.—An allotment of work.

Hev you dun your daay's *stint*.

STINT.—To deprive of a just share of anything.

I can't abide to *stint* my bairns ; thaay'll hev plenty o' *stintin'* an' pinin' when thaay're grawd up. Cf. Walrond, *Hist. Notices*, j., 201.

STINTED.—(1) A common is said to be *stinted* when the manor court has put a limit to the number of cattle which may be depastured on the common by each common-right holder.

(2) An animal is said to be *stinted* when its growth has been arrested by ill health, cold, or bad food.

STINTING.—A portion of the common meadow set apart for the use of one person. A *stinting* did not, I think, become the freehold of the person who occupied it, but was changed from time to time. In an Amcotts rental of the sixteenth century, I have met with a place called the “upper *stinting*.”

STIR, STIRRINGS.—Bustle ; confusion.

This here 'lection hes made a bonny *stir* all about.

Arn't you gooin' to see th' *stirrin's* at Gaainsb'r' Mar

STIRK.—A young bullock.

STIRRING.—(1) Prevalent.

Coughs is *stirrin'* noo thrif this ask eäst wind.

(2) Getting up.

Thaay've been *stirrin'* eärlly; thaay was agaate o' mawin' e' th' Rams'en afoore hairf past three this mornin'.—June 29, 1887.

STIRRUP-OIL.—On "All Fools' Day," April 1st., boys are sent to some ill-natured person for a "penno'th of *stirrup-oil*," which they sometimes get in the form of a beating with a stirrup leather.

STIRRUP-SUNDAY.—That is Stir-up Sunday. The last Sunday after the feast of Holy Trinity, so called, it is said, on account of the first words of the collect in the Book of Common Prayer for that day: "*Stir up*, we beseech Thee, O Lord," which is a translation of a collect in the Salisbury use. On this day, or on the one following, the mince meat for the Christmas pies, and the Christmas plum pudding, should be stirred by all the members of the household.

STITCH.—(1) The depth that a plough goes into the soil.

We've plew'd that theäre No'th Naathan Land a good *stitch* this time.—Jan. 26, 1882.

(2) A pain in the side.

"O no, O no, my noble Queen!
Think no such thing to be;
'Twas but a *stitch* into my side,
And sair it troubles me."

The Queen's Marie, Border Min.,
ed. 1861, iij., 300.

STITCH UP, *v.*—To plough as deeply as possible.

STITHERUM.—A long, prosy tale.

STOÄN (stoa'h'n).—A stone.

STOCKEN, *v.*—(1) To check the growth of anything.

If you rem'le big trees like them you *stocken* 'em for years.

That cauf was *stocken'd* wi' bein' pin'd e' th' winter, an' 'll niver get oher it as long as it lives.

(2) To choke with food or drink.

Oh, doctor, th' poor bairn was o'must *stocken'd*.

STOCKING-FEET, STOCKING-FEETINGS.—The feet of stockings. A person who has taken off his shoes is said to be in his *stocking-feetings*.

I was e' my *stockin'-feet* when he cum'd.

STOCK-LOCK.—A lock fastened upon a door by aid of nails or screws, as distinguished from a padlock or a mortice-lock.

STODGE (stoj), *v.*—To cram with food.

STODGY.—(1) Thick; stiff; as rice pudding, clay, mud.

(2) A short, broad-built man is said to be *stodgy*.

STOHP.—A post.

"As they digged deep to set down a *stoop* for a yate."—Abraham De la Pryme, *Diary*, 79.

"10 *stoops* for stack-yard at 2s."—*Bill of Will. White, of Scotter*, 1821.

STOHP-MILN.—A post mill; that is, a wooden mill erected on posts as distinguished from a *smock-mill* (q.v.)

STOPHS AND RAILS.—Mortice posts and rails.

To fly like *stohps* and *raails* is a figure of speech for any widely-extended "smash."

STON.—(1) A stone.

That *ston* th' libr'y's built on was dug at th' boddom o' th' plantin'; it cost him three shillin' a yard diggin'.

"Payd for bred & alle at Trent syde when I & my neburs did dige vp *stons* vd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1535.

(2) A stone weight.

STONE, *adj.*—Quite; as in "*stoäne-deäd*," "*stoäne-deäf*," "*stoäne-blind*."

STONED-HORSE.—A stallion.

"Three *stoned horses* 24*l.*—*Inventory of Sir John Anderson of Broughton*, 1671, in *Sir Charles Anderson's Lea with Lea-wood*, 25.

STONED-HORSE-MAN.—A man who has the care of a stallion, and who commonly leads him from place to place to serve mares.

STONE JUG, STONE BOTTLE.—An earthenware jug or bottle.

STONE-THACK.—Large flat stones used for covering buildings, as we now use tiles or slates. They were here usually thin Yorkshire flags, but they were occasionally formed of thin stones found in the neighbourhood (obsolescent).

Molly Keäl ewsed to saay that your ohd Hall was cüvered wi' *stoäne-thack*. Cf. *Archæologia*, xlii., 404.

STONG.—See STANG.

STOODEN, *past pt.*—Stood.

I've *stooden* here lightin' o' thë for an hooer.—*Yaddethorpe*, 1884.

STOOK, STOWK.—Ten sheaves of corn, set with their heads together in a slanting position for the purpose of drying preparatory to being stacked.

"They [the whin-chats] may then be seen in small family parties, half-a-dozen together, perched on *stooks* of corn."—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, 30.

"It is mostly set up into what are provincially termed *stooks*, *stouks*, shocks, or hattocks."—R. W. Dickson, *Practical Agriculture*, ed. 1807, vol. ii., p. 280.

"He lets it [barley] remain longer in the *stook*, but the storm comes some days sooner than usual and soaks the sheaves to the heart."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov., 1817, p. 235.

Cf. Walter Young, *Diary*, 1609, 19; A. Hunter, *Georgical Essays*, i., 436; *North Riding Record Soc.*, i., 243, iii., 125, 281.

STOOK, STOWK, v.—To make into stooks.

It was a real dry time, like as this is, bud at harvest time when faather got his barley sheared an' *stook'd* ready fer leādin' it lighten'd an' thunner'd that hard we thoht noht better then corn wo'd catch fire an' be bo'nt e' th' cloās; an' efter that raain cum'd doon e' a sheet, an' it power'd stright on end fer a week.—July 23, 1887.

STOOL.—The surface of the root of a felled tree.

You mun cut th' *stools* o' them eshes levil, an' mind an' not hack 'em, or thaay'll not graw no moore.

STOPGATE.—A shuttle (q.v.)

STORER.—A tree; probably nearly the same as **STANDARD**, q.v. (obsolete).

"Shall preserve and maintain the same *stovers* and standards."—*Brumby Lease*, 1716.

STORM.—Long continued frost or snow, even if unaccompanied by wind. See **STURM**.

STORM-BREEDER.—A mild day before rain, cold, or frost.

STORY.—(1) The "genteel" word for lie.

(2) A *story-teller*.

Oh you wicked *story* you.

STORY-TELLER, STORIER.—A liar. The terms *story-teller*, *storier*, and *liar* express three degrees of comparison, *liar* being the superlative.

STOT.—(1) *Stots* are iron bars used to hinder wood from rolling off cuts (q.v.)

(2) A steer. It has been suggested that this word has been introduced here in modern days by North-country drovers, but this is certainly not the case, for in the *Inventory of Richard Allele, of Scalthorpe*, taken in 1551, we find "viij yong *stottes* & quyees & a old cowe iiijth."

STOUR AND DAUB.—Stud and mud (q.v.)

STOWER.—(1) A stake.

(2) A boat-hook.

(3) A pole used for pushing boats along.

STRADDLE, STRADLINGS.—Astride.

STRADDLE, *v.*—To stride.

He was stood *straddlin'* across a dike that ewst to run doon th' middle Naathan Land, fo'st time I seed him.

"Hence they step short and *straddle* stiff."—Edward Baynard, *Health*, 1740, p. 10.

STRADDLE-BACK.—A frog.

STRAIGHT OFF.—Immediately.

He did n't answer noht, bud knock'd him doon *stright off*.

STRAIGHT UP AND DOWN.—Honest; upright.

'STRAIN, *v.*—To distrain.

STRAINER.—The web of which strainers are made.

STRAKES, *pl.*—The segments used in making up the tire of a wheel which is not hooped in one piece.

STRANGE, *adj.*—Very; exceeding.

It's *straange* cohd weather.

He's a *straange* big chap.

We're hevin' a *straange* dry time to year.

Strange is in very common use before all kinds of adjectives.

STRANGER.—(1) A small knot on the wick of a candle, which, when burned, becomes enlarged and red. It is a sign that a *stranger* will come to-morrow.

(2) A small bit of tea-leaf, or stick, which floats on the surface of tea. If you stir the tea and it sinks it counts for nothing, but if it swims it is a certain sign that a *stranger* will arrive.

STRANNY, *adj.*—Excited; wild; beside oneself with pain or passion.

Doän't goä on e' that how, bairn; foäks 'll think you *stranny*.

STRAP.—An iron plate which goes the length of the arm of an axle. It has a shoulder upon it for the wheel to abut upon and is used instead of an otter.

STRAPPING.—A beating.

STRAPPING, *adj.*—Fine ; large ; muscular.

She's a fine, *strappin'* wench an' noā mistaake ; I'd raather hev her for a wife, if she hes no edicaation, then one o' your sickly fine laadies 'at gets a cohd 'e her heād if she hears it raain up o' th' winda.'

"You see how large a troop he guides,
Of lusty *strapping* tanners."

Walsh, *Aristophanes*, p. 212.

STRAWBERRY.—A strawberry-like birth-mark.

STRAWING.—Covering heaps of potatoes with straw preparatory to the earth being put upon them to shield them from the frost.

STRAW-JACK.—A straw-elevator ; that is a machine affixed to a steam thrashing machine, by which the thrashed straw is carried to the top of a stack. This word must have been made in very recent times. The straw-elevator was not introduced until some time after thrashing by steam became common.

STRAY-GARTH.—A small close used before the time of the enclosures for stray cattle. There is a ditch in the parish of Kirton-in-Lindsey called *Stray-garth* Drain.

STRAY OF RABBITS.—The right claimed by certain owners of rabbit-warrens for their rabbits to stray and feed on lands not their own.

STRAYS, *s. pl.*—Cattle that have strayed, and for whom no owner can be discovered.

"All the *strays* upon the Soke-land in this parish [Winterton] belong to the Prince, the others to the lords of the Barony Lands."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

"It was an immemorial custom in the parish of Appleby that all *strays* were seized, and on the succeeding Sunday a man with a bell proclaimed the same to the public ; this he did on three barrows . . . lying opposite to Thornholme ; if they were not redeemed within twelve months and a day they were disposed of by public auction. These barrows are now levelled, and the ancient right has never been in force since the ground inclosure took place."—W. Andrew, *Hist. Winterton*, 1836, 39.

STREAKINGS, *s. pl.*—Stroppings (q.v.)

STREAMERS.—The flame-like glimmer of the *Aurora Borealis*.

STREAN.—A strain.

STREAN, *v.*—To strain.

STREET.—Road ; highway.

STREET MUCK.—Ramper Jack (q.v.)

STREET-WALKER.—Not as in London and elsewhere; harlot, but a person of either sex, without reference to morals, who strolls about on Sundays instead of going to church or chapel.

STRESS.—To overcome by too hard work.

He *stresses* them hosses reäl bad wi' that theäre brick leädin' up Yalthrop Hill; it's a shaame to see 'em poor things.

STRETCHER.—(1) The chain which connects the horse-tree with the harrows.

(2) A brick placed lengthwise in a wall.

STREWING.—Rushes; hay or straw used for *strewing* the floors of churches (obsolete).

"For mowinge *strewinge* for the church at midsomer vjd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Church Account*, 1662. Cf. H. Edwards, *Collection of old English Customs from the Charity Reports*, 1842, 217. *Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, 225; Stonehouse, *Hist. Isle of Axholme*, 236.

STRICKLE.—The instrument with which a scythe is sharpened. See Marshall's *East Yorks. Words*, E.D.S., j., 39.

"When I was a yung man ther' was noä *strickles* as we have 'em noo. A *strickle* was then nobbut a plaain flat peäce o' wood, and when a man went to maw he alus took wi' him a horn o' greäs' and a bag o' sand. When he wanted to sharpen his scythe he fo'st daubed the *strickle* with greäs' an' then dusted sum sand oher it."—*Bottesford, John Marcham*, Aug. 27, 1867.

The *strickle* at present in use is a kind of wooden strop with coarse emery on one side and fine on the other. A dry whetstone is often used instead of a *strickle*.

STRICKLEBAG.—A stickleback. Probably not truly dialectic but merely a corruption. I have, however, heard the word used as long ago as 1837.

STRIDDEN, *adj.*—Said of wheels of carts, waggons, and carriages, when they get too wide apart by running in the ruts.

STRIDLINGS.—Astride.

He set hissen *stridlin's* upo' wall top wheäre I could n't get at him, an' then he call'd me shaameful.

STRIGHT, *adj.* (*i* as in right).—Straight.

He hes n't gotten his hat on very *stright* to neet, is said of someone who is the worse for drink.

STRIGHTLE, *v.* (*i* as in right).—To make straight.

Get thÿ hair *strightled* lass; it looks for all th' world like a cotted fleäce.

STRIKE.—A bushel ; that is, eight pecks.

"Thre *strikes* of lyme for drawinge the church steeple xviiij."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1638.

STRIKE, *v.*—To *strike* turnips is to cut up with a hoe such of the young plants as are not required. Clumps are left about ten inches apart ; these are thinned by SINGLING (q.v.)

STRIKE-SKEP.—A bushel measure.

The *strike-skep* should be furnished with a roller or "rolling-pin" for the purpose of removing the superfluous corn.

"Two horse-drags, gig lamps, hand-cut box, turnip cutter, *strike* and roller, wheel-barrow, two salting boards, swing-plough, three horse drags."—*Gainsburgh News*, March 23, 1867.

STRIKER.—(1) The man who wields the heavy hammer in a blacksmith's shop.

"Wanted . . . a few *strikers*."—*Lin. Chron.*, Dec. 4, 1874.

(2) A man who strikes turnips.

STRINE, STRIND.—A stride.

STRINE, STRIND, *v.*—To stride.

STRINKLE, *v.*—To sprinkle.

Thaay've gotten a straange good cart at Brigg to *strinkle* watter aboot to laay th' dust.

Strinkle a bit o' Indian corn for them pigeons.

STROA (stroa).—Straw.

STROA-KNOTS.—The joints in straw.

STROAKINGS.—Stroppings (q.v.)

STROKE OF, STRIKE OF.—(1) Just on the point of striking, said of a clock, or of the time when there is no clock to measure it by.

It was just on the *stroäke* o' nine, I knaw, bud it was oher dark for me to see my watch.

(2) Stroke of work, used as an equivalent for any slight amount of labour.

He niver gets a *stroäke* o' wark dun afoore bra'fast time, an' of'ens for a long peäce efter.

STRONG.—Great ; large.

"A *strong* lot," that is, a large quantity.

"A *strong* draw," a large demand.

STROP.—A church bell-rope.

STROPPINGS, STREAKINGS, STROAKINGS.—The last milk that comes before a cow's udder is empty.

Mind an' get all th' *stroppin's*, Sarah Ann.

She milks that badly, hairf th' *streäkin's* gets left behind.

"Few persons are ignorant, that milk which is taken from the cow last of all at milking, which is called *stroakings* is richer than the rest of the milk."—A Hunter, *Georgical Essays*. 1803, iij., 255.

STRUCK, *pp.*—Used to children distorting their faces,

You moän't do e' that how, Ted; who knaws bud you mud be *struck* soä? That is, fixed suddenly and unalterably in that grimace.

STRUCK BY A HORSE.—Kicked.

STRUCK OHER.—Given to the admiration of; under the influence of.

She's that *struck* oher Mr. Eäst, she'd do oht e' th' world he tell'd her.

STRUM.—A wickerwork basket somewhat like a bottle, used in brewing to put before the bunghole of a mash-tub, when the liquor is drawn off, to hinder the hops from coming through. A wisp of straw is sometimes used for this purpose.

Nephew: "Whativer's th' matter wi' this beer, aunt; it's straange an' nasty?"

Aunt: "Why, you see, Henry hed lost *strum* when he was agaate o' brewin', an' ewsed a han'ful o' haay 'esteäd, an it's maade it taäste a bit."

STRUNCHION (*strun'shun*).—A long involved story.

He tell'd me a straange long *strunchion*; sum'ats aboot Midmoor dreän, an' Ran-dyke, but I could mak noht on it.

STRUNG, *pp.* as *adj.*—In difficulty; overpowered.

He's fairly *strung* wi' that job.

STRUNT.—The denuded tail of a quadruped or bird. Cf. Marshall's *Yorks. Words*, *E.D.S.*, j., 39.

STRUNT, *adj.*—Rough; foul; applied to the weather.

STRUNT, *v.*—To dock the tail of a horse; sometimes, though very rarely, used with regard to sheep also.

"*Strunted* sheep . . . so called when their tails are cut off to keep them from dunging that part, and breeding maggots therein."—*Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726 (sub voc.)

STRUT.—A prop or stay in a roof. Cf. *Glossary of Architecture*, 1850, j., 449.

STUB.—(1) A horse-shoe nail.

(2) A splinter which has run into the flesh.

STUB, *v.*—(1) To grub up roots of trees, thistles, &c.

"But a reäds wonn sarmin a weeäk, an' I 'a *stubb'd* Thornaby waäste."—Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, vij.

(2) To wound the flesh with a splinter of wood.

STUB-DIG.—An instrument used in grubbing up old hedges, roots of trees, &c.

STUBBLE-GOOSE.—A goose fed on stubbles.

STUD.—An upright bar of wood to which laths are nailed in making a lath and plaster partition-wall.

STUD AND MUD WALLING.—Building without bricks or stones, with posts and wattles, or laths, reeds, or furze daubed over with road-mud. Almost all the cottages built here before the beginning of the present century have *stud and mud* walls. Cf. *Archæologia*, ix., iii.

STUDY.—Thought; anxiety.

All his *study* is to get e' uther foäks's waay.

Well, the deary me, I niver tho'ht it wa'd cum to this, though I alus knaw'd he wo'd do his sen harm by all that theäre *study*.

STUDYING.—Thinking.

Well, I think my sen as oher much *studyin'* duz n't do noäbody ony good, an' very ofens a vast sight o' harm.

A person plunged in a reverie is said to be *studying*.

STUFF.—(1) To cram with food.

(2) To impose upon.

Doän't *stuff* th' bairn heäd full o' taales aboot boggarts an' ghoästs; if ta duz she weän't dar' to goä to th' well-trough by her sen.

STUFFED CHINE.—The salted and dried *chine* of a pig, in which slits are made, which are stuffed with various herbs. It is then boiled and eaten cold.

STUMP, *v.*—To kick.

He call'd me a theäf, an' my missis a whoäre; soä I *stump'd* his arse.

STUMP AND RUMP, *adv.*—Totally; entirely.

The baailiffs hes cleän'd him oot *stump and rump*. See GATE AND STOUP.

STUMPS, *s. pl.*—The legs.

" For Witherington needs must I wayle

As one in too full dumpes,

For when his leggs were smitten of

He fought vpon his *stumpes*."

Chevy Chase, Percy Folio, ii., 14.

STUMPY.—Short; thick-set.

STUN (*stun*).—(1) A stone.

(2) A stone in weight.

STUNT, *adj.*—(1) Obstinate; impassive; sullen.

As *stunt* as a hammer.

As *stunt* as a naail.

As *stunt* as a dead worm.

(2) Cut off abruptly.

That theäre treä top's taa'en off cleän *stunt*.

It's broken off as *stunt* as a carrot.

STUNT, *v.*—To be *stunt*.

Doän't saay noht; I'd let her *stunt* it oot if I was thoo.

Master Robad, O, how he *stunt*.

STUPID, *adj.*—Obstinate; not dull of comprehension.

It's no ewse to'nin' *stewpid*, I shall hev it dun.

STURGEON.—(1) This fish when caught in the Trent, who-soever may be the captor, is the property of the lord of the manor, in whose jurisdiction it is taken. The customary fee for bringing a *sturgeon* is 6s. 8d.

(2) A short, stiffly-built man.

STURM.—(1) A storm.

(2) A blast, that is, the period of time during which frost and snow lasts.

I niver knaw'd noht o' that soort my sen, bud my faather ewst to saay as he could remember a *sturm* 'at begun o' Christmas Eäve an' lasted wi'oot a braake fer tho'teen weeks.

(3) The stem of a tree.

STURRUP.—(1) A stirrup.

(2) The endless band by which a shoemaker fastens his work to his knee.

STURRUP OIL.—Oil of strap (*q.v.*)

STURM-COCK.—The storm-cock, that is, the missel-thrush.

STYE, STYNE (*stei, stein*).—An inflamed spot on the eye-lid.

SUB (sub).—A shrub. Compare SIMPS.

"Ther' 's noā plaace wheāre *subs* graws soā well as up o' warp land."—John Dent, *Yaddlethorpe*, circa 1841.

SUCH, SUCHEN.—Such. These two forms are not used indefinitely; *suchen* has always the indefinite article after it.

I niver heārd *suchen* a storier as thoo is e' all my life, Eliza.

Suchen a spree as that nobbut cums once or twice i' a man's life-time.

SUCH LIKE.—In the same or the like state.

John: "How's Mary?"

William: "Oh, she's *such like*; I can't see noā difference sin' you seed her last.

SUCK, SUCK-IN.—(1) An imposition; a cheat.

(2) A disappointment.

SUCKER.—A sucking pig.

SUCKHOLE.—One who deceives or cheats.

SUCKHOLE, *v.*—To deceive; to cheat.

SUCK-IN, *v.*—To deceive; to cheat.

He was nistly *suckt-in* by her; he thoht she'd three thoosand pund e' th' bank, an' ther' was noht at all, as he fun oot when thaay'd gotten wedded.

SUDDEN CALL.—Death.

He'd a *sudden call*, well at dinner-time, an' deād afoore teā.

SUDS, TO BE IN THE.—To be in a mess; to be in trouble. Always used in a half jesting way.

"We may hap to be in the *suddes* ourselves."—*Dicke of Devonshire*, quoted in *The Academy*, Sept. 15, 1888, p. 170, where the phrase is stated to occur also in *Captain Underwit*, 1640, and in *Elvira*, 1667.

SUFF (suf).—An under-drain. This word is pronounced "sough" in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Th' land at Sawcliff's e' rig an' fur, an' th' men 'at put in th' *suffs* hes follow'd th' levil o' th' top o' th' land, soā thaay 're not to a bit o' ewse.

A school-inspector some years ago asked a child at Willoughton "What is the name of that which carries water away from the buildings?" The boy replied, "a *suff*." The inspector did not understand what the lad meant, and asked for an interpretation from the clergyman's wife, who was standing by. She was, however, a lady from southern parts, and, therefore, unable to tell him.

SUFFING.—The act of putting in under-drains.

SUGG, *v.*—To deceive.

SUIT, *v.*—To be satisfied or pleased.

Oor Bill's just *suitet* noo he's gotten into th' quere wi' a white surplice on.

I was n't *suitet* wi' what he said, soã I gev warnin' to leãve.

Maaster was n't *suitet* by a long waay upo' accoont o' dinner bein late.

SUKY.—A child's name for a tea-kettle.

"*Suky* set the kettle on and let's have some tea," is a line of a once popular song which I cannot recover.

SUM'ATS (*sum'uts*).—Something; somewhat.

Gie me *sum'ats* to drink, I'm o'must clamm'd.

The wife of a small farmer said to a lady: "Hey, miss, when I was a lass I ewsed to think as I should like to be rich, an' a great lady—a coontess or *sum'ats* o' that soort—but noo, when I reãd e' th' paapers Cox brings us, what them poor things hes to gcã through, I'm well contented wi' my sen as I am." The paper from which the old woman derived her biographies of countesses was *The London Journal*.

SUMMER, *v.*—To depasture cattle in summer.

I've hed to sell eleven yung beãs'; th' pasters is soã laate ta year I could n't *summer* 'em. See WINTER.

SUMMER-EAT, *v.*—To use land for summer pasture.

SUMMER-TILLED, *adj.*—Summer-fallowed; ploughed in summer, said of land.

SUMMERINGS, *s. pl.*—A kind of apple which is ripe early.

SUN.—A person who is intoxicated is said to have been "in the *sun*."

SUNDAY.—(1) To look both ways, or nine ways, for *Sunday*, is to gaze about in a vacant or foolish manner, indicating that you are not giving attention to what is being said to you. This perhaps alludes to a belief which is prevalent elsewhere, though not here, as far as the writer is aware, that a child born on Thursdays is sure to squint, because it must "look both ways for *Sunday*."—*Monthly Packet*, Jan., 1875, 10. *Craven Gloss.*, ij., 180.

(2) To tell a person that you will do this or that "*some Sunday* in the middle of next week," means that you will never do it at all.

SUN-DOGS, *s. pl.*—False suns.

I think we shall hev moore raain; I've been seein' *sun-dogs* all daay.—*Bottesford*, Feb. 3, 1868.

SUNDOWN.—Sunset.

SUNHOLES, *s. pl.*—The round windows in the Norman tower of Winterton Church are called *sunholes*, probably from their shape, as we speak of a rose-window or a wheel-window.

SUP.—A small quantity of liquid.

Muther's very poorly, an' hes sent to see if yot'll gi'e her a deary *sup* o' brandy.

Ther's been a nist *sup* o' raain this last daay or two. That is, a fitting quantity, neither too much nor too little.

SUP, *v.*—(1) To drink.

(2) To swallow liquid with a spoon.

Sup that broth up, an' then I'll gie you sum puddin'.

SUPPER UP, *v.*—To give horses or cattle their evening fodder.

"On Saturday night when I was *suppering up* my pony."—*Stamford Mercury*, Oct. 20, 1876.

"And far and near, the motley group,
Anxious claim their *suppering up*."

John Clare, *Summer Evening*.

SUPPOSE.—To understand, or know certainly.

I *suppoase* he's deäð, for I was at th' funeral.

Parson: "Is that lad driving the cows your son, Tom?"

Yeoman: "Well, I *suppoase* soä; his muther alus says he is.

SURELINS.—Surely.

He'll be hoäme to neet *sewerlins*.

SURENESS.—Certainty.

I believe it was him, bud I could n't saay for *sewermess*; he was oher far off.

SUSPICION, *v.*—To suspect.

My faather alus *suspicion'd* him o' steälin' his baacon.

SUTHER, *v.*—To simmer.

I got a *sup* o' vinegar an' a bit o' sugar, an' *suther'd* it e' th' uven, an' it cured my cough, or nearly.

SWAD, SWOD.—(1) A pod.

When you 've pull'd them beäns, thraw th' *swads* to th' pigs.

(2) The swarth or skin of bacon.

'SWADE, *v.*—To persuade.

It was that theäre offil lass a '*swaaded* him to it, an' noht else.

SWAG.—(1) Money; valuables.

(2) Plunder.

SWAG, *v.*—To become relaxed ; to bend.

That plank *swags* oher much e' th' middle ; I darn't walk across it.
We mun hev yon roape draw'd a bit tighter ; it *swags* a deäl.

'SWAGE, *v.*—To assuage.

I gev him a drop o' lodlum to '*swaage* his paain.

SWALLOW-HOLE.—A hole in a stream or ditch where the water runs into the ground.

There's a *swallow-hole* e' th' dike atweän them two to'nop cloäses, an' anuther o' th' sooth side o' Beauchamp cloäse.

"Higher up the hill . . . there are various *swallow-holes* into which the surface water runs"—Prestwich's *Geology*, ii., 489.

SWAN MARK.—The swans in the waters of this county were marked by their respective owners on the bill, and registers of these marks were preserved. Several of these are yet in existence. The mark of my own forefathers, the Peacock's of Scotter, was a symbol like two V's, point to point, with a stroke between them:

$$\frac{V}{\wedge}$$

Cf. *Jour. of Roy. Archaeological Institute*, xlj., 29r.

SWAP (swop), *v.*—To exchange.

A jury, at the quarter sessions at Kirton-in-Lindsey, who had one refractory member, after being told several times that they must consult till they were all agreed, the foreman suddenly rose . . . and, addressing the chairman, said, in the broadest vernacular, "If you please, sir, could n't we *swap* him?" meaning exchange him for a more pliable material.—Sir C. H. J. Anderson, *Lincoln Pocket Guide*, 15.

SWAPE (swaip).—(1) The sweep of the scythe.

(2) The right of mowing grass for hay. See Cowel, *Law Dict.*, sub voc. *Swepage Swatha*, Coke's *Institutes*, j., 4, B ed., 1684.

"It is agreed that pe Prior and Convent of Malton . . . shall have *swape* of certain meadows."—*Agreement between Prior of Malton and Par. of Winterton*, 1456, in *Archæologia*, xl., 238.

(3) A lever.

(4) A kind of large oar, used for propelling keels and barges in a calm.

(5) The pole by which post-mills are turned to the wind. Hence such mills are sometimes called *swape*-mills.

(6) The handle to organ bellows.

SWAPE-WELL.—A well, from which water is raised by aid of a loaded lever. The lever itself is called the *swape*.

These wells were once common here. Wells of this kind existed at Roxby, Scunthorpe, and Saxby, within the writer's memory, and there is, or was a few years ago, an example remaining at North Kelsey. A drawing of such a well as this occurs in an English 12th century manuscript in the British Museum (Cotton, MS., *Nero*, c. iv., fol. 17). An engraving of it is given in *Old England*, j., 73. Cf. Warburton, *Journey across the Interior of Australia*, 124; Davis, *Anatolica*, 124; Palmer, *Perustration of Yarmouth*, iij., 84; Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, 5th ed., 327; Tennent, *Ceylon*, ij., 533; Du Chaillu, *The Land of the Midnight Sun*, j., 59. A *swape-well* is represented in Giovanni Ballini's picture of St. Peter Martyr, in the National Gallery, 812. In the *Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726, we have "*Swepe* or *swipe*, an engine having cross-beams to draw water with."

SWAPPLE, *adj.*—Brittle.

Poplars doân't mak noht like such good thack-pregs as willa's, thaay're oher *swapple*.—*Bottesford*, March 5, 1881.

SWARDED.—Laid down to grass.

That gardin, ther' ewsed to be at th' bank end, is *swarded* doon real well, an' I'm sartan noä seeds was niver sawn on it.—W. S., *Bottesofrd*, Feb. 1888.

"Ground is said to be *swarded* when 'tis well grown, or coated over with grass and other herbs."—*Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726; sub voc. *sward*.

SWARM, *v.*—To climb.

SWARMER.—(1) One who climbs.

SWARTH, SWATH, SWARD, SWAD.—(1) The turf of pasture land.

(2) The skin or tough rind of bacon.

SWARVE (*swarv*), *v.*—To swerve.

He *swarv'd* roond and chuck'd th' cart oher i'to th' dyke.

"What conspiracy is this, that all women alike haue affection to the selfe-same things, and that they will not doe all things commanded by their husbands, neither can you finde any that have *swarued* anything from the naturall disposition of others?"—Bernard, *Terence*, 324.

SWASH.—A stroke with a whip-lash.

"Then the dealers through the streets do splash,
An swing around a long whip-lash,
And say, my lads, come stand a *swash*,
And let's have room to show them.
They crack their whips, and curse, and swear,
And cry, my lads, be of good cheer,
For this, my lads, is Howden Fair—
How do you like the Fair at Howden?"

Howden Fair, a song, 18th cent.

SWATH.—Swarth (q.v.)

SWATHE.—(1) The width covered by a scythe in mowing.

(2) The row or stretch of grass or corn left by the mower.

(3) A measure of grass-land in an open pasture. Such a piece is commonly $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

"There were likewise 7 *swathes* of meadow in a place called Waddingham Carr."—Norden, *Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, 22, B.

"All the grass land in the Ings are laid out in Gads or *swarths*."—*Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

(4) A long and narrow soft piece of linen or other material which is wound many times round the body of a newly-born babe.

SWATHE-BALK.—The ridge left by the scythe between one *swathe* and another.

SWATHE-RAKE.—A wooden rake with wooden teeth and a long head. It is pulled by both hands and is used in hay-making.

"Two yron *swath rakes*" occur in the *Inventory of Thomas Teanby, of Barton-on-Humber*, 1652.

SWEAL, *v.*—(1) To melt, as a candle does when it burns irregularly. Icel. *svoela*, to singe.

Hohd can'le stright, it 's *sweälin'* all awaay.

(2) To become thin rapidly.

SWEALER.—A speck of foreign matter in the grease in a candle, which causes it to *sweal*.

SWEAR DOWN, *v.*—To assert solemnly, or with authority; generally used in a bad sense.

He *swoore* me *doon* as he'd paaid all as he aw'd 'em. Well, God 'll reward him fer cheätin' th' wida' an' feytherless.

You neäd n't begin to try to *sweär* me *doon* wi' lees like them, becos I knaw better.

SWEAT, *v.*—To melt away.

That rock-salt I put oot fer th' sheäp hes *sweated* itsen all awaay.

SWEEP OF THE SCYTHE.—The right of cutting grass on another's land, either because the crop has been sold, or on account of some peculiarity in the tenure.

"At the Nelthorpe Arms [Brigg], Mr. William Watson offered for sale the *sweep of the scythe* of 15 acres of grass, growing in front of Scawby Grove."—*Hull and Lincolnshire Times*, July 13, 1878.

SWEET GALE.—The fragrant bog myrtle.

SWEETHEART.—A piece of thorn or briar which becomes attached to a woman's dress and drags along after her.

SWEETHEART, *v.*—To play the part of a lover.

SWEETING.—A kind of apple that is small, sweet, and ripens very early.

"Amongst the rest apples, which many likewise commend, as *sweetings*, *paiermaines*, *pippins*, as good against melancholy."—Rob. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, ii. ed., 1624, p. 60.

SWEET PEPPER.—Pimento, or all spice.

SWEET-WORT, SWEET-LIQUOR.—The wort in brewing before the hops are added.

"I've filled a *sweet-wort* dish, and drank at will."
John Clare, *The Rivals*.

SWEETY.—(1) A sweetheart.

(2) A term of endearment used to a child.

SWEETY, *adj.*—Sweet; good; pleasant.

It's a *sweety* fine mornin', sir.
This is *sweety* haay weather.—July 1, 1887.

SWEDES.—Swede-turnips.

Them is n't to'nups, sir, thaay're *swedes*.

SWEIGH, *v.*—To lean heavily upon.

Sweigh upo' my shouter, sir, I shan't fall.—Sept. 12, 1876.

SWELTERED, *pp.*—Overpowered by heat.

I was straange an' *sweltered* yisterdaay.—Aug. 16, 1875.

SWIFT.—Burning rapidly.

Oor last coäls was as *swift* as sticks.

SWIG.—(1) Strong drink.

That's good *swig* Joä's gotten.

(2) A drink.

Give us a *swig* o' thy bottle, Ben.

SWIG, *v.*—To drink.

SWILL.—Hog-wash.

SWILL, SWAUL.—To throw water on a pavement for the purpose of washing it.

SWILL, *v.*—To drink inordinately.

"He came puffing and blowing to my house in the euening . . . well *swilled* with wine."—Bernard, *Terence*, 361.

SWILL-TUB.—A tub, usually standing near the farm-house kitchen door, in which refuse food, milk, &c., is put to be given to the pigs.

In a Fairfax Inventory, taken in 1624, three *swills* are among the furniture of the wash-house.—*Archæologia*, xlviii., p. 147.

SWIM.—(1) Spilt water.

What a *swim* you've maade wi' tipein' that theäre bucket oher.

(2) The water which lies on land or roads after rain.

It siled doon all neet, an' when I got up oor gravil was all of a *swim*. I've been up o' Car-Dyke laane, this mornin' an' that land o' Bletcher's is all in a *swim*, o'must as bad as when th' cloäver was on it e' cock, an' ther's not been noä raain sin Frida'.—*W.S.*, *Bottesford*, Nov. 7, 1888.

SWIM, *v.*—To cause to swim, generally used regarding horses forced into the water by their riders.

"Tom Shig once *swimm'd* his poäny oher th' Trent at Butterwick."—*W. E. H.*, *Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1885.

"For *swimming* his horse through a stormy sea."—White, *Linc. Directory*, 1882, 688.

SWIMMER.—A piece of flat wood put into a bucket to hinder the water from splashing over the sides when carried.—*Bottesford*, July, 1885.

SWIM WITH.—To follow suit; to agree with.

Oor Arabella *swims wi'* your Mary e' ivery thing she says an' duz.

SWINE-COTE.—A pig-sty.

"That every man shall haue a sufficient *swynne-coote*, and vse it with his *swynne* accordyng as it ought to be, vpon payne of euery defalte iij*s.* iiij*d.*"—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1557.

In the "Pena et Ordines" of the manor of Little Carlton, made in 1603, it is provided that "Eurie householder shall make a sufficiente *swinecote* betwene this and Christmas next in payne of eurie defaulte v*j*s.* viij*d.*"*

SWINGE, *v.*—To singe.

SWINGEING (*swinj'in*), *adj.*—Large; heavy; fine.

Them's *swingein'* big taaters.

I've hitten mysen a *swingein'* big nawp oher th' heäd.

SWING-GATE.—A gate which catches on a fastener within the post and consequently opens either way.

SWINGLE.—That part of a flail which acts as a beater.

"While distant thresher's *swingle* drops
With sharp and hollow-twanking raps."

John Clare, *Autumn*.

SWINGLE, *v.*—To beat hemp or flax for the purpose of detaching the fibre from the woody matter of the stalks. A man in the Isle of Axholme, who was usually employed in this work, went by the name of *Swingling Billy*.—*E.A.W.P.*

"Hempe vnpillid and flaxe *unswyngled* xvjs. viijd."—*Inventory of Will. Gebon, of Sutterton, 1538.*

SWINGLE-TREE.—The piece of wood to which the horses are attached when yoked to harrows.

SWINZE, *v.*—To thaw by artificial means.

If taaties gets well froz you can't *swinze* it off on 'em ageän, do what you will.

SWIPES.—Thin poor beer.

SWIPPLE, SWIVEL.—That part of a flail which acts as a beater.

SWIPPLER.—A heavy blow which makes a person stagger.

SWITCH.—(1) A twig.

(2) A light whip.

SWITCHER.—Something very excellent.

Well, that bull fra Glo'stersheer is a *switcher*; ther's been noht like him e' theäse parts afoore.—May, 1886.

SWITCHING, *adj.*—Very quick.

He went at a *switchin'* ppace thrif Corringham toon streät.

SWIVEL-EYE.—A squint.

SWIZZENED, *adj.*—Shrivelled; wrinkled.

SWIZZLE.—(1) Any sort of strong drink.

(2) A contemptuous term for unwholesome or weak drink.

SWOD.—(1) Swad (q.v.)

(2) A sword.

SWORD-GRASS.—The name of several kinds of grass and flags which grow in or near to water.

"On the oat-grass, and the *sword-grass*, and the bulrush in the pool."
Tennyson, *New Year's Eve*.

SWOUND.—A swoon.

She fell e' a deä *swound* into th' panchion o' paaste that was lightenin' afoore th' kitchen fire.

"I wakened in the Hermitage,
Up from my heavy *swound*,
Thanks to the leech, who would not cease
From probing of my wound."

W. E. Aytoun, *Bothwell*, 2d. ed., 1857, p. 46.

SWOUND, *v.*—To faint.

He *swounded* awaay fra loss o' blood.

SYKE.—A small brook or stream (obsolescent).

"Beneath Miclehowses or Triplinghowses or beneath any *sik* between them."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1599.

"It neither grew in *syke* nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony sheugh;
But at the gates o' Paradise
This birk grew fair eneugh."

The Wife of Usher's Well, in *Border Min.*,
ed. 1861, vol. ii., p. 258.

'SYLUM.—An asylum.

Thaay saay as he's spent six thoosand pund oher that theäre hoose, an' what is it noo he's dun, why, it looks fer all th' warld like th' backside on a '*sylum*'.—*Messingham*, Feb. 1887.

Foäks that end the'r munny e' that how want sendin' to th' '*sylum*'; thaay're good to noht else.—*G.T.*, 1885.

T

TA !—Thank you (a child's word).

TA, *pron.*—Thou.

Are *ta* gooin' to be wed soon, William?

TAAKE, *v.*—Take.

TAATIE, TAATER.—A potatoe.

TAATIE-DEMMUCK.—The potatoe disease or epidemic.

The late Reverend James Aspinall, rector of Althorpe, in the Isle of Axholme, was once talking to several Isle farmers on an exciting political question of the hour, and, in support of some statement he made, quoted the *Spectator* newspaper. "Well, really me," exclaimed one of his auditors, "what queer naames them Lunnun chaps does give to the'r newspaapers noo-a-daays! why, I lay thaay've called that paaper th' parson's talkin' on th' *Speckt taater* all up' accoont o' us hevin' th' *taatie-demmuck*."

TAATIE-GRAAVE.—A potatoe-pie, or perhaps more correctly the surrounding hollow from which the covering earth has been taken.—*Bottesford*, 1885. The word is rare.

TAATIE-HANDS, *s. pl.*—Women and children employed in planting, picking, or sorting potatoes.

TAATIE-HAPPING.—Straw used for covering potatoes. When potatoes are picked they are first gathered into small heaps on the land and "*happed* down" with straw. When all the potatoes in a close are picked they are then made into a large heap or "pie." This "pie" is first "batted" down with a thick coat of straw and then after a time covered with earth; if the earth is put on too soon it causes the potatoes to rot.

TAATIE-PICKERS, *s. pl.*—*Tatie* hands (q.v.)

TAATIE-PIE-TALK.—The conversation that goes on between women sitting sorting potatoes round a pie, and hence any loose or foolish women's gossip.

You may tell 'em I'm not a gooin' to hev' *taatie-pie-talk* like that wheäre I 'm, maister; its real howerly, thaay mud be shaam'd o' the'r sens.

TAATIE-TIME.—Potato harvest.

TAATIE-TOPS.—A term of abuse, because potato haulms are the most utterly worthless thing to be found on a farm.
Be off wi' yě, you ohd *taatie-tops*.

TAATIE-TRAP.—The mouth.

TAATIE-WOMEN, *s. pl.*—Women who act as *taatie* hands (q.v.)

TAB.—A tag; the metal end of a boot-lace; the pieces of shoes to which buckles are fastened.

TABBY-CAT.—A grey cat; a cat brindled or diversified in colour, but with only dull tints in its coat.

TABERNACLE.—A canopy (obsolete).

"Belton in the Isle of Axholme . . . one rood-loft with a *tabernacle* whearin imageis stood."—1566, *Linc. Ch. Goods*, 44.

"Wrought in the Isle of Axholme . . . the *tabernacles* whearin the xij apostles stode with other popish, papistical, and superstitious idols."—*Ibid*, 170.

TABLE.—"You have your legs under a very good *taable*," that is, you are very well off; you have no reason for complaint.

TABLE-CASE.—(Obsolete).

"For *table-case*, the beame & bordes of the rood-loft."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1565.

TABLE OF IMAGES.—(Obsolete.) Probably images worked in relief; perhaps a shelf or canopy in which images stood.

"Belton in the Isle of Axholme . . . another *table of images*."—1566, *Linc. Ch. Goods*, 44.

TABLES, SERVING.—The extreme ignorance of some local preachers of former days cannot be realized without effort. About forty years ago the author heard one of these persons preach a sermon in the Wesleyan Chapel at Messingham, in which he held forth at great length against the "soul-destroying heresy" that "good works" merit an eternal reward. As a confirmation of his argument from Holy Scripture he quoted the passage (*Acts* vj., 2), "Then the twelve called the multitude of the disciples unto them, and said, it is not reason that we should leave the word of God and *serve tables*." The good man thought the *tables* therein spoken of were those on which the ten commandments given to Moses were written, and went on at great length to demonstrate that the apostles themselves had hereby shewn how the gospel they preached had superseded them,

TACKMAN.—A manorial officer whose duty it was to collect the rents and fines due to the lord.

TADGER.—The centre marble in a game at marbles.

TA'EN, *pp.*—(1) Taken.

He's *taa'en* to markit three samples o' wheät.

(2) Taken prisoner.

Thaay 've *taa'en* him sumewheäre e' Yerksheer.

(3) Taken ill.

It's a munt sin' I was *taa'en*, an' I've niver been oot o' bed sin'.

TA'EN IT TO DO.—Taken to a thing in earnest; to throw great energy into an undertaking.

He's straange an' fierce oher the job, he's real *taa'en it to do*.

When a person makes a series of blunders, or several misfortunes happen in succession, he is said to have *taa'en it to do*. "Well, if you'll beleäve me, when I cum'd in fra th' barn, George hed tum'led doon graainry steps, Sarah Ann hed cutten her sen, an' theäre was Polly, she'd fall'd doon wi' her heäd ageän fender, an' I says, 'Well, really, Sarah Ann,' says I, 'I think all on yē mun ha' *taa'en it to do*.'"

TA'EN-JOB, TA'EN WORK.—Work on a farm done by contract as distinguished from work done by the day.

TAFFLE.—(1) Anything entangled.

Th' cat maade all th' silk e' sich 'n a *taffle*, I was a nooer, if I was minnit, afoore I could get it reightled.

(2) A confused argument or business transaction.

Fo'st he said, an' then she said, an then the'r lawyers hed eäch on 'em a wo'd or two a peäce, till it got to be sich 'n a real *taffle* I seem'd to knaw a deäl less then when we started.

TAFFLE, *v.*—To entangle.

TAFFLINGS, *s. pl.*—The bits of thread which come off any woven fabric when it is cut.

TAG.—(1) The metal end of a boot lace. See **TAB**.

(2) A small portion of the mane of a draught-horse which is gathered together and pleated into a cord.

The will of John Sleyght, of Santon, in the parish of Appleby, made in 1551, contains a bequest of "One blak *tagged kowe*." The animal had probably some of its long hair pleated into *tags*.

TAIL.—(1) The hinder part of a cart.

If th' magistraates did what was reight thaay'd hev sich an a man flogged at a cart-*taail*.

(2) A following.

When . . . cumst to a parish meetin's he alus brings a long *taail* ahint him.

TAIL-BOARD.—The movable hind-board of a cart. See Bret Harte, *The Old Major Explains*.

TAIL, TAIL-WATER.—The water which has run beneath the wheel of a water-mill.

"It works immersed in the *tail-water*, so that no part of the fall is lost."—*Leeds Mercury*, Oct. 1, 1875.

TAIL-BAND.—A crupper.

TAILINGS, TAIL-ENDS, *s. pl.*—Hinderends; that is refuse corn which is blown to the far end, or tail of the heap, in the process of dressing.

TAIL OVER END.—Over and over; over head and heels.

He tum'l'd *taail oher end* doon th' stee.

TAIL-SLOUGH.—The outer skin of the tail of any animal.

TAIL-WORM.—A disease to which cows that have recently calved are subject; believed to be caused by a worm in the marrow of the tail. It is really paralysis following milk fever. Ignorant farriers not uncommonly make large cuts in the tail for the purpose of pulling out the worm, which they profess to show. The object extracted is a sinew. See Leonard Towne, *Farmer and Grazier's Guide*, 1816, 67; *Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726, under *Worm in the Tail*.

TAK.—(1) A take; that is, so much work taken to do by contract.

(2) The lease of a farm, or the take of it from year to year.

Thomas Windle must hev gotten a rare cheäp *tak* o' that Greenhoe farm; why, it's as good as thof it was his awn.

TAK' *v.*—To take.

TAK' AWAY, *v.*—To take the sheaves from the waggoner and give them to the man who builds the stack.

You can't git women to *tak awaay* upo' th' stack as thaay ewsed to do; thaay reckon its men's wark noo; it was n't soä when I was yung I can tell you.—1880.

TAK' EFTER, *v.*—To resemble.

That bairn *tak's efter* it muther wunderful.

TAKEN, TOOKEN, *pp.*—Dead; died.

Buried is he? Well, I thoht 'at he'd be *took'en* afoore long when seed him last Scotter-shaw.

TAKEN ABACK, *pp.*—Taken unawares.

TAKE-RENTS, *s. pl.*—Rents received by a manorial tackman (obsolete).

TAK' HOHD ON.—(1) To move; to affect in a painful manner.

I could n't ha' beleaved 'at onything wo'd ha' *took hohd on* him as bairn's death did.

(2) To cause pain or illness.

When wind fra th' eăst cums in at that kitchen door it *taks hohd o'* me sorely I can tell yē. Such as us as hes rewmatiks duz n't want doors and winda's open.

(3) To exhaust; said of the soil.

I alus reckon line *taks hohd on* th' land moore then oht else we grow.

TAK' IN.—A swindle; a deception.

It's a scan'lus *tak in*, as oor ohd man ewsed to saay about missionerries.

TAKE IN THE PREACHER.—A term used by members of the Methodist bodies for giving hospitality, bed and board, to the itinerant ministers.

"A certain holy sister, who lately kept house in a country village within ten miles of London, *took in* (as they call it) Mr. Westley's preachers."—*Life of James Lackington*, 1830, p. 143.

"Oh, squire, squire, I wish you was convarted like me and my lads; you'd leave off a doin' these things then, an' it wad dō you a power o' good, an' th' connection an' all, 'cause then you'd *tak' in th' preachers*."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, ii., 106.

TAK' OFF.—(1) To mimic; to make fun of.

(2) To *tak' off* lambs, calves, or foals, is to separate them from their mothers.

TAK' ON, *v.*—To be excited or greatly affected by either sorrow or anger.

He *took on* when his wife deed an' niver look'd up no moore.

She'll *tak' on* tremendous if iv'ry thing is n't just dun to suit her.

TAK' TH' LANES, *phr.*—To rent the right of grazing the highways and by-lanes of the surveyors of highways.

TAK' TH' WRONG WAY, *pt.*—(1) To become worse.

She *took th' wrong waay* all at once an' was deăd in an hooer or two.

If that theäre mare duz n't *tak' th' wrong waay* afoor mornin', e' my opinion you'll bring her roond.

(2) To be offended at something said or done when no offence was meant.

I was tellin' 'em, you see, aboot sum sprees him an' me was mixed up together in when we was yung, an' he *took it th' wrong waay*, an' we was n't maates noă moore fer twenty year.

TAK' UP.—To cease raining; to become settled weather.

It raain'd iv'ry daay e' Maay-munth, but when Jewne cum'd it *took up*, an' we'd a long spell o' dry weather.

TAK' UP WI'.—(1) To become on intimate terms with.

Why, squire, I niver thoht as you'd hev *taa'en up wi'* him.

(2) To become engaged.

Well, efter all that's past, as I was sayin', she *took' up wi'* him ageän at last.

TALE.—A falsehood.

Oh, you must n't tak' no noätice on her, she tells *taales*; she's a real doon storier, that's what she is.

TALK FINE, TO, *v.*—To try to speak dictionary English, as distinguished from folk-speech.

Oor Sabina hes gotten to *talk fine* noo she's been to Winterton; when ony body tells her oht e'steäd o' saayin' "Aw," she says, "I'm 'stonished."

Talking fine is a distinguishing note of foolish people who are ashamed of their social conditions or ancestry. An eminent Scotchman has said, "I never knew the man who deliberately tried to be rid of his natural brogue but there was something base in the man."—Prof. Knight's *Principal Shairp and his Friends*, p. 132. The writer's own experience fully bears out the Scotchman's statement.

TALKING TO.—A scolding.

Your muther 'll gie you a good *talking to*, I knaw.

TALK OVER, *v.*—To wander, as people do in delirium.

TALLOW-CRAPPS, *s. pl.*—Scraps of fat which remain after the tallow has been extracted by boiling for making candles. The *tallow-craps* are pressed into cakes and used as food for dogs.

TAME BEE.—Several kinds of flies not much unlike bees. They are called *tame bees* because they do not sting. See STING BEE.

TAME FLOWERS, *s. pl.*—Garden flowers as distinguished from those which grow wild. A child's word.

TAME-FLYER.—A tame duck which has been attracted from a farm-yard by wild-ducks and has joined them in a decoy-pond.

TAN, *v.*—To beat.

I'll *tan* yer hide for yě, you leein' varment.

Pleäse, sir, I've cum'd for a summons ageän . . . he's been a *tannin'* o' oor Jim.

'T ANDRA BLAST.—Frost and snow about Saint Andrew's day, old style.

'T ANDRA FAIR.—The fair held at Kirton-in-Lindsey, on the feast of Saint Andrew, old style. The parish church is dedicated to Saint Andrew, but by an error, which I have been unable to trace further back than Browne Willis, it has been described in most of the popular books of reference as the church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul.

TANG.—(1) The tongue of 'a buckle.

(2) The tongue of a snake or viper, with which people believe it has the power of stinging.

(3) The sting of an insect.

"So her offer [*i.e.* that of Saint Mary Magdalene] would have been in some more respective manner, her touch no Easter-day touch, her *tangere* had a *tang* in it."—Lancelot Andrewes, *Sermon of the Resurrection*.

(4) A sharp acid taste.

"It [the wine] left no unpleasant *tang* behind it."—R. Southey, *Lett. ed. by J. W. Warter*, iij., 414.

TANG, *v.*—To sting.

My bitch was *tang'd* wi' a hetherd among th' brackens; e' Brumby wood.

TANTLING.—Small; trifling.

I like sum'ats one can stick to, not a *tantlin'* job like this here.

TANTRUM.—Anger; bad temper.

What a *tantrum* thy bairn was in, all about noht.

She's a bonny woman, but subject to *tantrums* when things duz n't please her.

TAPE-NEEDLE.—A bodkin.

TAR-MARL, TAR-MARLIN'.—Cord steeped in tar, used for binding the thatch on stacks, making sheep nets, and for other similar purposes.

"Netts mending and *tar marle*, 1s. 7d."—*Northorpe Accounts*, 1782.

"He got some *tar-marline* and tied the horse's mouth, and pulled its head about, but the *tar-marline* broke and let him down, and the cart went over him."—*Stamford Mercury*, Sept. 27, 1861.

"Play no doubt he had with vulgar articles called whips of home manufacture, where a thatch peg does duty for a stock and some platted *tarmarl*, stolen from the roof of a neighbouring corn stack, furnishes the lash."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i., 190.

TARRIER (*tar'r'i-ur*).—(1) A terrier dog.

(2) A terrier; that is a catalogue of lands.

TARRY.—A terrier; that is a catalogue of lands.

The vicar's been to ask me what's becum'd o' th' ohd *tarry*.

"For giuinge in a *tarrye* of the vickarage land iijd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1638.

TARS, *s. pl.*—Tares.

TARTAR.—(1) A passionate person.

(2) The name of a dog.

TAR-WATER.—A medicine, the use of which was advocated by Bishop Berkeley. It was, at the beginning of this century, a popular specific among the poor for almost all the physical ills of life. Its use had gone out among the upper classes some time previously.

"Will. : I tell you a wife is out of date, now-a-days ; time was—but that's all over. A wife's a drug now, mere *tar-water*, with every virtue under heaven, but nobody takes it."—*The Way to Keep Him*, 1760, Act i.

TASHEL.—(1) A tiresome child.

You mucky little *tashel* get awaay wi' yě.—*Bottesford*, Aug., 1880.

(2) A tassel.

(3) A teasel.

TASK.—A lesson.

Have you got your *tasks* ready, boys ?

TASK-WORK.—Taken work as distinct from day-labour.

TA-TA.—Good bye (a child's word).

TATCHED END.—A cord made of hemp having a hog's bristle at the end, and stiffened with shoemaker's wax ; used for stitching leather.

TATCHY.—Tetchy ; irritable ; said of children.

TATTER-FOAL, SHAG-FOAL.—A hobgoblin which appears under the form of a rough-coated horse or foal. The word is sometimes applied to other ghostly animals.

TAUNT, *v.*—To toss the head.

TAVE, *v.*—To storm ; to rage.

TAVING ABOUT.—Restless ; violent ; fidgetty.

Tewing and *taving about* is the restless condition of one in fever.

TAW (tau).—A child's marble.

Th' grund's as stiff as pie-paaste ; you mud mak *taws* oot on it eäsy.—*Eastoft*, 1877.

"I . . . thought the *taws* were reduced by friction in a barrel or tub."—*Gentleman's Magazine*. 1773, 18.

"A private life was all his joy

Till in the court he saw

A something-pottle-bodied boy

That knuckled at the *taw*."

Lord Tennyson, *Will. Waterproof's*
Lyrical Monologue.

TAWDERED UP, *pp.*—Dressed in vulgar finery.

TAZZLE (*taz'l*).—A tease.

TAZZLE, *v.*—To entangle.

TEA, CUP OF.—

"You're a nice *cup o' teä*," you are;" that is, a very fine fellow. The phrase is commonly used in irony.

A "*sore cup o' teä*" is something sad, painful, or disgusting.

It's a *sore cup o' teä* for her to drink, poor lass, and what's happen'd's been through no fault o' her's naither.

TEA, *v.*—To take tea with another.

He cum an' *teä'd* wi' us when Sam was buried, bud he's hed noht bud bad wo'ds for us iver sin.—*Bottesford*, Feb. 23, 1884.

"Eight of us promised to meet here

And *tea* together at five."

James Thomson, *City of Dreadful Night*
and other Poems, 1880, 82.

TEACHED, *pt. t.*—Taught.

I've *teäch'd* school at Butterwick afoore you was born!

TEA-FEAST.—A school feast, of which tea and cakes form a part.

I was at a *teä-feäst* at East Butterwick o'must fifty years sin, an' thaay'd decoraated th' plaace wheäre it was wi' maazes, an' thaay stunk soä thaay maade me clear badly.—*Bottesford*, Oct., 1887.

TEAKLE, *v.*—To raise by means of pulleys or *teäkle-pohls* (q.v.)

A woman who had visited Scarborough said that at the Grand Hotel there, "Thaay *teäkled* iv'rything upstairs, eäven the'r dinners."

TEAKLE-POHLS—A machine for raising heavy weights, formed of three poles meeting at the top, with a pulley at their junction.

TEAM.—(1) A draught of oxen or horses.

"Their *teams* of horses properly belonging to the said officers."—*Articles of Surrender of Parliamentary Army*, Sept. 1, 1644, in *Rushworth's Hist. Coll.*, part iij., vol. ij., p. 705.

(2) Harness for a draught of horses or oxen.

"iij waynes wlt^h *themes* and other thynges necessary belongyng unto theym."—*Inventory of Monastery of Lylleshull at the Dissolution*, in *Archæologia*, vol. xliij., p. 209.

TEAM, *v.*—(1) To pour.

"The water from them came *teeming* down the shafts."—*Leeds Mercury*, Sep. 13, 1880.

I was sittin' by th' fireside e' my stockin' feetin', an' th' soft thing *teäm'd* a lot o' watter oot o' th' *teä-kettle* up o' me.

(2) To unload a cart or waggon.

TEAM DOWN WI' RAIN.—To rain very fast.

TEAMER.—One who unloads carts or waggons.

TEAMFULL, *adj.*—Teeming ; brimful.

TEAR ALONG.—To go very fast.

He set off to walk fra Brigg an' when I met him he was *teärin' along*,
raate o' five or six mile an hooer.

"The Movastar was a better boat,
But the Belle she would n't be passed ;
And so she come *tearin' along* that night—
The oldest craft on the line.
With a nigger squat on her safety-valve,
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine."

John Hay, *Pike County Ballads*, Jim Bludso.

TEARING, *adj.*—Boisterous.

What a *teärin'* bairn thoo art.

Ther' was a straange *teärin'* wind caame on all of a sudden yisterdaay.

—July 1, 1887.

TEAR ABOUT, *v.*—To act boisterously.

Gi'e oher *teärin' about* e' that how, bairn ; its enif to sicken a dog to
hear thë.

TEARATION.—Romping ; noisy play.

TEATHY, TEACHY, *adj.*—Tetchy ; peevish ; said of infants.

TEK (tek), *v.*—To take.

TEKKEN UP.—Entirely absorbed in one pursuit, pleasure, or
duty.

Black bitch is *tekken up* wi' them pups. She thinks a sight moore on
'em then sum Christ'ans duz o' the'r childer.

TEE-TAK-'EM-ALL.—A teetotum.

TEETH, IN SPITE OF, *phr.*

He'll do what he saays *in spite of* your *teäth*.

"*In vitis dentibus suis.*"—*Hundred Court of Hythe*, temp. Hen. V., in
Hist. MSS. Com., iv., 432.

TELL (tel).—Tidings.

We tallygraphed to Doncaster, bud can't hear no *tell* on him.

TELL, *v.*—To recognize.

I could *tell* her among a thoosand foäks onywheäres.

TELL A TALE, *phr.*—When anything answers well it is said
to *tell a tale*.

I guanner'd sum o' my sweädes, an' gev t' uthers noht bud manner,
an', my wod! th' guanner duz *tell a taale* ! you maay see wheäre it's gone
to a inch.

TELL-CLAT, TELL-TALE-TIT.—A talebearer; mischief-maker.

Tell-taale-tit, yer tung shall be slit,

TELL'D.—Told.

I o'must thoht that theære 'd be a big tide, cos th' almanac man *tell'd* me on it.—*Burringham*, Aug. 18, 1882.

And iv'ry dog e' oor toon shall hev a little bit.

Local Rhyme.

TEMS (tems).—A brewer's sieve.

TENNER.—A tenon.

TENT, *v.*—(1) To hinder.

Duz he saay he sweethearts oor Jaane? If he cums near hand I'll *tent* him.

I've *tented* my bairns fra backin' uther foäks's bills, fer I've niver hed 'em larnt to write the'r naames. Said by a cattle dealer.

(2) To scare birds from corn or other crops. *Tent* is used either of the things watched over, or the things guarded against.

Oor Bill's *tentin'* to'nup-seäd e' th' Beck-boddoms.

When I was a lad I spent moäst o' my time *tentin'* craws an' stock-duvs.

"I'd give you the congenial occupation
Of scaring crows and '*tenting*' vegetation."

Ph. James Bailey, *The Age*, 1858, 73.

(3) To take care of cattle in lanes, or in an open pasture.

TENT.—Tenth.

TENTER, TENTING-LAD.—A boy who *tents* (q.v.)

TENTER-HOOKS.—Strong iron hooks put in ceilings and the joists of buildings, on which bacon and other such things are hung.

To keep on *tenter-hooks* is a proverb signifying to keep in suspense.

"*Tenter-hooks*" were bought for the church of Louth in 1634.—*Ch. Acc.*, sub anno.

TERECKLY (terck'li), *add.*—Directly.

TERRACE.—A raised footpath by a road side, as Morton *Terrace*, Kirton *Terrace*.

TERRIBLE.—Used in a superlative sense without any reference to terror.

You've gotten a *terrible* lot o' books e' this here big room o' yours, squire.

Ther' was a *terrible* lot o' foäks cum to that theære Bottesford witchin' do. Th' policeman said as ther' was oher three thoosand on 'em.

A man, speaking of some potatoes grown in my garden in 1887, said, "You'd a *terrible* lot o' Suttons Abundances; I niver seed so many taaties upo' th' saame sized grund e' my life."

TERZY.—A game in which any number of players form in a double circle, except two, one of whom runs in front of any two. The other outside the circle runs round and touches the back of one of the three, who in his turn becomes the catcher, and the one who had been catching goes into the middle of the circle to take the place of the first.

TETTERS.—The ringworm.

"For a *teter* or ringe worme, stampe celendine and apply it to the grife, and it will quickly cure you."—*MS. Note Book of Anne Nevill, of Ashby, circa 1680.*

TEW (teu), *v.*—(1) To shake; to toss about; to keep in motion.

That haay wants *tewin'* oher.

Hes that mo'ter been well *tew'd*?

The *Dictionary Rusticum*, 1726, has: "To *tew*, tug; to pull; also to beat mortar for building."

(2) To trouble; to vex.

Mester's straangean' *tewed* 'cos his parshil fra Lunnun hesn't cum'd.—Aug. 18, 1875.

(SATURDAY NIGHT).—*He*: I've cum'd upon a raather curus errand. I want a wife real bad, I do: an' I've ax'd th' Loord aboot it, an' He said as I was to goâ an' see you, Bessy Ruslin.

She: Oh, indeed, did He? Well, He hesn't said noht at all aboot it to me; bud you mud just as well drop in o' Munda' neet. I'll be at Him aboot it afore then.

(MONDAY NIGHT).—*He*: Well, how is it gooin' to be, lass? I hev n't slep a wink wi' thinkin'——

She: Then thoo's a real cauf, thoo is. What did thē *tew* thÿsen that how for? Thoo mud ha' maade thÿsen sewer if the Loord was for thē, I should n't be oot o' waays setten agen thē. He saays I'm to tak thē, an' quick, soâ thoo mun be off an' see aboot banns ony time.

(3) To be tired; to be overcome by heat or by great exertion.

It's scarc'lin's three mile, bud what wi' sun, an' what wi' flees, I was fairly *tew'd* when I got to chech door.—*A. C.*, 1865.

I was that *tew'd* and tired when I got hoâme, I think I could ha' slep' upo' a cloâs-line.—*H. T.*, *Bottesford*, 1886.

TEW ABOUT.—To be in constant motion or fidget.

Deary me, bairn, do sit still; I niver seed noâbody *tew about* as thoo duz e' all my life.

TEW YOUR SHIRT.—To be in a fidget.

You neâd n't *tew yer shet* about that, for it's all sattled.

THACK.—(1) Thatch.

(2) Coarse grass growing on moors.

"No man shall fell any fures . . . nor mowe any brakens nor *thacke* vpon the comons of Bottesford & Yaddlethorpe without the consent of the Lord vpon payne of euery such offence xs."—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1621.

In or about the year 1815 the author's father, the late Edward Shaw Peacock, was shooting at Bottesford, and called at a cottage on the common, known as Lightfoot House, to get some refreshment. The old woman who lived there entered into conversation with him, and among other things said that "We've so many snaakes and hetherds we're forced to set th' *thack* afire to get shut on 'em." Mr. Peacock returned home and told his father that there were so many snakes and adders at Lightfoot House that the thatch of the dwelling had to be burnt periodically to drive them away. The *thack* that the old woman meant was the rough grass growing around.

THACK, *v.*—To thatch.

THACKER.—A thatcher.

THACK-PREG.—A thatch-peg.

THARM.—The colon or large bowel. *A. S. pearm.* Cf. *G. and Du. darm.*

"*Tharm*, guts washed for making hog's pudding's."—*Lincolnsh. Bailey's Dict.*

THAT, *s.*—(An expletive).

He's a quiet man, bud a rare un at oht; yes, he is *that*.

THAT THERE.—See THIS HERE.

THEAKER.—A thatcher (obsolete).

"For a day to a *theaker* xd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc., 1643.*

THEATER (theeai'tur).—A theatre. This was, until recent days, the fashionable pronunciation. Sir William Dugdale's *Short View of the late Troubles*, 1681, and many other books published at Oxford, at about the same period, are described on the title pages as "Printed at the *Theater*."

THEE.—The thigh.

THEM.—(1) Those.

Fetch *them* plaates off o' th' pantry shelf.

(2) They.

Wa'trus an' *them* hes boht th' wuts o' Titla's among 'em
Them is a thuskin' pair o' twins.

THEN, *conj.*—Than.

"It's the better a great deale *then* the greene woman he brought throw the streete."—Bernard, *Terence*, 305.

"Shallow brooks run with a fiercer current and make a greater noise *then* deeper rivers do."—Robert Sanderson, Bp. of Lincoln, *Sermons*, 1657, preface ij,

THENK, *v.*—To thank.

When the author was a child his nursemaid was wont to say to him:
 "You should say '*thenk* you,' not 'thank you,' Master Edward; it's
 more genteel."

THEREABOUTS, *adv.*—About.

Scotter's *theäreabouts* two mile fra Messingham.

THERE AWAY, THERE AWAYS ON, *adv.*—Thereabouts; in that direction.

I doän't knaw reightly wheäre he lives noo, bud its aather at Spittle,
 or somewheäre *theäre awaays on*.

THEW, *pt. t.*—Thawed.

[There is a story of a rustic who described a winter's day by: "Fust
 it blew, and then it snaw, and then it friz, and then it *thew*;" an' arter
 that, it friz 'orrid."—*W.W.S.*]

THEY. —*They* is used as an impersonal pronoun more frequently
 than *you* or *one* by old people.

Ey, it 's a nist lookin' thing noo it 's cleän, bud when I fo'st got it
thaay could n't tell what it was maade on fer dirt.

THICK, *adj.*—(1) Intimate.

"As *thick* as thack;" "as *thick* as three in a bed;" "as *thick* as
 incle-weävers;" "as *thick* as theäves," are similies indicative of great
 intimacy.

(2) Persons are said to be "oher *thick* wi' one anuther" who
 carry on an intrigue.

(3) A *thick* day is a foggy day.

(4) "Thaay'll bite a bit quicker an' run a bit *thicker*," said of
 well-bred sheep in contrast with those of base pedigree,
 and meaning that the well-born ones will eat a little more,
 and that the same land will be able to sustain a greater
 number.

THICK AND THIN.—To go "at it" or "into it" *thick and
 thin* is to throw all your energies into any undertaking.

THICK END.—The greater part.

I've gotten th'*thick end* o' th' job finished wi'.

Thick end o' last week we got noht dun, i' a waay o' speäkin', it
 raain'd soä hard.

THICK-HEAD.—A stupid person whose denseness is not
 natural but the result of cultivation.

THICK-WET, *adj.*—Saturated with water; said of clothes.

THILL-HARNESS.—Harness for horses placed between shafts. Mid. E. *thill*, a shaft of a cart.

"Numerous sets of *thill* and other harness."—*Stamford Mercury*, Sept. 20, 1867.

THILL-HORSE.—The horse that goes between the shafts of a cart or waggon. Cf. *Archæologia*, j. 351.—*Fifteenth Cent. Chron.* (Camd. Soc.), 117.

THIMBLE-PIE.—A tap on the head delivered by a finger with a thimble on it.

THIN-FUR, *v.*—To plough land with a shallow furrow.

I *thin-furr'd* them seeds fur wheät e'steäd o' breäkin 'em up, an' ther' wasn't hairf a crop.

THIN-FURRING.—Very shallow ploughing.

THING.—A person; commonly used as a term of pity or contempt. See TEAM.

THINGS.—(1) Clothes.

Here you're e' bed yit, an' I expected to find you wesh'd an' wi' all yer *things* on.

(2) Hat, bonnet, cloak, boots, and other articles of women's wear for out of doors.

Noo Mary get yer *things* on, it's time to goä to chech.

(3) Cattle.

I hev to stir my sen; me an' that lad hes oher sixty *things* to doivery day as is.

(4) Used redundantly.

How did Daddy Hooker get his livin'? Oh, he sell'd writin-paaper, hymn-books, an' *things*.

THINK LONG ON.—To long for; to grow weary for.

You'll *think long on* Mr. Jewlian letters cumin' fra Americaay.—*H. T.*, 1886.

You've gotten here at last; bud oh, muther, I did *think long on* yer cumin'.

THINK NO OTHER.—To feel sure; to have come to a definite conclusion.

I *think no uther* then 'at all Paapists is damned whatever the'r works maay be; what duz th' Scriptur saay aboot them as worships idols? soä noo you know th' real trewth on it, squire. The above remark was made to the author.

THINK ON, *v.*—To remember.

I did n't *think on* to shaw it you when you was here.

(2) To remind.

Mind you *think* me *on* about it, and doän't let me forget till you are gone.—Dec. 12, 1876.

THINK TO, *v.*—Think of.

What do you *think to* oor new gig?

THINKS HE WILL, WHEN HE.—When he has made up his mind; when he likes.

It's to noä ewse botherin', he'll nobbud do it when he *thinks he will*.

THIN LAND.—Land having very shallow soil.

THIRD-FOOT LAND.—Grass land in which the ownership of the soil is vested in one person, and the right to the hay grown thereon in another. Land held by this tenure existed till recently in Appleby, and several other parishes within the level of the river Ancholme. Land held by a similar tenure is in many other parts of England called Lammas Land. This latter designation seems to have been well known. In the ballad of the *Caveless Swain* we read:

"She is a witty one, and she is fair too;
She must have all the land that she is heir to;
But as for Free Land she has not any,
For hers is *Lammas Ground* common to many."
Roxburghe Ballads (Ballad Soc.)
vol. iv., p. 22.

THIS-A-WAYS.—This way.

Thoo should do it e' *this-a-waays*, sitha, not e' that how.

THIS HERE.—An emphatic form of this, commonly followed by *that there*.

Put *this here* i'to th' pantry, an' fling *that theäre* i'to th' swill-bucket.

THIS HERE AWAY.—In this direction.

I can't saay wheäre he is, bud he's sumwheäre *this here awaay*.

THO'D (thod).—Third.

THOFF (dhof), *conj.*—Though.

Thoo wraps thÿ sen up, as *thoff* it was snaw time.

THOFT.—A thwart; the transverse seat of an open boat.
Icel. *pópta* or *popta* (pronounced *popta*), a rowing bench.

THOH.—A thaw.

THOH, *v.*—To thaw.

THOMASING.—Begging on the feast of Saint Thomas.

THORN-DRAINS, *s. pl.*—Before drain tiles became common it was the custom among farmers to drain their land by digging trenches and burying sticks, commonly thorns, in them; these were called *thorn-drains*, and the process *thorn-draining*.

THOROUGHFARE.—(1) A highway.

(2) A private right of way over the land of another.

I've a right o' *thoroughfare* thrif his gardin; an' though I doan't want to ewse it, I'm not goin' to part fra it at noht.

THOROW, *prep.*—Through.

"*Thorow* the streete."—Bernard, *Terence*, 305.

I observed, Cousin Edward, that I shot the hare as she run *thorow* the smoochin.—Crowle, circa 1825.

THOROW-GATE.—Highway; thoroughfare (obsolete).

"That corner is no *thorow-gate*."—Bernard, *Terence*, 282.

THORPE.—A hamlet; obsolete as a separate word, but used the termination of many village names.

"It is layd in payne that no cotager in the town nor the *thorpe* shal kepe no catil vpon the lordes communes after the lordes officer haue gyuen him warning."—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1579.

The town meant in the above entry is Bottesford, the *thorpe* Yaddlethorpe, which is a part of the manor and parish.

THRAVE.—A certain quantity of straw, thrashed, or unthrashed.

THRAW.—A throw; that is, a turning-lathe. *A.S. prawan.*

THRAW, *v.*—To throw.

THREAP, **THREAP DOWN**, *v.*—To argue; to asseverate; to insist upon.

He's alus *threäpin'* aboot sum'ats.

She *threäp'd* me doon Sam was deäd, bud I seed him last Setterda'.

I weän't bē *threäp* by ä bairn likē thoo.

THREE-BOB-SQUARE, **THREE SQUARE**.—Triangular.

It was a thing *three-bob-square*, like th' end on a roof.

THREE-THRUMS.—See **THRUM**.

THREP (threp), *pt. t.* of *threap* (q.v.)

THRESH, *v.*—To thrash.

THRESHER.—A thrasher.

THRESSEL (thres'l).—(1) A threshold.

(2) A trestle.

THRIF, THURF, *prep.*—(1) Through.

Th' raain cum'd *thrif* chaamber-roof soã bad last neet 'at me an' my ohd woman hed to hev a wesh-hand baasin e th' bed atween us to catch th' watter.—July 18, 1875.

This here stuff th' druggister's gen me runs *thurf* one like gin, an' it's noht like soã good to sup.

(2) On account of.

She lost her plaace all *thrif* his lees.

All sorts o' croppin's back'ard this year *thrif* th' cohd summer we've hed.—Sep., 1888.

THRODDY, *adj.*—Active; able to get through much work.

She's a straange *throddy* woman, I niver knawed a better for gettin' a wesh oot o' th' waay. Cf. Icel. *þrðask*, to grow; to thrive.

THRONG.—(1) A matter of needful and urgent importance.

Tell missis I can't cum to-daay, I'm full o' small *throngs*.—Nov. 8, 1881.

Well, Miss M . . . you've fun us e' oor *throngs*.—July 7, 1887.

(2) A crowd.

I doãn't knaw as I iver seed a much bigger *throng* here then we hed upo' jewbilee daay.—Yaddlethorpe, June 29, 1887.

THRONG, *adj.*—Busy.

I was so *throng* I hed n't time to scrat mysen when I itched.

We shall hev a *throng* time o' it till haay's gotten in.

A woman at Scotton, who had an infant eleven months old, was confined of twins. She said to the clergyman who went to baptize them, "Harvist's cumin on, sir, an' we shall be straange an' *throng*. I really doãn't knaw what we mun do, for sewer enif thaay boãth look like livin'!"

"The people all seemed very *throng*,

And had such smiling faces,

And well they might, for I heard them say,

'Tomorrow's Redburn Races.'"

Rob. Readhead's *Country Rambles in the
Neighbourhood of Brigg*, 6.

THRONG, *v.*—To crowd.

I niver was soã *throng'd* e' my life as I was th' daay Prince Albert com to Lincoln.

THRONG AS THROP'S WIFE.—A proverb used to describe a woman who is for ever busying herself about domestic affairs, but whose house and surroundings are nevertheless always in a mess. In Yorkshire the proverb runs, "As *thrang* as *Thrap's* wife as hanged herself i' th' dish-cloot." See *Academy*, July 21, 1883. The author has never heard the suicidal portion of this in Lincolnshire. Cf. Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, j. 73.

THROPPLER.—The windpipe.

THROPPLER, *v.*—To throttle.

THROSTLE (thros'l).—The song-thrush; *Turdus Musicus*.

THROW.—A turning-lathe. See THRAW.

THROW THE HOUSE OUT OF THE WINDOWS,
TO.—To make a great noise, disturbance, or tumult in a house.

"One would think the Gascon had done well; is he satisfy'd? No, he will now *throw the house out of the windows*. The principal stones being already taken from the foundation, he has a bag of certain winds wherewithal to reverse the superstructures."—James Harrington, *The Prerogative of Popular Government*, 1658, ed. 1771, j., vij.

"Take care that he may n't discover any thing of what has past between us two, for he would *throw the house out of the windows*."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, 171.

THROW UP.—(1) To vomit.

(2) To repudiate a bargain or an engagement.

THRUFF (thruf), *prep.*—Through. See THRIF.

THRUFF-STONE.—A large stone which goes through a wall; not as in some places, a grave cover.

THRUM, THREE-THRUMS, THRUMMING.—The purring of a cat. See Th. Cooper, *Purgatory of Suicides*, ed. 1877, p, 110.

THRUM.—(1) A small utensil of wicker-work affixed to the hole in a mash-tub in brewing, used to hinder the malt from escaping when the wort is run off.

(2) The tufted part, beyond the tie, at the end of the warp in weaving.

(3) Mop-yarn (q.v.)

THRUP.—The termination thorp; as *Authrup*, *Scunthrup*; that is, Althorpe, Scunthorpe.

THRUSH.—A disease in the mouths of infants. See FROG (2).

THRUSSEN, *pp.*—Thrust.

THUD.—A dull, heavy blow.

[A. S. *þoden*, the same. Cf. Sanskr. *tud*, to strike; Lat. *tundo*. Not a modern word as some have called it.—W. W. S.]

THUMB.—Of a very awkward person it is said "his fingers are all *thumbs*."

THUMPING, *adj.*—Large; fine.

A *thumpin'* bairn.

A *thumpin'* lee.

THUNDERING, *adj.*—Very large.

What *thunderin'* apples them is o' Thomas Lockwood's.

THUNNER.—Thunder.

THUNNER, *v.*—To thunder.

[A.S. *þunor.*]

It's been *thunnerin'* hard all th' mornin'.—Aug. 9, 1875.

She hears it *thunnerin'*, an' soã she says to tuther bairns, "Do yě hear yon great waggon up i' sky. Wheare did she hear tell o' sich 'n a idee, I wonder?"—E.B., 1864.

THUNNERING.—Large; extravagant.

A *thunnerin'* big worm.

A *thunnerin'* hewge crop.

A *thunnerin'* lot o' pills.

A *thunnerin'* story-teller.

THUNNER-BOLT.—A belemnite. It is still the common notion that these fossils have fallen from the heavens during thunder. Until very recent times this opinion was held by persons of good education.

THURN (thurn).—A thorn.

THUSKER.—One who does anything with great energy or spirit.

George Thorpe was a *thusker* at eätin'.

THUSKING, *adj.*—Big; fine.

Them is *thuskin'* to'nups, thaay graw up o' th' wohds [wolds.]

TICE, *v.*—To entice; to persuade.

Can't yě noã waays *tice* Mr. Jewlian to stop e' England.—1886.

TICKLE.—(1) Nervous; shy; fearful. Fish when they bite very shily are said to be "straange an' *tickle*."

(2) Difficult; delicate.

I'd a *tickle* job underwaay; I'd to mak' him willin to live e' th' hoose wi' her, an' not saay nõht to mak her mad naaither.

(3) Uncertain; said of the weather.

It's alus *tickle* weather when oor haay's doon.—*Bottesford*, July 4, 1883.

He's just gotten his seeds doon an' th' weather's cum'd *tickle* t'rec'ly.—*Ashby*, July 4, 1887.

TICKY-TOUCH-WOOD.—A game played by children, who must touch something *wooden* to hinder their being caught.

TICTOLLEROO.—Tic-doloureux.

TIDY.—A child's pinafore.

TIDY, *adj.*—

Them beäs' looks *tidy*; thaay'll soon be ready for th' butcher.

TIDY-BASKET.—A basket in which odds and ends of thread and cuttings are put by women to save them for the rag-bag.

TIED, *pp.*—Obliged; compelled.

Farmers is *tied* by their lan'lords not to sell stroö.

He's *tied* to be here soon, for he sweethearts oor lass.

"Ne are we *tyde* to fast, but when we list."—Spenser, *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, l. 459.

The Horn, you see, is a *tied* hoose, he hes to get iv'rything he sells o' Sutton.—*Messingham*, 1879. See UNTIED.

TIFF.—A slight quarrel.

TIFF, *adj.*—Tough.

TIFFEN, *v.*—To make tough; to become tough.

"The land is better for it, it *tiffens* it, and binds it together."—Th. Stone, *Rev. of Agric. of Linc.*, 1800, 318.

TIGHT (teit), *adj.*—Neat; tidy; generally commendable.

"*pe laddes were kaske and teyte.*"—*Havelok*, l. 1841.

TIL, *prep.*—To.

TILE LOOSE, TILE OFF.—Is said of one who is half idiotic.

TILLAGE.—Manure; commonly used of bought manures, such as guano, bones, superphosphates, and nitrate of soda, not of manure made in the fold-yard.

TILLAGE, *v.*—To put tillage on land.

I've sawn it, an' *tillaged* it, an' iv'ry mander o' thing, an' all to noä ewse.—T. N. Gunness, 1880.

TILLAGER.—A person who sells tillage.

TILT.—(1) The hood of a covered cart or waggon.

(2) Driving or running at full speed.

He was runnin' along full *till*, an' fell doon all his len'th.

TIME.—The duration of an apprenticeship, or of a contract for service.

His *time* wasn't up till Maayda', bud I to'ned him off o' th' sevent' o' November, on accoont o' his tellin' scan'lus lees aboot a lass at th' taatie pie.

TIME.—While.

He cum up *time* I was gettin' teä things-sided awaay, an shoots oot,
"Thy brother Jack's gotten by ageän fra 'Mericaay."
Will you hoold th' baaby, ma'am, *time* I get my things on.

TIME OR TWO.—Once or twice; an uncertain number of times, but very few.

I hev n't seed her moore than a *time or two* sin she was married.

TIME, TO TAKE ALL HIS.—When a person has undertaken any difficult work which the speaker thinks he will not perform properly, he says that it will *take all his time* to do it.

As things is noo it'll *tak* him *all his time* to mak that theäre public paay it waay.

She thinks noo thaay're wed she can keep him fra drink, so I saays to her, "Well, my lass, ther's noä knawin', bud if ta duz, it'll *tak all thy time*."

TIME WHEN.—"I hev'n't seed her, I doän't knaw th' *time when*."

TIMMER, v.—To frighten; to be frightened.

There's noht *timmers* craws fra corn like shuttin at 'em.

Th' doctors said she deed thrif heart complaaint, bud I alus stan' to it, she was *timmerd* to deäd wi' th' lightnin'.—1880.

TIMMERSOME, adj.—Timorous.

TIMOTHY GRASS.—Meadow cats-tail grass; *Phleum pratense*.

It was brought to England from Virginia by a Mr. Wych, and "was called *Timothy* because it was brought from New York to Carolina by one *Timothy Hanson*."—*Annual Register*, 1765, 143. Cf. Geo. Sinclair, *Hort. Gramin. Woburnensis*, 196.

Mr. Britten informs me that in spite of the origin of the name *Timothy Grass* is a native plant. Cf. Britten and Holland's *Eng. Plant Names*, 229, 470.

TINDER-BOX.—The box in which tinder, flint, steel, and matches were kept, used for procuring a light before the introduction of lucifer matches. There is an engraving of a circular *tinder-box* in William Smith's *Morley, Ancient and Modern*, p. 100. This one is made of metal and is circular. They were more commonly made oblong and of wood. The author possesses a *tinder-box* in the form of a pistol.

TINE (tein).—(1) The prong of a fork, the tooth of a harrow, or any similar instrument.

"As the *tines* of the harrow jumped and danced freely through the mingling mass."—Hoskins, *Talpa*, 1852, p. 39.

(2) A branch of deer's horns.

(3) A forfeit or fine in a game.

[From different roots. Cf. (1) Icel. *teinne*, a twig, sprout; (3) Icel. *tyna*, to lose,—*W.W.S.*]

TINGTANG.—(1) A small church bell, sometimes an ancient sanctus bell, more frequently one of seventeenth or eighteenth century date, of about the same size, now often used as a sermon bell (q.v.)

(2) Anything considered to be quite worthless.

I shall niver go to Scotter shaw ageän, ther' was n't a good hoss to be seed, noht bud real *tingtangs*.

TINGTANGLY.—Worthless.

He's getten a heäp o' ohd *tingtangly* things I wod n't gie harbour to.

TINGY-ENDED.—Said of grains of corn the ends of which have been discoloured by rain or damp.

Ther's been a deäl o' *tingy-ended* corn at market this last three year.—1883.

TIPPLE.—(1) To fall head over heels.

Tom John hes *tippled* taail-oher-end doon graainery steps, an's broken his bridle-airm.

(2) To overturn.

TIP-TAP-TOE.—A child's game. A square is drawn having nine smaller squares or houses within it. Two persons play. They alternately make the one a square and the other a cross in any one of the houses. He that first gets three of his marks in a line wins the game. Called *lit-tat-toe* in London.

TIPPY, TIP.—The peak of a boy or man's cap.

TIT.—A hackney.

"But Sancho, having much more wit,
To the hedge-bottom ty'd his *tit*."

Edward Ward, *Don Quixote*, 1711, j., 292.

"*Tit*, a little horse, and some call a horse of a middling size a double-*tit*."—*Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726.

(2) A teat.

TITTER-TOTTER.—(1) In a state of unstable equilibrium.

(2) In hesitation of mind, or wavering.

TITIVATE (tit·ivait), *v.*—To clean; to polish; to dress up; to restore.

Hev you seed Ketton chech sin' it was *tittivaated* up?

TITTLEBAT.—A stickle-back.

TITTLING.—Tickling.

TITTY-PUSS.—A pet name for a cat.

TO.—This; in the phrases “*to*-year;” “*to*-week;” “*to*-daay;” “*to*-neet.”

TO, *prep.*—(1) With.

I alus tak' sugar *to* my coffee, but noän *to* my teä.

(2) For.

Them carrots is good *to* noht at all.

(3) Of.

I doänt think much *to* it.

TOAD.—(1) A term of abuse.

What a foul-tung'd *toäd* she is.

“A cursed *toad* of a horse, whose colour, though white, never boded me any good, not only threw me, but rolled over me.”—Ozel, Trans. of Brantome's *Spanish Rhodomontades*, 1744. *Advertisement*.

(2) To lead the life of “a *toäd* under a harra;” to be in a miserable or distressed condition. See *Gentleman's Mag.*, 1801, j., 25.

(3) “He sits like a *toäd* on a shuvel,” said of anyone who has a very uncertain seat on horseback, and sometimes, therefore, by metaphor of anyone who is in condition of affairs, family, or health, in a very uncertain condition.

(4) “You're as awk'ard as a grund *toäd*,” said to anyone who is especially difficult to get on with.

(5) A vulgar woman in fine clothes is said to be “like a *toäd* dressed e' muslin.”

TOAD-GENDER.—*Toad*-spawn; often used incorrectly for frog-spawn also.

TOAD-PIPE.—Horse tail; *Equisetum limosum*.

TOAD-SPIT.—See CUCKOO-SPIT.

TOD.—(1) A fox (obsolete). There is a sandhill in Yaddlethorpe called *Todhoe*.

“The *tod*, and the lamb, and the leveret ran.”

James Hog, *Kilmeny Works*, 1876, p. 35.

“Traced the *tods* among the snow.”—Knight, *Principal Shairp and his Friends*, p. 125.

(2) Dung.

(3) Two stones of wool.

The *tod* was, in some places, but not, I think, here, a weight by which hay was sold; it was a sub-division of the hundred-weight.—Roger's *Hist. of Agric. and Prices*, vol. v., p. 303.

TOD, *v.*—To weigh a *tod*; only used regarding wool.

Them sheäp 'll *tod* threes; that is, the fleeces of three of them will weigh a *tod*.

"Mr. Witherel, of Hackington, informed me that of what was called Lincoln sheep he *todded* all threes."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 311.

TODDLE, *v.*—Sometimes used half humourously for to walk when there is no weakness implied.

"Well, I mun be *toddlin*," is a common expression used by one who has stayed talking longer than he ought to have done.

TO-DO.—A quarrel; a row; a fidget.

What a *to-do* you are makkin' all about noht.

TOFF (*tof*), *adj.*—Tough.

TOFT, TOFTSTEAD.—A piece of land on which a cottage, having a common-right, stands, or has stood.

"There are four *tofts* or cottages upon this estate, but the houses are all down. The lands belonging to them are called *toftsteads*, each of which . . . has an unlimited right of common upon the moor."

—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

TOFTER.—The owner of a toft.

"All those who are inrolled in the Lord of the Manor's ancient burrough rent roll . . . are Burghers and *Tofters*, and have right of common."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, in Stark's *Hist.*, 188.

TOGITHER.—Together.

TOHD, *pp.*—Told.

TOHT.—Taught.

TOKEN.—A portent.

Noo he's goän I can remember sev'ral things that was sent as *toäkens*, bud I thoht noht on 'em at th' time.

TOLLMAN.—A collector of tolls.

"He himself, secretly sent information to the *tollman*."—Stark, *Hist. Gainsburgh*, 547.

TOM-BOY, TOM-LAD.—A romping girl.

TOMMY BOD'S ARK.—NOAH'S ARK (q.v.)

TOM-NODDY.—A fool.

TO-MORRA' CUM NIVER.—An emphatic form of never.

I shan't goä near him, not agaain, while *to-morra' cum niver*; we shall see what'll happen then.

N. Bailey translates "ad calendas Græcas," by "*to-morrow come never*."—*Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 34.

TO-MORRA' 'T NEET.—To-morrow at night.

TOM-TAWDRY.—Vulgar finery.

TOM TAYLOR.—A crane-fly.

"A Boetian might stick it in a *tom-taylor*."—Hickie, *Aristophanes*, i., 37.

TOM THUMB.—A small and insignificant person.

A real *Tom Thumb*, Fit for noht e' mind or body.

"Princes are braved by Jack and Jill, Wat Tilers, and *Tom Thumbs*."—
Marchmont Needham, *Hist. of Eng. Rebell.*, p. 74.

TO'N, TON'IN (ton, ton'in). —(1) A turn, turning.

Ther' ewsed to be a ghoäst to see at neets at th' *to'n* ageän Mr.
Barla' barn, wheäre them boäns was dug up.

(2) The period of time devoted to a certain piece of work.

A. : We sha'n't get a hand-stir dun this *to'n*.

B. : That we shan't ; tung-stir taks all wer time when F . . . is
ganger.

(3) Occasion.

I doän't see no chanch o' sellin' them 'taaties this *to'n*.

TO'N, *v.*—(1) To turn.

(2) To be inclined to.

Thaay're all ageän his hevin' her, bud he *to'ns* that awaays straangely.

(3) To become sour ; said of milk and beer.

TO'N-AGEÄN.—Money returned on payment for corn, stock,
or other farm produce. At whatever price an article is
sold a small sum is always given back by the seller to the
purchaser, as luck or *to'n-ageän*.

T' ONE AN' T' UTHER.

T' one on 'em ton'd on to Ketton *an' t' uther* Ranthrup waay. See
SIR THOMAS MORE'S *English Workes*, 1557, 40 p. [Well ascertained to
be corruptions of *that one* and *that other*.—*W.W.S.*]

TONER, TOÄNER.—The one or the other.

(*O* in the first form as in *tone*.)

Thaay're Methadisses or Ranters, *toner*.

He's *toäner* eätin' one, or he's gotten him into a corner an' durst na'
faace him ; said of a ferret.

TONGUE.—(1) Abuse.

My wo'd, bud she did gie him sum *tung*.

(2) A long and narrow piece of cloth torn out of a dress.

That sneck's torn anuther *tung* i' my goon.

(3) A long and narrow piece of land ; a *skreed* (q.v.)

TONGUE, *v.*—To pronounce.

It's one o' them theäre long Latin wo'ds; I can't *tung* it.

TONGUE-STIR.—Chatter; senseless gabble.

It wants a staaid man, like what ohd John Skinner was, to goä wi' taatie han's, else theäre's a vast deäl moore *tung-stir* then pickin' goäs on, I can tell yě.

TONGUE, TASTE OF.—Sharp or strong language; a scolding.

I shall gie him a *taaste o' my tung* if he cums pychin here. It's nolit to him whether I'm blew or pink, not bud what iv'rybody knaws 'at Brocklesby foäks hes dun well by me, an' I alus do well by them.—1886.

TONGUE-TIED.—(1) Dumb.

(2) Compelled to be silent.

She could hev cleär'd up th' whoäle mess; but then, you see, her sun was in it, soä she was *tung-tied* like.

TO'NIL.—The hasp or catch of an old-fashioned window casement.

TO'NIN'.—A turn in a road or path.

Bell Hoäle's just ageän that *to'nin'* as you goä fra Ketton to No'thrup.

TO'NPOKE.—A turnpoke; a large gamecock. See SHACKBAG.

TO'N THE BRAIN, *v.*—To make insane.

TO'N TAAIL JACK.—A kind of beetle.

TO'N TRENCHER.—A game played with a trencher at Christmas-tide.

TO'NUP (ton·up).—A turnip.

TO'N UP, *v.*—To “rough,” that is to put projections on a horse's shoes, to enable it to keep its foot-hold in frost time.

TO'NUP, *v.*—(1) To turnip. Turnip plants are said to begin to *to'nup* when they begin to form bulbs. I have heard, though rarely, to *to'nup* applied to the formation of other roots as carrots and onions.

(2) To put sheep on turnips.

“Shearling wethers *turniped* by many, and sold in the wool.”—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 320.

TO'NUP-FLY.—The turnip-fly. A little jumping beetle which preys on young turnips as soon as they emerge from the soil. See Kirby and Spence, *Introduc. to Etymology*, vj. edit., j., 153.

TO'NUP-LANTERN.—A turnip-lantern. That is a large turnip, hollowed out, with mouth, eyes, and nose made in it to imitate the human face. A candle is put inside, and it is used by silly persons for the purpose of affrighting people simpler than themselves.

TO'NUP-SHEEP.—Sheep folded on turnips; the men who prepare their food for them are said to be among *to'nup-sheep*.

TOOK, TOOKEN, *pp.*—(1) Taken.

Efter he'd *tooken* th' plaace he sent his fasten-penny by ageän.—*Burrougham*, Dec. 4, 1874.

(2) Taken ill.

He was *took* e' March, an' iv'ry body thoht he'd hev deed stright off, bud he lived oher six munths.

(3) Dead.

TOOL.—(1) A hollow wooden spade shod with iron, used on the Trent-side for digging warp, and other soil that is free from stones. Sometimes called a *hollow-tool*.

(2) A term of contempt.

"He is a poor or pitiful *tool*. Homo est miscellus, abjectus est vilis."—Rob. Ainsworth, *Lat. Dict.*, 1783.

"This worthy *tool* of mine . . . lavishly squanders away the portion I brought along with me . . . sometimes at the tavern, sometimes upon his whores, sometimes a gaming."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 159.

TOOL, *v.*—(1) To level the sides of a newly cut ditch or drain, or of a newly raised embankment.

(2) To clean out a ditch with a *tool* (q.v.) or spade.

(3) To dress stone for building purposes.

TOOTH AND NAIL.—The utmost earnestness.

TOOTH-HOHD.—Material for biting, used of pastures. (*Hohd* = hold).

Th' Temple Ings is straange an' bare, ther' 's noä *tooth-hohd* for noht.

TOOTLE, *v.*—To blow a horn or a flute.

TOP.—The ceiling, as "th' room *top*," "th' kitchen *top*."

TOP-DRESSING.—Manure laid on the surface of the land.

"Only a thin *top-dressing* of education laid upon the natural soil."—Mrs. Oliphant, *Agnes*, j., 8.

TOP-FULL.—Quite full.

That lad's *top-full* o' mischief.

He's as *top-full* o' larnin' as he can stick.

TOP-LAND.—Land on the hills, as distinguished from that in the valleys of the Trent and Ancholme.

TOPLOFTICAL.—Good; large; excellent; aristocratic.

George hed a *toploftical* waaistoāt on, foher or five culers i' it, an' he sent th' pudding sauce reight doon th' frunt.—*W.E.H., Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1853.

"Very *toploftical*, to be sure."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, 1823, vol. xiv., p. 104.

TOPPIN.—(1) A ball, fish, bird, or other ornament put on the top of a stack.

(2) The top-knot of feathers on the head of a bird.

(3) A curl on the top of a child's head.

TOPPLE, *v.*—To tumble over.

TOP-SAWYER.—One who is very expert or clever in any particular kind of work or play.

"He's a *top-sawyer* at owt o' this sort."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, iii., 321.

TOP-UP, *v.*—To finish; said of a stack, and hence, by analogy, of other things.

I shall send her to school for anuther quarter, then she'll be *topped-up*. Them foher fat beās 'll be *topped-up* e' anuther fo'tnit.

TORN-DOWN, *adj.*—Riotous; boisterous; disorderly; said of children.

Thaay was as *torn-doon* a lot o' bairns as could be, alus up to the'r gams, bud, bless yē, kitlins mun be kitlins afoore thaay're cats.

Why, m'm, he duzn't meän not for to be rewd, an' he is'nt quarrelsum, not at all, bud he is, an' I'll saay it mysen, a straange *torn-doon* lad.—*Winterton*, Feb., 1877.

Well, I will saay I was th' *torndoonist* bairn ther' was e' th' lordship. If my bairns hed been hairf as bad thāay 'd ha' maade me stranny, I do beleäve.—*E. P., Bottesford*, Nov. 22, 1888.

TORRABLE (*tor'r'ubl*), *adj.*—Terrible.

TOSS-POT.—A great drinker. See Urquhart's Rabelais, *Gargantua*, j., 5.

TOT.—A small quantity of beer, less than a gill.

TOTTER-GRASS.—Trembling-grass.

"*Totter-grass* in many a trembling knot."

John Clare, *Sonnet* 1.

TOTTERING TIME.—Uneasy circumstances; unhappy life, or condition.

She tell'd her gran'muther if she did n't do all as she wanted her, she should hev nobud a *totterin time* on it.

What wi' maaster an' what wi' bairns she's nobud a *totterin' time* on it, poor thing.

TOT UP, *v.*—To add up.

TOWARD.—The word is often divided thus :

He lives *to* Grimsby *ward* noo.

She's goän *to* Lunnun *ward*, bud she'll be by ageän e' th' summer.

TOW, IN, *v.*—To have a person or thing *in tow* is to have him, or it, under your influence, direction, power, or guidance.

I think I've gotten theäse dreäns e' *tow* noo.

TOWILIN.—A baby's napkin.

TOWIL.—A tiresome child.

TOWIL, *v.*—To beat.

TOWN.—A village. See THORPE. Cf. Stubbs, *Constitutional Hist.*, j. 82; *Archæologia*, xxxvij., 392.

The authors of the revised version of Saint Matthew's Gospel have shewn their ignorance of the tongues with which they were dealing by turning the word *town*, used by the translators of 1611, into village (ch. x., v. 11). The Geneva version, and that commonly used by Catholics at the present time, both read in this instance *town*.

TOWN TALK.—Common report.

I dost laay my life on it theäre niver was noht amiss with A . . .
bud she'd sich straange waays o' gooin' on she was th' *toon-talk* wheär-
iver she went.—Oct., 1886.

TOHT, *pp.*—Taught.

TOWZE (touz).—To card wool.

TOY, *v.*—To card wool.

TO-YEAR.—This year.

TRAACLE.—Treacle.

If you'll nobud saay *traacle* she'll lick —*Proverb*.

TRACE, *v.*—To wander about aimlessly.

Do sit thě doon, bairn, thoo's alus *traacin'* in an' oot.

["Trace and turn, boys."—*Two Noble Kinsmen*, ed. Skeat, iij., v., 21;
and see note.—*W.W.S.*]

TRACK.—To be in the same *track* as another is to follow his example, or, without conscious imitation, to do as he does.

Thinks I to mysen, I mun be 'e Charles Robi'son *track*, an' hev my
taaties in afoore oht else.

TRAFFIC, *v.*—(1) To walk about without settled purpose.

(2) To trespass upon other person's land.

TRAILING, TRAILY, *adj.*—Sickly; nervous; weary.

Mrs. . . . is alus uncommon *traailin'*, bud it's my opinion, if she'd tak sum'ats fra th' Crowle druggisters 'at I could git fer her, an' leäve off witterin' hersen aboot uther foäk's religious consarns, she'd be that well in a weäk, she could walk to Gaainsb'r an' by ageän wi'oot baatin'.

TRAIL-TRIPES, TRAIL-TONGS.—A slovenly woman, or, perhaps more strictly, a woman decked in dirty and vulgar finery.

TRAMMEL-NET.—A net used by poachers for netting partridges. See GERVASE MARKHAM, *Hunger's Prevention*, 97.

TRAMMOCK, *v.*—(1) To walk about without settled purpose.

(2) To trespass upon other person's land. See TRAFFIC.

TRAMP, *v.*—To trudge.

I've *tramped* this roäd five-an'-twenty year; said by a walking postman.

TRAMPER.—(1) A tramp.

(2) A wanderer in search of work.

"Because fewer foreign *trampers* resort to Axholme."—Th. Stone, *Rev. of Agric. of Linc.*, 1800, 303.

TRANSLATE, *v.*—To change; usually applied to transforming one kind of garment into another.

"Oor parson gev th' ohd communion-taable cloth to th' clerk, an' he's *translaated* it i'to a great coät ageän winter-time.—*Willoughton*.

"Bottom, thou art *translated*."—*Mid. Nt. Dream*, iij., j., 122.

TRAP, *v.*—To crush.

Oor Jim hed *trapp'd* his finger e' th' staable door, an' th' parson ax'd me what was amiss wi' him, so I says he's *trapp'd* his sen real bad, an' th' parson look'd at me that solid for a peäce, as thoff he could n't mak oot what I meant, at last he says, "oh, I understand now; your boy's crushed himself." It is, perhaps, needless to remark that this ecclesiastic came from a southern county.

TRAPASS, *v.*—To wander aimlessly about.

When iver it's mucky, boäth you an' th' dogs is sewer to begin *trapassin'* in an' oot o' th' hoose.

TRAPES (traips).—(1) A slovenly woman.

(2) An uncomfortable walk among mud, stones, or other impediments.

I'd a strange *traapes* fra Corringham to Kexby, th' roäd was o'must knee deep.

"It's such a toil and a *trapes* up them two pair of stairs."—Mrs. Henry Wood, *The Channings*, 1866, 471.

TRASH-BAGS.—A worthless person.

TRASHLE (trash·l).—A tiresome child.

TRASHMENT.—Trash ; rubbish.

TRAUN, TROWN, TO PLAY.—To play truant.

"Let's go in here and sit down to get out of your mother's way as we were playing at *trown*."—*Gainsburgh News*, 19 May, 1877.

He larns fairly when he is at school, bud he's up to plaayin' *traun* if not seen efter.

TRAVELLER.—A wooden wheel revolving in the fork of a long handle ; used for testing the accuracy of the circumference of wheel-tires.

TRAVELLING PREACHER.—See REGULAR PREACHER.

TRAY.—(1) A hurdle.

"40 *tray* heads for stack-yard, at 9d."—*Bill of William White of Scotter*, 1821.

"To 12 sheep *trays*, at 3s. 6d., £2 2s. 0d."—*Bill of Tho. Lee of Burringham*, 1828.

"Remble the kids by the *trays*."—Samuel Wills, *The Lincolnshire Labourer*.

Clare, in *The Shepherd's Calendar*, tells us of witches riding sheep-trays, p. 10.

(2) A wash-tub.

TREA.—Tree ; the classic pronunciation is also current.

TREACLE-FOOT.—The sediment at the bottom of a treacle-can.

It's as sticky an' stiff as *treacle-foot*.

TREAD.—The thread-like embryo in an egg.

TREAD THE SHOE STRAIGHT.—To conduct oneself circumspectly.

I've hed cause enif to *tread my shoes very stright* sin I've been livin' at th' Warp-land.—C. C., circa 1840.

"They mun *tread their shoes very straight*, or there'll be a row with our Squire."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, j., 112.

TREE.—(1) A window plant.

(2) "Lame as a *tree*" is a common proverb.

TREE-POT.—A flower-pot.

TREG.—A worthless person.

I nobbut tell'd him 'at he was a laame ohd *treg*.—*Waddingham*.

TREM, *pret.*—To trim.

Yes, it's a bewtiful treä. Two or three weeks sin' I went up to Ann's, an' I saays, "You're killin' that theäre treä wi' cohndness, I'll hev it hoäm wi' me;" an' soä I broht it hoäm, an' I potteder aboot th' roots, an' I *trem* it, an' I gev it a sup o' warm teä, an' a few teäleäves, an' noo you see!—*Winterton.*

She gev me theäse trees when thaay was bits; she *trem* 'em off'n hers e' th' winda' an' you see how thaay've cum'd on.—*Bottesford.*

TREMBOLES, TREM'LS (*trem'lz*).—Ague; palsy.

TREMENDEOUS.—Tremendous.

TREMMLE (*trem'l*), *v.*—To tremble.

TRESSLE (*tres'l*).—(1) A carpenter's stool on which wood is rested.

(2) The stools on which coffins are placed.

TRICK.—Concern; business; traffic.

He's a shack-bag; I'll hev no *trick* wi' him.

TRICKS, *s. pl.*—To be in his *tricks* is to be mischievous, bad-tempered, disagreeable, or otherwise objectionable without violently offending against the popular moral sentiment. A man is in his *tricks* who gets drunk, but such an expression would not be used regarding him if while in that state he beat his wife.

TRIG, *adj.*—(1) Tight.

Thoo mon't shuv no moore i'to that bag, it's oher *trig* noo.

"*Trig* as a drum."—*The Antiquary*, chap. xxiv.

(2) Firm; said of the flesh.

I'm mendin' fast; my flesh is all *trig* ageän.

I alus like a pig best when its flesh cuts up nist an' *trig*; it's sewer to tak salt well, then.

I have been told that *trig* means "quiet" in the neighbourhood of Grimsby; I have never heard it used in this sense here.

TRIM, *v.*—To decorate.

She'd a green dress on *trimmed* wi' yalla' ribbins.

Th' yung laadies is throng *trimmin'* th' check.

TRINITY-MASS.—The feast of the Holy Trinity (obsolete).

"That all the bankes aboute the Inges be maynteyned sufficiently to the iudgment of the overseers before *Trinity-mas* on payne of euery defalte iij^s. iiij^d."—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1639.

TRINKLES, *s. pl.*—Crinkles; creases.—*Ancotts*, 1877.

TRIPPER.—One who goes on a pleasure trip.

TROD (trod).—A footpath.

There was formerly a footpath from Burton-in-Stather to Brigg called Milner's *Trod*.

TROLLOP, *v.*—To beat.

TROLLOPS.—A dirty, sluttish woman. There is a popular notion, certainly incorrect, that the surname *Trollope* comes from the word.

TROLLY (trol·i).—A low cart used for delivering goods.

TROPHY MONEY.—(obsolete).

"Sir Thomas Meres & ye Lady Irwin used to find a horse to ye militia for 5*ℓ* p an. at Scotton & East Ferry. Ye rector of Scotter used to find a pikeman for 5*ℓ* p an. & ye other freeholders at Ferry used to find ye same, so yt divide ye whole sum charged for *trophy money* into 12 parts ye rector is to pay one 12th part or 2*s*. 7*d* $\frac{1}{2}$, ye freeholders of Ferry, excluding ye Lords are to pay another 12th part or 2*s*. 7*d* $\frac{1}{2}$, & ye Lords, yt is Sir Thomas Meres and ye Lord Irwin are to bear ye other 10 parts, or 1*ℓ*. 6*s*. 3*d*."—*Scotton Parish Records*, 1713-1723, in the handwriting of John Morley, the then rector.

The late rector, the Rev. E. F. Saint Leger, told the author that this *trophy money* was a payment of four pence for every householder or landowner for the drums and colours of the county militia.

TROUBLE, *v.*—To go to; to visit.

I doant *truble* chech much, niver goäs barrin' at weddin's an' buryin's.

He hes n't been to see his faather an' muther for th' last five year, soä he duz n't *truble* the ohd foäks much ony how.

TROT.—(1) An old woman; a term of contempt.

"See how earnest the old *trot* is to haue her here, and all because she is a drunken gossip of hers."—Bernard, *Terence*, 19.

(2) A little child.

TROTTLLES, *s. pl.*—The dung of sheep, lambs, and rabbits.

Lamb-*trottle* teä, taa'en in'ardly, is a very fine thing for th' whoopin' cough.

TROV (trov).—A trough.

TROY.—A steel-yard.

TROWN.—See TRAWN.

TRUNNLE (trun·l).—The wheel of a barrow.

TRUNNLE, *v.*—To trundle.

TUB-THUMPER.—A cooper.

My dear! the *tub-thumper*, who lives beside the Unicorn, has been thrashing his wife.—*R. O., Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1854.

"'A *tub-thumper*,' I repeated, in some perplexity. 'Ay, mister, what you call a cooper.'"—L. J. Jennings, *Rambles Among the Hills*, 1880, 110.

TUCKED UP.—Embarrassed for room, or for time.

We're terrible *tucked up* e' this little hoose, wi' faather, muther, an' eäght bairns, an' nobbut two chaambers.

Oäts is ripenin' that fast we shall be *tucked up* for time to get 'em afoore thaay begins to shak.

TUFFLE (*tuf·l*), *v.*—To bind flax.

"*Tuffle* it; that is making it into a loose sheaf, open at the bottom."—
Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 164.

TUFFY.—The plant called Sweet William or London Tuft.

TUL, *prep.*—To. See TIL.

TUMBLE-DUNG.—A large black beetle which lives in dung.
Geotrupes Stercorarius.

TUMBLE OHER THE'R HEÄDS, TO'N THE'R SENS OHER.—Cattle are said to *tumble oher the'r heäds*, or to *to'n the'r sens oher* when they make on selling double what they have cost.

"Dang it, that's a good un; he's *tumbled ower his heäd* twice ower."—
Ralf Skirlaugh, *ii.*, 121.

TUMBLER.—A kind of dog used in sporting (obsolete). See *Sportsman's Dict.*, 1785; Nares, *Gloss.*; Halliwell, *Dict.*

In 1629 Tristram Burton, of Crossby, deposed that certain poachers came into the East Moors of Crossby with *tumblers* for the purpose of catching rabbits.—*Excheq. Depos.* 4, *Car.* i., *Easter*, No. 29, *Linc.*

TUMBREL, TUMRIL.—A square frame for holding fodder in fold-yards. In many parts of England *tumbrel* signifies a cart, but here it has no such meaning. See C. C. Robinson, *Mid. Yorks. Gloss.*—*E.D.S.* Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, *ij.*, 397.

"12 *tumprill* posts at 1s. 3d."—*Bill of William White, of Scotter*, 1821.

"We went together into the crew, and found some eggs under a *tumbril*."—*Boston Advertiser*, June 30, 1840, p. 3, col. 4.

TUMMA.—To me.

TUMMLE (*tum·l*), *v.*—To tumble.

TUNDER.—Tinder.

"Matches an' *tunder*,

When a man's married, [he's fo'st to knock under."

"*Tunder* is mentioned among the necessities to be provided for the Earl of Northumberland on his joining the army in 1513."—*Archæologia* xxvj., 404.

TUNDER-BOX.—A tinder-box.

As brisk as a *tunder-box*.

TUNEABLE, *adj.*—(1) Able to sing.

(2) In tune. The word is of constant occurrence in bell-founders' contracts.

"More *tuneable* than lark to shepherd's ear."

Mid. Nt. Dream, j. j. 184.

TUNNEL (*tun·l*).—A funnel.

TUNNER.—(1) One who tuns beer.

(2) A large wooden funnel, by aid of which beer is put into casks. In the inventory of John Nevill, of Faldingworth, taken in 1553, a *tunier* is mentioned.

TUP.—(1) A ram.

A little boy at a Sunday School was told that if he behaved well he would be "one of the lambs of the Lord." On being asked what his grandfather would become if he likewise behaved well, the child replied "[Maay-be a ohd *tup*."

(2) The falling weight of a pile engine.

TURBARY, TURFARY.—A place where turves are dug.

TURF-DYKE, TURF-PIT.—A pit whence turves are taken.

TURF-GRAFT.—An allotment on a common or other place where turves are dug (obsolete), and perhaps also the turves themselves.

"None shall signe any of their *turfe-graftes* afore they be graven, but after they have graven them they may sell them."—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1572.

TURK.—A bad-hearted or violent man; a man whose bad language is considered not to be an exaggeration of his real designs.

He behaaved like a real *Turk*, he did.

TURKEY-EGGS, *s. pl.*—Freckles.

TURMENT (*tur·ment*).—Torment.

What a *turment* thoo art, bairn; I'd raather ride bare back-side to Linc'n up'n a fur-busk, then be wi'in a mile o' thee.

TURMENT (*turment·*), *v.*—To torment.

If you *turment* them wasps thaay'll tang yě.

TURN.—See To'n.

TURN-THRAW.—A turning-lathe.

TURVES (*turvz*), *s. pl.*—Peat cut for fuel.

In the inventory of Edward Dixon, of Keadby, 1684, occurs, "*turfes*, black & white, £3 10s."

TUSH, TUSHIPEG.—A child's name for a tooth.

TUSSOCK.—A "hassock" (q.v.)

TUTHER.—The other. See TONE.

TUZZLE.—A tussle; a struggle.

TWANG.—(1) Savour; flavour.

This teä's gotten th' *twang* o' sum'ats it should n't hev.

(2) Mode of speech; accent.

She speäks wi' a sooth-cuntry *twang*.

TWANGER.—(1) A barefaced lie.

(2) Something very large or excellent.

Them to'nups e' th' foherteen aacre is *twangers*.

TWANGLING JACK.—A fiddler (obsolescent).

"On May even, the lads and lasses . . . preceded by *Twangling Jack* the fiddler, danced their way to the town."—Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, 1825, 11.

TWANK, *v.*—To beat.

TWADDLE-PEG.—An earwig.

TWEL'MUNTH.—A twelvemonth.

TWICER (tweis·ur).—A thing worth two of something else.

TWIG, *v.*—To understand.

"Biggy made a blunder,
An' that was very big;
Biggy made a blunder
Acos he could n't *twig*."

Local Rhyme.

TWILL.—The spool of a spinning-wheel.

TWILT.—A bed quilt.

TWILT, *v.*—(1) To quilt.

(2) To beat.

I'll *twilt* thy mucky bastard bairn aboon a bit th' fo'st time I clam hohd on it.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1855.

TWILTING-FRAME.—A quilting-frame; a frame in which bed-quilts are made.

TWINE.—Thin string used for packing parcels. It seems to mean string composed of two strands only, twisted together.

"Being that I flow in grief,
The smallest *twine* may lead me."

Much Ado About Nothing,
Act iv., sc. 1, l. 253.

TWINE, *v.*—(1) To twist.

I'll *twine* thÿ neck roond for thë.
 "Let me *twine* mine arms about that body, where against
 My grained ash an hundred times hath broke."
Coriolanus, Act iv., sc. 1, l. 112.

(2) To incline.

She was broht up chech, but alus *twined* to chapilwards.

TWINK.—A twinkling.

TWINTER, TWINTY.—A two-year-old colt, ox, or heifer.
 [From *two-winter*.—*W.W.S.*]

TWISN.—Twisted.

This band's that *twisn*, I can't undo it at noht.

TWITCH.—(1) Couch-grass.

"A continued mat of *triticum repens*, or what is commonly called couch or *twitch-grass*."—Th. Stone, *Rev. of Agric. of Linc.*, 1800, 318.
 "Teasing *twitch*, that in the spongy soil clings round the coulter."—John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 29.

(2) A stick with a cord attached, used for holding horses by the upper lip.

TWITCH, *v.*—(1) To tie tightly.

(2) To castrate by means of a cord.

TWITCHEL (*twich·l*).—A narrow lane; an entry.

TWITCHING.—Gathering twitch.

See *Gent. Mag.*, 1795, ij., 675; Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 398.

TWITCHY.—(1) Infested with twitch.

I niver seed a *twitchier* peâce then Hall's Middle Naathan Land was;
 you mud hev hung hosses to it an' traail'd it oot o' th' parish anearly

(2) Made of twitch.

"How beatiful to see thee soar to rest,
 Winnowing thy russet wings above thy *twitchy* nest."
 John Clare, *To The Lark; Life and Remains*, 137.

TWITTER.—A state of nervousness or fear.

He's in a strange *twitter* along o' theäse bad times.

TWIZZLE, *v.*—To twirl; to twist.

TWO'S, TO COME TO, TO FALL TO, TO GET TO.—To have a decided difference of opinion; to quarrel.

Him an' her *fell to twos* about edicaatin' yon bairn o' theirs,
 Thaay've been at *twos* fer years an' years.

TYKE (teik).—(1) A dog.

(2) A tiresome boy.

TYPE (teip).—A place with artificial burrows called angles therein, furnished with stops, used for taking rabbits in warrens.

TYPE, TYPE-UP (teip), *v.*—To tip-up; to overturn.

TYRANT.—A tiresome child.

I niver heârd tell on sich *tyrants* as yon bairns is e' all my born daays.

U

UGLY.—(1) Bad tempered.

You neäd n't to'n *ugly* about it, fer I weänt stan' an' listen to yě, soä noo then.

- (2) "Goä tell thȳ mother to cheän *ugly* up," is a remark often made to a pouting, ill-tempered child.

UGLY-MOUTHED.—Foul-mouthed, given to bad language.

She's th' *ugly-mooth'dist* woman I iver heärd speäk.—1870.

UN.—Used at times for the Latin negative prefix *in* or *im*, as "unpossible," "unconvenient."

UNBETHINK, *v.*—To recollect (Mid. E. *unbethinken*; A. S. *ymb-pencan*).

"Now William the Conqueror, haveing the whole nation at command, begun to *unbethink* himself how he might gratify his favourites."—De la Pryme, *Hist. of Winterton in Archæologia*, xl., 234.

UNCLE.—(1) "That theäre poäny lives wi' his uncle;" that is, has a kind master who feeds him well.

- (2) "When I was a aable-bodied woman I wo'dn't hev thenk'd King George fer to be my *uncle*;" that is, in those days I felt quite independent of anyone.

- (3) The people very rarely say nephew or niece; they almost always speak of the senior as *uncle* or aunt to the junior.

"She's a child her husband was *uncle* to."—*Mabel Heron*, i., 137.

"That young woman I'm *uncle* to."—*Ibid.*, ij., 120.

UNCOMEATABLE (un·kumat'ubl), *adj.*—Unattainable.

UNCOMED, *pp.*—Not come.

The author heard the following conversation at the Kirton-in-Lindsey post office, about the year 1857.

Old Woman (tapping at the office window): Noo then, Mr. Frow, hes that letter cum'd?

Mr. Frow (post master): Noä, it hesn't.

Old Woman: Well, noo, Mr. Frow, do you think yersen this is th' reight waay to ewse a woman? Here hev I been ivery daay, ivery daay for a weäk, clartin' about efter yě, to ax for my awn letter, an it's *uncum'd* yit. Will it be here to-morra?

UNCONSCIONABLE, *adj.*—Unreasonable.

What an *unconscionable* time e' th' mornin' this is to cum. You oht to ha' been upo' th' job by six, an' it's just upo' th' strike o' eäght, an' not a hand-stir dun.

UNCUNNING, *adj.*—Ignorant; stupid; see *Mon. Ang.*, iiij., 554.

UNDECENT, *adj.*—Indecent.

UNDERCOMESTAND, *v.*—To understand.

Them west-cuntry sarvant lasses talks that fine I can't *undercumstand* what thaay saay.—1880.

UNDERCOMESTUMBLE, *v.*—To flounder in speech.

He *undercumstumbled* aboot soã I could get th' reight end o' noht. [Oddly enough *undercomestumble* is used in London in place of *understand*.]

UNDER-DRAWING.—A plaster ceiling.

UNDERFIND.—To discover.

He was here last neet, I *underfind*, though thaay did n't want me to know.

UNDERHANDED, *adj.*—(1) Underhand.

It was a straange *underhanded* trick.

Ther' 's noht *underhanded* aboot him; he's alus strîght for'ad wi' one whether he's mad or pleäs'd.

(2) Not having a sufficient number of hands, that is, work people.

We're alus *underhanded* on threshin' daays; catch-men is n't to be gotten noo at noã raate.

UNDERLOUT.—(1) A lazy servant boy.

(2) The least boy on a farm.

(3) The weakest beast in a herd.

UNDERMIND, *v.*—To undermine.

The watter's *undermined* th' beck side ageän th' gravil pit soã as it's sewer to fall in.

He's a meän soort 'n a man, alus tryin' to *undermind* sumbody.

UNDERNEAN.—(1) Underneath.

It ligs yonder *underneän* them trees.

(2) Deceitful.

I haate *underneän* wark; let him saay all he knaws afoore one's faace, not when one's back's to n'd.

UNDERPIN.—To put a new foundation under a wall already built.

UNDERSKIMMINGS.—The thin cream which lies under that of thicker quality. The latter is put into the cream-pot to be churned into butter, the *underskimmings* are used for tea and coffee.

UNDERSUFFING.—Underdraining.

UNDER THE ROOF.—In the house.

I wo'd n't be *under th' roof* wi' a brewt like that at noht.

UNDERVOKE.—To undermine.

"If you *undervoke* that side oher far, it'll all cauve in an' bury you."—George Johnson, *Ashby*, Jan., 1881.

UNGAIN, *adj.*—(1) Inconvenient.

It's a real *ungaaïn* plaace; all th' rooms oppen one thrif anuther.

(2) Unskilful; awkward.

She's that *ungaaïn* she 'll niver be noä good to noäbody, lass, wife nor wida'.

UNGONE, *pp.*—Not gone.

He cum'd two hooers sin' an' th' idled fella' 's *ungone* yit. See UNCOMED.

UNHEPPEN, *adj.*—Unskilful. See HEPPEN.

He's th' *unheppenist* bein' at han'lin' a tool 'at I knaw on.

UNJUN.—An onion.

UNKIND, *adj.*—(1) Crooked; twisted; lit. unnatural.

Them eshes graws real *unkind*.

(2) Heavy; sad; said of land.

Tenant: "That wood-cloäse o' yours is straange *unkind* land; I oht to hev sum rent knock'd off o' accoont on it."

Squire: It is n't pulling rent off that will do you any good. It wants plenty of lime and Hett's cultivator through it twice over.—1880.

UNKNOWN LAND.—When lands were unenclosed, if a person had a right to a certain number of acres, but had not any merestone or other mark to shew where they were, his property was called *unknown land*, and he was required by the manorial or parochial authorities to take his crop, from year to year, in such parts of the field as were allotted to him.

UNLIKE, UNLIKELY.—Bad; displeasing.

A woman, on being shewn an insect which she considered noxious, said, "It's a foul thing; it's all o' a peäce wi' theäse *unlike* times."—July 6, 1887.

UNLIVERABLE, *adj.*—Not fit for delivery; commonly said of potatoes; sometimes, though but rarely, of other kinds of farm produce. See LIVERABLE.

UNLOHSE, UNLOOSE, *v.*—To loose.

Unlohse that bull an' let him goä i'to th' gress cloäs' wi' th' heifers.—June, 1887.

UNMENSEFUL, *adj.*—Indecent; disorderly.

UNNATURABLE.—Unnatural.

UNPOSSIBILITY.—An impossibility.

It's an *unpossibility* to farm warp-land to ony sense if it can't be kep' clear o' watter.

UNPOSSIBLE, *adj.*—Impossible.

It's *unpossible* to live wi' a woman like her wi' oot fallin' oot.

"It is *unpossible* almost for two young folks, equall in years, to live together, and not be in love, especially in great houses."—Robert Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, 1652, 481.

UNPUTTENUPPEN.—Not put up.

The author has heard this compound used in this district but cannot remember an example. The following is from Yorkshire: An official person at a public meeting was taking part in a discussion about some lamps, and, after having satisfied himself concerning those that were in use, enquired, "What's becum'd o' all them *unputtenuppen* uns?"

UNSATISFIED, *adj.*—Dissatisfied.

UNSTICK.—To take down the evergreens and flowers which have been used to decorate a church or chapel. See STICK 3.

Th' young ladies is all throng *unsticking* th' chech.

UNSURE.—Uncertain.

It's just as well to be sewer as *unsewer*, soä goä look this minnit.

UNTIED.—An inn or beerhouse is said to be *untied* when it does not belong to a wine and spirit merchant or brewer, and when, in consequence, the occupier can get the drink he sells from any person whom he choses. See TIED.

"Kirton-in-Lindsey . . . an *untied* beerhouse, cottages, and land."—*Stamford Mercury*, April 27, 1888.

UNTIL, *prep.*—(1) Unto. See TIL.

I've been *until* him scoores o' times, bud could get no sattlement.

"I trust in God, how dare you then

Say thus my soull *untill*?"

Psalms xi., Sternhold and Hopkin's ed., 1628.

(2) Into.

Chuck sum moore stoäns *until* her, she'll carry iver soä much moore yit. Said of loading a cart, 1858.

UP.—Used with many verbs to intensify their meaning, as to clean *up*, to repair *up*, to reightle *up*.

UP AND DOWN.—Corresponding with.

He's his awn faather's sun *up an' doon*, boäth e' looks an' waays.

UPGROWN, UPGROWD, UPGRAW'D.—Grown up.

He was clear a little bairn when I seed him last an' noo he's *upgrown* an' married.

Thaay 're all *upgrowd* noo an' one of 'em is e' 'Merica.

UPHOHD (upoud'), *v.*—To uphold; 'to support; to warrant.

"I'll *uphohd* it" is a common expression used to indicate complete certainty.

He'll find things different sum time or anuther I'll *uphohd* it.

Your gard'ner's maade his sen into a gent, then, noo, I'll *uphohd* it, for I seed him mysen nobbut yisterdaay walkin' wi' a carpet-bag e' his hand.—*Keadby*, 1876.

UP NOR DOWN.—Anywhere.

I've been lookin' for th' offil ohd thing all th' mornin', an' can't find it naaither *up nor doon* noäwheäre.

UPON HEAPS.—In confusion.

"I doän't know whether you can get in or not, we're all *upo' heäps*;" said by women when anyone calls on them during the process of house-cleaning.

UPOV.—Upon.

UPANEND.—ON END (q.v.)

UPPING-STEPS, UPPING - STONES. — HORSING - STEPS (q.v.) Cf. *Notes and Queries*, v. series, iv., 18, 275.

UPPISH, *adj.*—Haughty.

UPRISE.—A rising in social position.

Th' *uprise* o' that fam'ly was th' inclosures.

UPRISING.—Getting up in a morning.

It was time for *uprisin'* afoore ony on us was e' bed.

UPRISING AND DOWN-SETTING.—To know the *uprising* and *doon-setting* of a person or family, means to know all about his or its private concerns. See Psalm cxxxix., i. (Prayer Book Version.)

UPSHOT.—Result; consequence; outcome.

UPSTEER.—Disturbance; confusion.

UPSTEERED.—Thrown into confusion; commonly used of houses or household goods.

All th' rooms was *upsteer'd* thrif th' sweeps cumin'.

UPSTROKE.—Result; conclusion.

Th' *upstroake* on it all was 'at thaay ton'd him oot o' his farm.

UPSYDAISY.—An expression used when lifting an infant.

UPSYDOWN.—Inverted.

UPTAK.—(1) The taking up or entering upon anything.

It's to be hoäped his brass 'll be ready when th' *uptak* cums.

Uptak daay fer land here aboots is Laady Daay, fer hooses Maayda'.

"Mr. Tompson for the *uptak* money £1 10s. od."—*Northorpe Accounts*, 1782.

(2) The taking possession of a purchased article, especially of wool, which has to be weighed before delivery, in the presence of the purchaser or someone acting for him.

(3) A deposit paid on the purchase of timber, &c.

(4) Consequence; result.

The *uptak* on it 'all be that them two 'll fall oot about that theäre shootin, as sewer as th' seäson cums on.

(5) The extreme; commonly used in a bad sense.

"I've know'd a many bad seäsons afoore noo, bud this is th' *uptak* on 'em all." 1887. Said of Humber salmon fishing.

UP TO.—Equal to any undertaking.

He's *up to* enterin' on a farm of foher or five hunderd aacre.

He's six suns, bud thaay 're noäne on 'em *up to* noht.

UP TO NOHT.—Good for nothing.

He'll be keepin' them theäre taaties on an' on till thaay're *up to* noht.

US.—(1) Frequently used for the singular, even when "I" is employed in the same sentence.

Mammy, gie *us* sum bread an' butter, I'm that hungry I could eät a hoss-collar.

Lend *us* yer hand-saw, will yě? I've brokken mine.

(2) We. See remarks on the pronouns under HE.

Us two 'all goä together.

Him an' *us* hev alus been good friends.

USE, EWSE.—Power of action.

I've niver hed noä *ewse* e' theäse fingers sin I got 'em laamed e' th' cuttin' machine when I was a lad at Notherup.

USED TO COULD.—Used to be able.

I *ewsed to could* rip along as well as ony man, bud I can't noo; years is tellin' on me fast.

I doän't know whether I could find th' roäd noo, bud I *ewsed to could*.

I *ewsed to could* n't reäd a line e' th' book, bud sin' I've been married my wife's teäch'd me.

USED TO WOULD.—Would.

He niver went to chech at that time o' daay, 'cos he did n't *ewse to would*.

USE, IN.—Mares are said to be *in use* when desirous of the stallion.

USE MONEY.—Interest for money.

USE WOMEN, TO.—To commit fornication or adultery.

UVEN.—An oven.

V

VAILES, *s. pl.*—Presents to servants (obsolescent).

VALANCE-STICK.—A thin, flat rod, which runs in a slot in the top of a bed-valance, and is used for keeping it in its place.

VALLIDOM.—Value.

It's not th' *vallidom* of sixpence.

VALUATE, VALLIATE, *v.*—To value.

When all things is *valuated*, it will cum oot he awes me munny.

VALUE, VALLY.—(1) Size; weight.

Not th' *value* of this here brick.

It was maaybe th' *value* o' that theäre taable top, bud a bit thicker.

(2) Space of time.

I waaited for him, maaybe the *vally* of ten minutes.

VAMP, *v.*—To vaunt; to brag.

I niver heärd onybody *vamp* consarnin' the'r bairns as she duz.—
Scunthorpe, March 15, 1878.

VAMP ABOUT.—(1) To jump about in a half playful, half menacing manner.

(2) To waste time on small errands; sometimes connected with the idea of flaunting idleness.

VAPORATE.—To evaporate.

VARDIGREÄSE.—Verdigris.

VARDIT, VARDY.—(1) Verdict.

(2) Opinion.

I think we shall hev snaw; what's your *vardit*?

Ho'd thoo thÿ noise, thoo's alust poäkin' in thÿ *vardit*.

VARGIS.—An acid liquid similar to vinegar, made from apples, or more commonly from crabs. See CRAB VARGIS.

VARMENT (*var'ment*).—(1) Vermin.

(2) A term of abuse.

VARRA (var·r'u), *adv.*—Very.

VARTIWELL.—The eye of a gate in which the crook works.

"March 30th [1763], crookes and *vartuales*, & bands, 1s. 8d.—*Northorpe Acc.*

VAST, VASTING, *adj.*—Great, numerous, used as a substantive for a large quantity.

Ther' ewsed to be a *vast* o' rabbits at Holme.
Theäre's a *vastin'* o' pears to year.

VELVET-TONGUE.—A smooth-spoken, deceitful person

VEMON.—Venom.

VENNER, *v.*—To scowl, to draw up the lips with a snarl of suppressed anger.

Th' ohd dog niver tuch'd pup, he nobbud *venner'd* at him.

VENNER UP, *v.*—To become angry or spiteful.

VERY DEAL.—Very much.

My missis is a *very deäl* better this mornin'.

VERY NOT WELL.—Very unwell.

Well, John, how's your missis? Thank you, she's *very not well* this mornin'.

VESSES (ves·ez), *s. pl.*—(1) Verses.

She cut them *vesses* oot o' th' paaper, an' thaay was pinn'd up ageän her bed when shë deed.

(2) Especially the hymns which Sunday school children repeat at their anniversary.

I'm gooin' to chapil to hear the bairns saay the'r *vesses*.

VICE.—Part of a spinning wheel fitted with wire hooks, for conducting the thread to the spool which is put upon it.

VIEW.—Quantity, number.

Ther' was a straenge *view* o' wild ducks went oher oor hoose last neet.—Dec., 1879.

"There was a syde table, at whiche satte a greate *vue* of ladies."—*Document of 1472 in Archæologia*, xxvi., 278.

VIEWLY, *adj.*—Pleasant to the eye.

Butchers blaws meät to mak it look *viewly*.

That calica looks *viewly*, bud why, what's it doctor'd up wi'?—chalk an' glaazin'; an' when it's wesh'd it's as thin as a bit o' muslin; ducks could pick corn thrif it.

VOLANTINE.—A valentine.

W

WAB.—Foolish chatter.

"Sich wab as sum on 'em talk at love meätins! It's enif to mak a dog sick to hear 'em."—*Sarah Stocks*, 25th June, 1877.

WABBLE (*wob'l*), *v.*—To tremble; to reel about; to sway from side to side, as a duck does in walking.

WAD.—A mark in shooting, ploughing, land measuring, &c.

WAD, *v.*—Would.

Wad you tak me a little parshil to Gaainsbr' next time you goä?

WAD-STAFF, WAD-STICK.—A tall white wand, or a wand painted with rims of various colours, used as a mark for ploughmen in setting out furrows.

WADE, *v.*—To ford.

"I've *waadid* ivery dreän an' beck ther' is atween Flixborough Stather an' Mo't'n."—*Robert Lockwood*, 1849.

WAFF (that is *waft*).—Odour; scent.

Ther's a nasty *waff* o' new paaint about.—Aug. 17, 1875.

WAFFLE.—The bark of a little dog.

WAFFLE-BAGS.—A person who talks much and foolishly; one who is without fixity of purpose.

He's sich 'n a *waffle-bags*; iverybody e' th' toon's stall'd to deäd wi' listenin' to him.

What a *waffle-bags* it is; can't bide e' th' saame mind two daays together.

WAFFY, *adj.*—(1) Silly; weak in mind.

He's real *waffy*. I ewsed to be mad wi' him, bud I've cum'd to seä as he can't help it.

(2) Weak in body, especially when accompanied by a tendency to faint.

I felt that *waffy*, I should hev siled doon upo' th' floor if missis hed n't gen me sum brandy.

WAF.T.—A wind; a breeze; a blast.

Ther' was thunner e' th' air, an' he could n't get a *waft* o' wind.

WAG.—To mové the hand; to beckon.

I'll *wag* of yě if I want oht.

WAGE.—Wages. The singular form is perfectly good English, though it has been affirmed over and over again that it is but a recent vulgarism. *Academy*, Oct. 16, 1880, 272. See references to many examples of the singular in *Notes and Queries*, vj. series, ij., 387; iij., ii., 235-278; vij., 178.

There is some confusion here between the two forms, but I think I have observed that *wage* is more commonly employed when speaking of a weekly, monthly, or yearly payment, no portion of which becomes due until the fulfilment of the whole term; and that *wages* is used by those who work by the day, although commonly paid but once a fortnight. A gardener, for example, who had a pound a week, would speak of receiving his week's *wage*; a farm labourer, on the other hand, who had 2s. 3d. a day, would, at the end of the week, say that he was going to draw his week's *wages*. The above remarks must be accepted with reservation; further observations should be made.

WAGE, *v.*—To pay; but always used in an evil sense, that is either to pay for something evil or to bribe.

You seä, he was rich, an' she was nobbut a poor lass; he *waaged* her to it.

If you'll beleäve me, I would n't be *waaged* to hev a loongin theäf like that oher my door stoän.

WAGGON.—See BARE CART.

WAGGON AND HORSES.—*Ursa Major*, the Great Bear.

WAGGONER.—The head man among a farmer's yearly servants.

WAHTER.—Water. (The *ah* as in the interjection *ah*.)

WAIN.—A waggon (used very rarely).

WAIN, *v.*—To wean.

WAIT.—The act of waiting.

I'd a long *waait* for him afoore he cum'd fra th' club.—Dec. 11, 1876.

WAITH.—See WATH.

WAKE (*waik*), *adj.*—Weak.

Th' poor bairn's nobbut *wake* yit.

Nicholas Wymbysshe, of Blackney, in his will, made 12th May, 1533, speaks of his wife as "right *wake* and feble."—Maddison, *Lincoln Wills*, p. 16.

WAKKEN, WAKKENSUM.—Wakeful; sharp; quick-witted.

As *wakken* as a witterick.

WALK.—A footpath in a pleasure-ground.

WALKER-EARTH.—Fuller's earth (obsolescent).

At Alfrich, co. Worcester, there are some thin strata of unctuous clay of a whitish hue, still called "*Walker's clay*."—*Fabez Allies*, quoted in *Lower's English Surnames*, 1875, j., 124, n.

WALKING-FISH.—A small silvery insect.

WALKS.—An avenue. There was, until about the year 1848, a long avenue of elms to the south of the village of Burringham, called Burringham Walks. These trees are shewn on the old Ordnance Map. *Walks* is, I am informed, a common field-name on the wolds, perhaps from their having been sheep-*walks*.

WALLER, *adj.*—Watery; said of food.

That rice-puddin' taastes soã blew and *waller*.

WALL-EYED, *adj.*—A horse is said to be *wall-eyed* when the iris of the eye is white. Skinner absurdly says it is so called "*à similitudine oculorum Balanæ*." [Rather compare Icel. *vagl*, a cross-beam, roost; *vagl á auga*, a beam in the eye (a name given to a disease in the eye); Swedish *vagel*, a perch for fowls; also, a sty (or disease) in the eye.—*W.W.S.*]

WALL-PLATE.—A beam of timber placed on the top of a wall, to which the roof is attached.

WALL-ROOTS.—(1) A foundation.

(2) The bottom part of the wall of a room. The part usually covered by the skirting-board.

Oud Billy Keål salted his pig e' oor parlour, an' th' *wall-roots* hes been damp ageän raain iver sin.

WALLOP.—A resounding blow.

WALLOP, *v.*—To beat; to thrash.

If he duz n't behaave his sen I'll *wallop* his hide for him.

WALLOPER (*wol-upur*).—Anything very large or fine.

That sow o' thine is a *walloppe*.

WAME.—The stomach.

WANDED CHAIR.—A chair made of wickerwork.

WANG-TEETH, *s. pl.*—The molar teeth.

WANKLE, *adj.*—Weak. A.S. *wancol*.

I'm gettin' better fast, bud I feäl *wankle* yit.

"He's been getting worse for weeks and weeks, and it makes me wretched to see him look so *wankle*."—Geo. Manville Fenn, *The Parson o' Dumford*, vol. iii., p. 234.

WANKLING.—(1) A weakly child or lower animal.

(2) The least pig in a litter, the “recklin” (q.v.)

WANT.—A deficiency. A deficient place in stone or timber is called a *want*. A person of deficient intellect is said to have “a *want* somewheäres.”

WANT, *v.*—To require. .

Men that duz a action like this here Redbourne do *wants* sendin' to prison fer three or foher year.—*Brigg*, Dec. 22, 1888.

Duz Trimmer *want* to be shutten up?—July 11, 1888.

WAP.—(1) A blow.

(2) Trembling; palpitation.

WAPENTAKE.—“The union of a number of townships for the purpose of judicial administration, peace, and defence, formed what is known as the *hundred* or *wapentake*, a district answering to the *pagus* of Tacitus, the *hærred* of Scandinavia, the *huntari* or *gau* of Germany. The terms *wapentake* and *hundred* are both, in Anglo-Saxon records, of somewhat late occurrence. The *wapentake* is found only in the Anglian districts, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Rutland, and Leicestershire. To the north the shires are divided into wards, and to the south into hundreds. Hence the *wapentake* may be a relic of Danish occupation. It finds a kindred form in the Norse *vapnatak*, which is, however, not applied to the district, but to the form of ratifying the decisions of the local court, and hence to the decisions themselves. The Norman lawyers explained the word in reference to the formal recognition of the local magistrate by touching his arms; but this is very questionable, and the exact origin of the term cannot be ascertained, although it unquestionably has reference to the armed gathering of the freemen, and so to the assembly rather than to the district which it represents.”—The Bishop of Chester's *Constitutional Hist. of Eng.*, 1875, vol. i., p. 96.

The *Wapentakes* in Lincolnshire, as at present recognized, are—

LINDSEY:		
Aslaoce	Gartree	Walshcroft
Bradley Haverstoe	Lawress	Well
Candleshoe	Ludborough	Wraggoe
Corringham	Manley	Yarborough.
KESTEVEN:		
Aswardhurn	Flaxwell	Ness
Aveland	Langoe	Winnibriggs and
Beltisloe	Loveden	Threo.

	HOLLAND :	
Elloe	Kirton	Skirbeck.

The *Wapentakes* given in the Domesday Survey are—

Aswardetierne	Calsuad	Waneb
Ludes	Bolinbroc	Walecros
Winegebrige	Welle	Manelinde
Avelunt.	Aslacheshou	Langehou
Trehos	Lovedune	Gereburg
Flaxewelle	Beltoslawe	Lagulris
Bradelai	Chircheton	Epeurde
Harwardeshou	Ulmerestig	Nesse
Waragehou	Elleho	Laxewelle
Calnodeshou	Hille	

The term Hundred is sometimes applied to Manley, Corringham, and the other Lincolnshire Wapentakes. This designation has, I believe, occasionally been used in legal and official documents, but is none the less an error.

Boothly Graffho	Hill	Louth Eske
Calesworth	Lincoln, the Liberty of	

are rightly called Hundreds.

The following Lincolnshire Hundreds occur in the Domesday Survey. The nature of the distinction which existed at that time between Wapentake and Hundred has not been ascertained.

Hazebi	Reschinton	Haneworde
Brezebi	Alfgare	Fristun
Ledulftorp	Riche	Tadeuuelle
Haschebi	Bicher	Normentun
Rosbi	Gosbertechirche	Lude
Alesbi	Calnodesbi	Buruelle
Fenbi	Dunninc	Sumercotes
Haltune	Northniche	Schitebroc
Hag	Mundebi	Widcale
Cheuelestune	Hotot	Suabi
Burtune	Huuelle	Richesbi
Fulebec	Stroustune	Tedlagestop
Ledeneham	Stoches	Wilgebi
Beninctun	Carletune	Grimesbi
Foztune	Bredestorp	Oresbi
Bertune	Bitham, or Bintham	Taelesbi
Pochinton	Walesbi	Stratonc
Billingebug	Beltone	Torp
Horbelinge	Gunfordebi	Wintringeh
Draitone	Suamestede	Tedulbi
Leche	Branstune	Bercham
Levretune	Walecot	Witham
Toft	Timberlunt	Catorp
Scirbec	Chirchebi	Ropeslai
Wibertune	Scapuic	Wellebi
Franton	Blachene	Hundinton
Cherchetune		

See Bawdwin's *Dom. Boc.*, second paging 52, 53.

WAPFLY.—An oval piece of leather attached to a stick, used by butchers for killing flies.

WAPPE (meaning uncertain).—Obsolete.

"To Thomas Hurd, for a *wappe* of iron, xijd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1630.

WAPS.—(1) The fan of a machine for dressing corn.

(2) A child's name for a wasp. (*A. S. waps.*)

WAR, *adj.*—(1) Aware.

He run'd at me afoore I was *war* on him.

"Havelok was *war* that Grim swank sore."—*Havelok*, 788.

(2) Worse.

He gets *war* and *war* daay by daay.

WAR, *adv.*—Where.

War was yē when I holla'd?

WAR (*wor*), *pt. t.*—Was.

I *war* agooin' to saay sum'ats bad, but I can't mind what it was noo.

WARBLES, *s. pl.*—Maggots under the skin of living cattle.

'WARD.—An enclosure award.

WARDLE-DAYS, *s. pl.*—Work-days (rare).

WARK.—Work.

He's two bellies fer eātin' an' noān fer *wark*. Said of an idle glutton.

WARK, *v.*—(1) To work.

(2) He *warks* bad, said of the deep or rapid breathing of an animal in pain.

(3) To purge.

WARK-FOAKS, *s. pl.*—Labouring people.

WARKMAN.—A workman.

WARKMANLY, *adj.*—Workmanlike.

WARKMANSHIP.—Workmanship.

WARLD.—The world.

WARM *v.*—(1) To beat.

"Her brother said he would tell her father, and he would *warm* her."—*Leeds Merc.*, Dec. 8, 1876.

I'll *warm* the if thoo duz n't keep awaay fra that theāre fire.

(2) To become angry.

"That made him mad, and he shaked his fist in my face; then I was *warm* an' all."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, ii., 122.

WARN, *v.*—(1) To give notice of a parish meeting.

(2) To summon a jury.

WARNER.—A church-warden.

It has been suggested that *warner* may not be a corruption of *warden*, but that a churchwarden became so called because he was wont to give notice of parish matters in church. The following is the text of a warning of this kind: "Pleās to tak' noātis, 'at Tom Rogers, th' pinder, 'll start o' pindin' pigs o' Tuesda' mornin', an' ony pigs 'at's catched runnin' e' th' toon-streāt 'll be putten e' th' pinfoud."—*Owmbly, near Spital*, circa 1820.

WARNING.—(1) A notice to quit.

(2) A portent, dream, ghostly appearance, or other real or reputed supernatural visitation.

WARN OFF.—(1)—To discharge from.

You bairns hev been *warned off* theāse here plantins times many, an' here you are ageān wi' yer han's full o' primroāses.—*M.P.*, April 10, 1888.

(2) To forbid.

I've *warned* you *off* cumin' to see oor Liza afoore noo; if I find you skulkin' about ony moore, I'll rattle this here furk shaft about thȳ heād.

WARNOT LAND.—Certain lands within the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey and elsewhere in this neighbourhood were formerly called *Warnot Land*. The meaning of the word is unknown to me. See *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, iv., 133, 137; Norden's *Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, fol. 4, 25b, 30, 48b, 49b, 64b, 66b.

WARN'T (wornt).—Was not.

I *warn't* agooin' to do as he said, you neādn't think.

WARP.—The mud of the Trent, Ouse, and Humber.

WARPED UP, *pp.*—Said of a person who is silently stupid.

A figure of speech taken from a drain or clough-head so choked with warp as to be useless.

He's cleār *warped up*, niver duz noht bud smoāk bacca, an' think about his bairn.—*W.E.H.*, 1876.

WARPING.—The process of raising and enriching land by causing the rivers Trent, Ouse, and Humber to deposit warp upon it. Cf. Stonehouse, *Hist. Isle of Axholme*, 38; J. A. Clark, *Farming of Lincolnshire*, 118.

WARRANT.—A warrant.

WARRANT-MONEY.—Earnest-money.

"The churchwardens . . . did sell vnto James Dalls, the church eadlandes of barley, and the common pease, for which he is to pay vnto the said churchwardens the some of ten pounds, *warrant-money*, vpon Easter Munday next."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1635.

WARREND.—A rabbit-warren.

WARRENDER.—A warrener.

My faather was *warrender* at Thorganby when I was born.—*Yaddletorpe*, Dec. 19, 1876.

WARREND-HOUSE.—A house in or adjoining to a rabbit-warren, wherein the warrener keeps nets, traps, skins, &c. Sometimes it is also his own abode.

WARSE (wars).—Worse.

WARTDAY.—Workday (obsolete).

"To Henry Elles all my *wartday* rayment."—*Will of William Ranard, of Appleby*, 1542.

WARTELING.—A feeble, desultory argument.

WAR WOPS, *interj.*—An exclamation of disappointment.

WASH-DYKE.—A pool, or a part of a stream in which sheep are washed.

WASTER.—(1) Any small object in a candle which causes it to burn unevenly or to gutter.

(2) A wasteful person.

WASTE HEART, *interj.*—An exclamation indicating deep grief.

WATER BEWITCHED.—Very weak tea.

"The broth was nothing in the world but *water bewitched*, if it deserved so good a name."—Tho. Brown in Sir Roger L'Estrange's *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1711, p. 361.

WATER-BLAST.—An eruption.

WATERBRASH, WATERSPRINGS, WATERTAUMS.—A sickness—Quincy, *Lexicon Medicum*, 1811.

WATER-CARTS, *s. pl.*—Rain-clouds.

WATER-DOCTOR, WATER-CASTER.—A charlatan who professes to be able to discover and prescribe for the ailments of people from the inspection of their urine only.

WATER-DOGS, *s. pl.*—Small clouds floating before or below the general mass of vapour; said to presage rain.

WATER-DRILL.—A drill by which turnip-seed is sown accompanied by water.

WATER-FURROW.—A furrow ploughed out with a level bottom for drainage purposes.

WATER-GANG.—A watercourse.

If thoo duz n't get that *water-gang* o' thine feighed oot, an' quick, I'll seã what the commissioners [of sewers] will saay to thë.

"*Water-gang*, a trench, trough, or course to convey a stream of water, such as are usually made in sea-walls to discharge and drain water out of the marshes."—*Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726, sub voc. Cf. *Instruc. for jury-men on the Com. of Sewers*, 1664, 10. Hay, *Hist. of Arbroath*. 120.

WATERING PLACE.—A place by the side of a pond or stream where the bank has been sloped away for the purpose of giving cattle easy access to the water.

WATER-JAWLED.—Saturated with water.

That land he calls Newdowns is up to noht at all; wheniver theäre's a sup o' raain it's as *watter-jawled* as can be.

WATER-JURY.—A jury consisting of eighteen persons employed by the Commissioners of Sewers to determine rights of drainage.

WATER-LOT.—The portion of a stream or drain which it is one person's duty to keep in order.

"That all men make ther *water-lottes* within the towne as ofte as neede requires."—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1578.

WATER-SLAIN.—Corn which has been killed by being flooded is said to have been *water-slain*.

WATER-SPOUT.—The rays of the sun falling through a cloud and seeming to touch the ground.

WATERSPRINGS.—See WATERBRASH.

WATER-STONE.—A thin stone found in the Isle of Axholme in beds of clay.—Will. Peck, *Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, 14.

WATERS.—The sea-side, or an inland spa.

That bairn o' thine looks badly; I'd tak' him to Cleethorpes, to th' *watters* a bit, if I was thoo.

Mrs. . . . wantid to goã to th' *watters*, bud she dar n't goã far fra' hoãme, soã she went an' lodg'd at th' "Dog an' Gun," at Eãst Butterwick, by th' Trent-side.

A woman at Winterton prayed in the chapel for her son, "'at was up o' th' grëat *watters*." He was a barge-man on the Keadby Canal.

WATERY-RIME.—A heavy dew when the thermometer is only just above freezing point.

WATH, WATHSTEAD, WAITH, WARTH.—A ford.
(A. S. *wad*, Lat. *nadum*.)

"They do further present . . . that the township of Burringham in making their *warthes* or *fordes* over the aforesaid dytches do not cast in more sand then is needful for the passage of their cattell."—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, 12.

"From thence I went over a *wath*."—1697, *Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), 153.

WATTER.—Water.

WAVER, *v.*—To wave.

Cloäs to dry should n't be left *waaverin'* about bȳ th' roäd-side, thaay scares hosses soä.

WAX.—(1) Growth. Cattle, gooseberries, and youths, when they have done growing, are said to hev' gotten the'r *wax*.

(2) A passion.

WAX, *v.*—To grow.

Thy bairn *waxes* fast, she's taller ivery time I see her.

"þe kinges douter bigan þriue,
And *wex* þe fayrest woman on liue."

Havelok, l. 281.

WAXING-PAIN.—Growing pain.

WAXWORK.—To "look like *waxwork*" signifies to look very fair, delicate, or beautiful.

Ah dear m'm, how splendid that fuchsia o' yours is; it really looks just like *waxwork* for sart'n. Nurses call babies little *waxworks*.

WAXY.—Angry.

"Oor mester's ofens *waxy* all about noht all."—*Bottesford Manor*, Aug., 1880.

WAY.—To be "in a strange *waay*" is to be much troubled or very angry.

WAY-GATE.—A private right of way over another's property.

WAY-GOING-CROP.—Following crop, that is, the right possessed by tenants on certain farms of carrying away the corn (that is, the grain only, not the straw) grown on a part of the land, the harvest after he has quitted the farm.

WAYS, *s. pl.*—To "go a greät *waays*," or "a little *waays*" means to be of much or little service.

His impidence duz him noä end o' good among foäks here, bud when he gets afoore th' big men at th' 'sides it'il nobbut goä a very little *waays*.

WAY, TO PUT OUT OF.—To trouble; to disappoint. See
ROAD, TO PUT OUT OF.

WEANDED.—Weaned.

WE'ANT (wee'h'nt).—Will not.

WEAR, WARE (wair), *v.*—To spend.

I've *wear'd* a sight o' munny upo' my bairns' edication. Tuppens a week a-peäce.

He'll soon *wear* his bit, o' brass, he's scar'd it should bo'n his potkit-boddum oot.

We've nobbud one hen, an' bein' as eggs is soä dear an' hard to cum at, we thoht we would'nt *wear* 'em on wer sens, bud send 'em to th' vicar; maayhap thaay'd do him a bit o' good noo he's badly.—*Winterton*, Dec. 13, 1878.

Cf. *Paston Lett.*, ed. 1874, ij. 139. Maddison, *Linc. Wills*, 32.

WEARING.—(1) A consumption.

(2) Said of one *in extremis*, who has lived longer than it was thought possible.

She keeps *weäri'n'* at it yit, poor thing, bud she'll be goän afoore mornin'.

(3) Tiresome; said of children.

Oor Jemima Jaane is very *weäri'n'*, she's alust cryin' fer su'mat.

WEARY, *adj.*—Very great; exceeding; always used in an unhappy sense.

It's a *weäry* while sin' he was near me.

WEATHER.—To live nearer the *weather* signifies to live more carefully.

C. J. R., a person living at Messingham, had his furniture sold by auction, under a bill of sale. W. S., of Yaddlethorpe, said of him: "He'll hev to live nearer to the *weather* noo, fer a peäce, I reckon."—*Jan.* 27, 1879.

WEATHER-BREEDERS, *s. pl.*—Little clouds below big ones; they are believed to be a certain sign of rain.

WEAZUN (wee'zun).—The weazand; the throat.

WEBSTER.—A weaver (obsolescent).

WEDDINGER (wed'ener).—A person who belongs to a wedding party.

"Thaay'll be married bÿ noo, I seed th' *weddin'ers* pass hairf a noocer sin'."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*, Oct. 17, 1853.

WEE, *adj.*—Little.

She was the *weeist* bairn I iver seed e' my life, bud she's a fine, strappin' woman noo.

WEE, *v.*—To weigh.

"There will be sum (lead) to cut of, which will be to *wee* back; I have *weed* it, which is 56 stone by our stilyards, but please to *wee* it yourself."—*Letter of Christopher Fairweather, of Kirton-in-Lindsey, circa 1808.*

WEEK.—"Come *week*" is an idiom, meaning a week since on some day yet to come.

Thursda' cum *week* I was at Brigg markit.

WEEL (weel), *adj.*—Well.

I'm vary *weel*, thank you; how's yer sen?

WEENIE (wee'ni), *adj.*—Small.

WEET (weet), *adj.*—Wet.

WEET, *v.*—To wet.

WEET AS THACK, *i.e.*, wet as thatch. The straw with which buildings or stacks are thatched is wetted before it is laid on to make it "bed" properly.

WEETS.—Weights.

WEETSHERD (weet'sherd).—Wetshod.

WEFFLING.—A noise made by a dog between a bark and a whine.

WEIGH-BALK.—The beam of a pair of scales, or a steel-yard.

WEIGH-SCALE.—(1) A pair of scales or a steel-yard.

(2) A state of doubt or uncertainty.

I've been upo' th' *weigh-scaale* to knaw whether I should buy it or leäve it aloäne.

WELCH.—A native of France, well known in these parts, goes by the name of the *Welchman*. This is probably a mere accident, but it seems like a survival of the old meaning of *Welch*, foreign.

WELL.—Welfare (obsolete).

"As thay thynke the beste for *welle* of my sall."—*Will of Thomas Robinson, of Appleby, 1542.*

WELL.—Effectively.

Well leathered.

Well starved.

Well froze.

Well fined.

I hoäpe thaay'll imprison them theäre Smelts *well* for what thaay did to Rockingham.—Jan. 1, 1889.

WELL, *v.*—To weld.

You mun *well* a peäce to th' end o' maaster fire potter, its gotten oher sho't.

WELL-BRICKS, *s. pl.*—Curved bricks used for lining wells.

WELL-COMED (*wel-kumd*), *adj.*—Come of good ancestors.

WELL-LOOKING.—Comely.

She was as *well-lookin'* a yung woman as iver I seed.

WELL-SPOKEN.—Pleasant of speech.

I think she'll suit you m'm; she's a very *well-spoken* gell.

WELT.—That part of the upper leather of a boot which is turned in to be sewn to the sole.

WELT, *v.*—(1) To thrash.

If ta *welts* ony o' my bairns ageän I shall go stright off to Mr. Nelthorpe an' get a summons.—*Scawby*, 1886.

(2) To wither. When the sun dries grass cut for hay it is said to *welt* it.

It's my opinion he let them seeds stop oot oher long, soä that th' sun *welted* 'em oher much.—*East Butterwick*, July, 1887.

WELTED, WELTERED.—Overthrown; said of sheep.

WEM, WEN.—A blemish, strain, or defect.

I'd no idee that tree was so full o' *wems* as I've fun it oot to be noo it ligs all it len'th upo' th' floor.—*Ashby*, April, 1887.

Ther's a *wen* e' that theäre leäd atween th' barn end an' th' graainery, bud I can't find noäne noawheäre else, an' I've reightled that.—*Ashby*, June, 1887.

WEMBLE, *v.*—To upset.

She *wem'led* black pot cleän 'oher, an' sent baacon an' watter across floor.

My heart *wem'led* oher when thaay tell'd me. Said by a person of a state of great nervous agitation.

WEN.—See WEM.

WENCH.—A winch.

WENCH.—A female child; a girl. A lady having attempted to explain the new-birth to a class of lads at a Sunday School, asked one of them whether he would not like to be born again; "No," was the reply. "Why not, my boy?" enquired the teacher. "'Acos' I might be born a *wench*," answered the boy.

WENCH-FACED, *adj.*—Smooth-faced, not having whiskers.

WEND.—A boatman's term for turning a vessel round.

WENDING PLACE.—A wide place in a canal used for the purpose of turning vessels in.

WENT, *v.*—Gone.

I seed him runnin' th' opposite waay to what he'd ought to have *went*.

WER (wur').—Our.

Noo, thoo neäd n't goä fer to saay it's thine, for it's *wer* awn, an' I hed it afoore thoo was born, an' my faather afoore me, so noo then."

WERKLANDS, WERKTOFTES.—Lands which were held in 1616, of the Lord of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey. The tenants were "to plowe, sowe, harrowe, weede, reape, carry into the barne, thresh, wynnow, and carry vnto the market and to the Trent side. As also to mowe, make, and carrye the lorde's haye. They were to cover the lorde's capitall, howse, and grainge at their own charges."—*Norden's Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 9.

WERRIT, *v.*—To tease; to worry.

"An' wo'dn't lig wakken at neet i' yer beds
An' *werrit* an' witter yersens."

Mabel Peacock, *Tales and Rhymes*, 136.

WERSENS (wer senz).—Ourselves.

WESH.—A wash; the quantity of clothes washed at one time.

Tell thȳ muther I can't cum upo' noä accoont; we've a three weeks' *wesh* o' wer han's.

"When I was a gell we'd nobbud a *wesh* once a quarter, an' then we alus ewsed to ewse pig-muck e'steäd o' soäp."—*Margaret Richards, Northorpe*, circa 1842.

WESH, *v.*—To wash.

"For *weshinge* the sorplese iiijd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1580.
I alus *wesh* my sen on a Setterda' neet, want it or not.

WESH-DYKE.—A wash-dyke (q.v.)

WEST COUNTRY.—The West Riding of Yorkshire and the counties beyond.

"I've-been, as you know very well, all oher th' *west country*, an' e' Scotland, an' doon sooth, bud go wheäre I mud I niver heärd noäbody talk soä nist as them Norfolk chaps duz. I ofens tries to talk their waay mysen, bud when I'm well agaate ohd Brooton will cum oot."—*W. W. Broughton*.

WEST SIDE.—The name given in the neighbourhood of Barton to the district between the Ancholme and the Trent.

WET.—(1) A drink.

I mun hev a *wet*; I'm as dry as tunder.

(2) Rain.

Ther' ewsed to be a deäl moore *wet* a few years sin then ther's been of laate.

WET WI' RAIN.—To rain slightly; to drizzle.

Squire says Jewly's the wettist munth e' th' year, bud I doänt mind what them theäre book-larnt men says. Why, see here, this is twenty-foher o' th' munth, an' its hardlin's *wetted wi' raain* sin' it cum in. Ther's not been enif to sproot a to'nup seed."—*Bottesford*, July 24, 1887.

WET THE WHISTLE, *v.*—To drink.

WETHER.—A young castrated male sheep.

"þen may þou seye, and sorne þe wheper
þat þe wolf fleþ for þe weper."

Robert Manning, of Brunne, *Story of Eng.* I., 402.

WETHER-HOG.—A young male sheep. *Wetherhog* is a local surname.

WHACK.—A blow.

WHACK, *v.*—To beat.

WHACKING, *adj.*—Large; fine.

That's a *whackin'* bairn o' Sarah's, thooä she can't faather it.
I niver seed *whackin'er* swedes then warp land graws.

WHALEING.—Boards used to keep the bank of a drain fro falling in.—*East Butterwick*, July 31, 1876.

WHANG.—(1) A blow.

(2) A large slice of anything.

What a *whang* o' baacon thoo's cutten me.

WHANG, *v.*—(1) To throw violently.

(2) To wrench; to tear.

WHARLS, *s. pl.*—The little flanged cylinders from which t several strands of a rope are spun.

WHASE (*whaaz*).—Whose.

WHAT.—All; as much as.

If she knows Queen Victory's sittin' upo' th' thröän o' Englan' at this present time it's *what*.

WHAT-FOR, *adv.*—Wherefore.

What-for hev you cum'd to dinner-table, M . . . wi'oot hevin' yer hair reightled, an' them han's wesh'd?

WHAT NOW, WHAT'S UP.—Phrases indicating wonder.

I wondered *what noo*
I couldn't tell *what was up*.

WHATSOMEVER.—Whatsoever.

WHAT'S WHAT.—To know *what's what* is to be well acquainted with a subject, so as not to be ignorant, awkward, or nervous when called upon to act.

WHATTAN.—What (sort of a).

Whattan a sterm we hed last neet.

WHAUP.—A curlew.

WHEÄL.—A wheel.

WHEÄTS, *pl.* of wheat.—(Probably a modern newspaper vulgarism).

WHELK.—Force; violence.

I was sittin' up one neet efter iverybody hed gotten to bed, an' a ham tum'l'd doon fra th' baacon-chaamber roof wi' sich 'n a *whelk*, it o'must scar'd me to deäd.

WHELKING, *adv.*—Very large,

WHET.—A piece of mowing done between one whetting of a scythe and another.—*Bottesford*, July 17, 1880.

WHET, *v.*—To sharpen, properly to sharpen with a whetstone, but now used for sharpening by any other means.

WHIFFLING.—Uncertain; changeable.

WHIG.—Whey; obsolete in this sense, but commonly used in the saying, "As sour as *whig*."

WHILE.—A time, commonly a long time.

What a *while* you've been, Mary Ann; I've been litein' o' you [waiting for you] a noocer.

WHILE, *adv. prep.*—Until.

"Stir this milk *while* it boils," means until boiling begins. "Stir this milk when it boils," would be the form if the milk were to be stirred as soon as it began to boil.

"Married we were in mutual love,
And so we did remain,
Till parted by the God of love
While we do meet again.

Epitaph, Epworth Ch. Yd.

WHIMMY.—Capricious.

WHIMSEY.—A whim; an act of folly.

"It is a strange and wonderful thing to consider into what enthusiastic *whimseys* almost all the nation fell in Cromwell's days."—1694. *Diary of Abraham la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), 42.

WHIM-WHAM.—(1) A whim.

(2) A trifle.

WHINNY, *v.*—To neigh as a horse.

WHIN, WHINS.—Furze.

Ther' ewsed to be a *whin* busk graw just a bit yon side Moor well, but its goän noo.—*Yaddlethorpe*, 1879.

"Ther' was a vast sight o' *whins* all roond aboot here afoore th' enclosure."—John Todd, *Pilham*, circa 1850.

WHIP HAND.—The right hand, in contrast to the bridle hand. To have the *whip hand* of a person is to have him in your power, or to be certain to overcome him in any contest.

WHIP OFF, *v.*—To run away.

Ther' was a lot o' lads steälin' Billy Keäl walnuts, bud when thaay seed me thaay *whipp'd off*, all bud one.

WHIP ONE'S SELF.—To repent.

Noo then, squire, are you agooin' to buy that theäre Greenhoe farm or let it aloän? I'll tell you how it'll be, you'll lite, an' lite, an' lite, till sum markit toon chap, wi' a bit o' brass, cums and snaps it up, an' then you'll *whip yer sen* iver efter.—Sept., 1882.

WHIP STRAW.—A thrasher; a term of contempt. See BANG-STRAW, KNAP-STRAW.

WHISHT.—Silent; quiet.

"Keep thee *whisht* and thou shalt hear it the sooner,"—Bernard, *Terence*, 135.

"The wild waves *whist*."

Tempest, act j., sc. ij., l. 379.

WHISK.—An instrument by which eggs, milk, &c., are beaten for puddings.

WHISK, *v.*—To beat eggs, milk, &c., for puddings.

WHISTLE.—The throat.

WHISTLE FOR.—To *whistle for* anything is to desire, but have small chance of getting it.

WHISTLE-JACKET.—Small beer.

WHISUN.—Whitsuntide.

WHISUN-ALE.—An ale-feast at Whitsuntide.

WHISUN-CAKE.—A kind of cake eaten at Whitsuntide, made of layers of paste, currants, sugar, and spices.

WHITE-BUTTONS.—A policeman.

WHITE-CORN.—Wheat, oats, and barley as distinguished from beans and peas.

WHITE HERRINGS.—Fresh herrings.

WHITE HORSES.—White-crested waves in the Humber.

WHITE LINE.—Flax which has been pulled before the seed is ripe. Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 164.

WHITE-LIVERED.—Cowardly; faint-hearted.

"How much is this army degenerated since Cromwell and his demure *white-livered* son-in-law, Ireton, poisoned their manners with new principles."—(Clement Walker), *Relations and Observations*, 1648, j., 34.

"White-brained milksop" occurs in this sense in Wallington's *Hist. Notices*, under the year 1646, vol. ij., p. 245.

WHITE MEATS.—The flesh of lamb, veal, and rabbits among quadrupeds; chickens, pheasants, and partridges among birds.

WHITE-WASH.—Flattery.

WHITE WITCH.—A witch who uses her incantations only for good ends. A woman who by magic helps others who are suffering from malignant witchcraft.

WHITE WOOD.—Any wood that is not resinous.

"Ash or other white wood rails."—*Newton Enclosure Act*, 1765, p. 13.

WHITIE-WHITIE.—The call for geese.

WHITLEATHER.—That is *white leather*; a kind of leather remarkable for pliability and toughness; frequently made of the skins of horses, and used for repairing harness and the thongs of flails. Formerly used for the baldricks of church bells. In the notes to the *E. D. S.* Edit. of Tusser's *Husbandrie* is given a fifteenth century account of how "to make *whyte lethyre*," 247.

"For j horskyn & di. skyn whiett ledd(er) xd."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, 1500.

WHITTER, *v.*—To fret; to complain; to be querulous.

Miss . . . of Messingham, once discharged a maid-servant for insulting her; on inquiry it turned out that, after being teased for many weeks by her mistress's foul tongue, the girl had exclaimed "*whitter*,

whittler, whitter, whitter, whitter, whitter, whitter, whitter, whitter, you'll whitter my inside oot." The cruel mistress not unnaturally resented this rebuke; she said "I shouldn't have thought so much about it if she'd said *whitter* once, but she said it nine times all in a string."

WHITTERICK.—A weasel.

WHITTON.—A village on the south bank of the Humber, concerning which Abraham de la Pryme has preserved the following jingle:—

"At Whitten's town end, brave boys,
At Whitten's town end!
At every door
There sits a whore,
At Whitten's town end."

Diary, 1697 (Surtees Soc.), 139.

WHIZGIG.—A child's toy.

WHOLE.—To heal; to cure (obsolescent).

"To Alice Hearsie for Sutton childe for his disease *wholeing*."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1645.

WHY.—Used redundantly.

Why, you know I was walkin' to Kexby that daay, an' it was strange an' dry, an' I sees e' middle o' th' hard road, a bit o' yon side Corringham, a mohd runnin' just as if it hed been a black kitlin; soã I clicks it up an' hugs it wi' me e' my hand a peãce o' waays, an' then I sets it doon e' a soft plaace, an' it sunk i'to th' grund e' a moment, as tho' it hed a been soã much watter. Thaay're strange ohd-fashion'd things them mohdiwarps is.—July 23, 1887.

WI.—By.

I was settin' all aloãn *wi'* my sen, an' it was raainin' efter a long spell o' dry weather, and I hears sum'ats begin to skreäl. At fost I thoht it wor a bairn, bud I fun oot efter a bit 'at it wor noht bud a sneel o' th' winda', graatin' it shell up o' th' glass as it crep' along.

He was tanged *wi'* a hetherd.

WICK.—Life.

I niver knew sich 'n a thing afoore i' all my *wick*.—*Ashby*, July 12, 1875.

WICK, *adj.*—(1) Quick.

Wick as an eel.

He's a *wick* bairn; alus runnin' efter sum'ats.

(2) Alive.

"I thoht thaay was deãd last back-end, bud thaay're *wick* eniff noo," said of some young fir trees.

I'll skin yẽ *wick*.—*Yaddlethorpe*, circa 1880.

M.: "Are you afraid of going across the church-yard in the dark, Hannah?"

H.: Lor' bless yer noã, Miss! It is n't deãd uns I'm scar'd on, it's *wick* uns."

WICKEN TREE.—The mountain ash.

"The rooks, where yonder *witchens* spread,
Quawk clamorous."

John Clare, *Last of March*.

WICKING.—Picking wicks (q.v.) Cf. *John Markenfield*, iii., 136.

WICK-LIME.—Quick-lime.

WICK-MAGGOTS.—Maggots as distinguished from fly-blows.

WICKS.—Couch-grass.

She's goän to pick *wicks* e' th' cloäins.

WICK-SPRING.—A spring in the bed of a river or stream.

You moän't ride that poäny across here, sir, theäre's *wick-springs* e' th' boddum, an' you'll be stuck fast if you do.—*Scotter*, circa 1843. Cf. the terms rendered in the bible of 1611, "living water," Gen. xxvj., 19. Num. xix., 17. Cant. iv., 15. Jer. ij., 13. St. John iv., 10 11, vij., 38. Rev. vij., 17.

WICKWOOD.—QUICK (q.v.)

"John Cheeseman cleaning *wickwood* 4 days 8s."—*Bottesford Moors Farm Acc.*, 1812.

WIDENESS.—Width.

Ran dyke should oht to be nine feet e' *wideness*.

WIDOW.—Sometimes, though rarely, used for widower.

[The termination—*er*—is comparatively modern; cf. A.S. *wuduwa*, masc.; *wuduwe*, fem.—*W.W.S.*]

WIDOW-WOMAN.—A widow.

WIER POND.—The name of a pool of water at Winterton, filled up about 1865, and of another at Scunthorpe which yet exists.

WIFFY-WAFFY, *adj.*—Weak; foolish.

If things was as thaay hed oht to be, bishops wo'dn't let *wiffy-waffy* chaps like . . . iver climb up i'to a pulpit; thaay're fit fer bo'd tentin', an' that's about what.

WIG.—A small cake.

Tom, Tom, the baker's son,
Stole a *wig*, and away he run;
The *wig* was eat, and Tom was beat,
And Tom went roaring down the street.

WIGGLE, *v.*—To wriggle as an eel.

WILL, *v.*—(1) To bequeath by will.

It was *willed* to me; it isn't heired property.

(2) Frequently used for *is*.

Traveller: "How far *will* it be fra Ketton to Notherup?"

Native: "It 'll be a matter o' foher mile roond by th' roãd, bud not oher three by th' foot trod."

WILLER (wil·ur).—A willow.

WILLER-HOLT.—A small plantation of willows.

Ther' 's several *willer-holts* on about Leã wards, boãth upo' oor side an' e' Nottinghamsheer.

WILLER WEED.—*Polygonum Persicaria*, *Polygonum Aviculare*, and allied plants.

WILL O' TH' WISP, WILLERBY-WISP.—*Ignis fatuus*.

WILTA (wilt·u).—Wilt thou?

Wilta goã on wi' us to Waddingham?

WILLY-NILLY.—Willingly or unwillingly.

It's noã ewse saayin' noã moore aboot it, *willy-nilly* it'll hev to be dun.

WIMBLE.—A boring augur.

WIME ROUND, *v.*—To deceive, commonly by flattery.

His faather wo'd n't let him marry th' yung woman as he was fond on, soã, you see, he went to Lunnun, an' theãre he fell in wi' a foreign soort on a lass, an' she *wimed roond* him like fun, an' thaay was weddid, bud a haatefuller creãtur you could n't find if you was to look Lunnun thrif wi' a p'liceman to help yě.

WIND, *v.* (the *i* short).—To win.

"I *winded* five shillin' an' a quart o' aale o' him at quoits last Setterda' neet."—*Waddingham*, Aug., 1882.

WIND (weind), *v.* (the *i* long).—(1) To take breath; to pause; to rest.

Stop, lad! while the ohd hoss *winds* a bit.

We'll *wind* a peãce till th' raain's oher.

(2) To enfold a corpse in grave clothes.

"Layde out for John Johnsone winding-sheete ijs. vjd. ffor *windinge* of him and for his grave [ma]kinge xijd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Ace.*, 1615.

(3) To fold up the fleeces of wool after they are shorn from the sheep.

WIND EGG.—A small yolkless egg.

WINDER (weind·ur).—(1) One who winds the dead in grave-clothes.

(2) (Wind·ur). A window (so in *Nich. Nickleby*).

WINDFALL.—(1) Fruit or branches of trees blown down by the wind. It was formerly the custom that *windfall* wood belonged to the tenant, not the landlord.

(2) Unexpected good fortune.

WINDING (the *i* short).—Winning; enticing.

For all we've soã many bairns I doã n't knaw what we should do if onything was to happen to oor Annie, she hes sich *windin'* waays.

WINDING-SHEET.—A little projection of wax or tallow which, as a candle burns, gradually lengthens and winds round upon itself.

WINDLE, *v.*—To dwindle; to decrease.

"Th' swedes cum'd up well, bud thaay're for th' most part *windl'd* awaay thrif th' dry time."—*Scawby*, July, 1887.

WINDLE-STROA.—Hard and dry stalks of grass of any of the taller kinds.

"Noã moore ewse then a *windle-stroä* is fer a stack-prop."—*Crossby*, 1881.

"Tall spires of *windlestrae*
Threw their thin shadows down the rugged slope."

Shelley, *Alastor*.

Cf. Prof. Earle *Eng. Plant Names*, xc. *Notes and Queries*, vjs., iij., 88, 249, 309, 335, 438; iv., 197, 457.

WINDLING.—Drifting. Said of snow.

WINDOW PEEPER.—A surveyor of taxes (obsolescent), so called on account of the odious duty of peeping to discover windows on which the tax had not been paid.

"He was told that the *window peeper* was in the parish."—*Transac. of Hist. Soc. of Lanc. and Chesh.*, xxxij., 132.

WINDOW-SILL, WINDOW SOLE.—The stone or timber on which the bottom part of the frame of a window rests.

WIND-PEG.—The vent-peg of a barrel.

WINDRAW, WINRAW (win·rau).—(1) Barley or hay gathered into a row ready for making into cocks.

(2) A swathe of hay or corn as left by the mower. "A *winraw*, graminis secti ordo."—Adam Littleton's *Lat. Dict.*, 1735 (sub voc.)

WIND-ROWS.—The long rows of grass which, after it is mowed, is raked up into that form, from which *wind-rows* the haymakers gather it into little heaps, wherein it lies the first day to dry, that are called grass-cocks."—*Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726 (sub voc.)

WIND-SHACKS, WIND-SHAKINS, *s. pl.*—(1) Small cracks in wood caused by its drying too rapidly.

(2) Fruit blown down by wind.

WINDY, *adj.*—Noisy; empty; vacant.

WINDY MILK.—Milk that has become sour.

WINKING.—With great ease; very quickly.

She's a good scholar; she can read French like *winkin'*.

WINTER, *v.*—To keep cattle through the winter.

I *winter'd* better then sixty beas, bud prices is soã low thaay've paaid badly. See SUMMER.

WINTERCRACK.—A small green plum, the fruit of which ripens very late.

WINTER-PROUD.—When the weather is very warm in late autumn or early winter, and wheat grows too luxuriantly it is called *winter-proud*.

"The wheat plant . . . is far removed from all danger of being over-luxuriant, or what is termed in farmers' dialect, *winter-proud*."—Drakard's *Stamford News*, Feb. 4, 1831, p. 3.

"Old-fashioned folk are saying that the weather is *winter-proud*"—Mortimer Collins, *Thoughts in my Garden*, j., 250.

WINTER-RIG, *v.*—To plough land up into ridges, so that the soil may be more fully subjected to the winter frost.

WIPE (weip).—(1) A sarcasm.

(2) The lapwing.

"Plover are here called *wipes*, or *pywipes*, great quantities of them resorted in the breeding season about Hill Dump [in the parish of Messingham]; hence it got the name of *Wipe Hill Dump*."—Mackinnon *Account of Messingham*, 1825, p. 18.

WIPPET, WIPPETS.—A slightly built, dwarfish person.

WIRE-THORN.—The wood of the yew when found buried under the peat.

WISE MAN.—One who practises magic, astrology, or pretends to have the gift of prophesy.

WISHY-WASHY, *adj.*—(1) Weak; foolish.

(2) Tasteless.

This is real *wishy-washy* teã.

WISSUNS (wis·unz).—Whitsuntide.

WIT, *v.*—To know.

Ther' 's noā *wittin'* what mischief he'll be efter.

"He ne shall neuer *wite*."

Havelok 625.

WITH.—See *Wi'*.

WITHAL.—With (obsolescent).

A knife to cut my meät *withal*.

WITH HIS SEN.—

His wife's reäl chech, an' soā he hes to goā to chapil *wi' his sen*.

Baaby 'll soon get to walk *wi' her sen*.

People who live without a servant are said to live *wi' ther' sens*.

WITHIN WER SENS.—People say, "We live *within wer sens*" when they live in an enclosed yard, garden, or court, through which no one else has a right of way. See *WER*, *WERSENS*.

WITHOUT, *conj.*—Unless.

I doān't know wheäre he is, *without* he be e' Lunnan.

WIVEL- HEADED, *adj.*—Flighty; weak; giddy; foolish.

WIZZENED.—Withered; shrunken.

WO'D (*wod*).—Word.

WOBBUT, WOBBUD.—Why but.

WO'D (*wod*), *v.*—Would.

WOERELLES (obsolete).

"For iron for *woerelles* & drawiers, vjd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1577.

WOHDS, *s. pl.*—The Wolds. The chalk range of hills which runs down Lincolnshire from North to South.

"I've seen better things then that upo' th' *Wohds*," is a sarcastic reply to one who boasts of his own doings or possessions.

WO'LD.—The world.

WOLF.—Probably an ulcerous sore or cancer (obsolete).

"To a poore widow, vppon Trenitie Sunday, that had a *woulfe* on her arme, xvij^d."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1630. Cf. *N. & Q.*, vjs., v. 154, 218, 478.

WOLF'S TEETH.—"*Wolve's teeth*: These are two little teeth growing in the upper jawe [of a horse] next to the great grinding teeth."—*The Horseman's Honour*, 1620, p. 228.

WOMAN.—Wife (rare).

Cum when I maay I alus fin' your *woman* at wark.

WON.—One.

WONG.—A measure of land. Cf. *Archæologia*, xxx., 309.

WONNER, lit. a *one-er*.—Something supremely excellent.

That herse is about th' best hunter that iver was foäl'd e' th' No'th Ridin'. He is a *wonner* at jumpin', my eye!

WOOD.—(1) Often used in the plural for pieces of wood.

Thaay'd putten th' *woods* across th' yaate-steäds afoore I left.—Aug. 28, 1887.

(2) "Give him some *wood*," that is, give him a beating. A horse breaker's term.

WOODBIND.—Woodbine.

WOODEN, *adj.*—Dense; awkward; stupid. [So too in Shropshire.—*W.W.S.*]

WOODHALL PENCE.—An ancient rent paid for certain lands in Walkerith and Stockwith.—Norden's *Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, pp. 47b, 496.

WOOL-WINDER.—A person who winds wool, that is, folds up the fleeces after they are shorn. This office is now commonly performed by the shepherd or a farm-labourer. Formerly the *wool-winder* was an official sworn to perform this duty without deceit.

WORK, PIECE OF.—Used either in commendation or ironically.

Mr. W . . . maade a fine *peäce o' wark* in his sarmon to neet; I niver heärd oht as bet it.

Lockwood beäs' hes maade a straange *peäce o' wark* among oor wheät an' oäts.—July 25, 1887.

WORKED OUT.—Land that is exhausted is said to be *worked out*.

WORKING.—(1) Fermentation.

(2) Breathing with difficulty.

WORKS.—The fan inside a churn; also any interior parts, whether of a machine or of an animal body.

WORLD, FOR ALL THE WORLD.—Exactly; entirely.

"Iv'e seen it mysen 'e Notherup chech yard, an' it was *fer all the world* like a black dog as big as a sheep."—*Margaret Richards*, circa 1840. The *it* she spoke of was a BOGGART (q.v.)

WORSE HEART, *interj.*—An exclamation of sorrow.

WO'S (wos), *adj.*—Worse.

WO'TH (woth) *adj.*—Worth.

WOTS, WHOTS, WUTS, *s. pl.*—Oats.

Robert Lockwood, a man who was at one time farm bailiff to the author's grandfather, although unable to read, had acquired sufficient knowledge of land surveying to measure off the work of the labourers in harvest-time. In the account he was accustomed to give in, wheat was indicated by a large W, and oats by a small w.

WOUND (*ou* as in *hound*).—A wound.

WOW, WEW.—The mew of a cat.

WOW, WEW, *v.*—To mew as a cat.

WOZZLES.—Mangel wurzels.

WRATE (*rait*), *pt. t.*—Wrote.

WRECK.—Weeds and other rubbish that float down rivers, streams, and ditches.

"I observed *wrack* of grass and twigs in the branches of small trees on the banks of these streams, about ten feet above water."—V. L. Cameron, *Across Africa*, j., 63.

WRIGHT.—A carpenter (obsolescent).

"Laide out to the *wrightes* at the church for wages the 24 Apr. xxs."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1640.

WRIST POT.—A small tin vessel, used to contain sheep-salve, which the men who salve sheep wear strapped on the left wrist.

WRONG.—To get *wrong* wi' a person is to quarrel or fall into disgrace with him.

Well, yě seā, it duz seem to me, though I'm a chechman mysen, an' soā was all them as I've sprung fra, bud it duz seem to me that ther' 's sum'ats very far fra reight belongin' to it. Noo, it's e' this how, I meān, if a parson gets drunk reg'lar, or goās wi' uther women as well as his wife, he gets *wrong* wi' his bishop, an' he maaybe stops him fra preāchin' fer a year, or maay happ'n two, bud if anuther man 'at is a real doon good un e' uther waays, puts on a few cloās a bit different e' th' chech fra what uther foāks duz, or reāds th' prayers a bit more like what Papists is ewsed to, noht can sarve theāse here bishops an' big men e' Lunnun, bud to lock th' poor chap up e' prison, saame as thaay might hev dun if he steāl'd sum'ats oot 'n a shop, or hairf kill'd his wife wi' th' kitchen fire-potter.—*Gainsburgh*, 1879.

WROOT, LITTLE MEN OF.—See LITTLE MEN OF WROOT.

WYDRAUGHT.—A gutter ; a sewer (obsolete).

"Slabs, vaults, drains, sinks, gutters, *wydraughts*, and all other things usually deemed and reputed to belong to or to be fixed to the said premises."—*Demise of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1777.

"*Wydraught*, a water-course, or water-passage, a sink, or common shore."—*Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726, sub voc.

WYKE, TO.—In the Epworth (not the Haxey) game of Hood, the Hood is carried to a public-house, and there a pint of ale is poured over it. This is called *Wykeing* the Hood. See Hood.

WYKINS, *s. pl.*—The corners of the mouth, and the adjacent part of the lower jaw. See WIKES in *E. D. S. Gloss.*, B. 15.

WYTWARD.—A bequest for a religious purpose, commonly for prayers for the dead (obsolete).

"Resieved for Will Briggs bereall & and for his wytward vjs viijd."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Church Acc.*, 1513. See Stratman's *Dictionary*, 1873, p. 568.

Y

YAAL (yai·h'l).—Ale.

"Git me my *yaäle*, for I beänt a-goin' to breäk my rule."—Tennyson
Northern Farmer, st. j.

YACK-YAR.—The common Ragwort.

YAFFING.—A noise made by a dog, between a bark and a whine. See WEFFING.

YALLA', *adj.*—Yellow.

YALLA' BELLY.—A native of South Lincolnshire.

"He's a real *yalla' belly*, you maay tell it by his tung.

YALLA' BOYS.—Sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

YALLA'S.—YELLA'S (q.v.)

YAMMER, *v.*—To clamour, to lament.

Dang them bairns! thaay're allus *yammering'* about, while you can hear noht. (Cf. G. *jammern.*)

YAM.—The noise made in eating.

YAN (yan).—(1) One.

(2) An.

(3) Yonder.

YANKS, *s. pl.*—Leggings.

YARDMAN.—A labourer who attends on stock in a fold-yard.

"Wanted a farm-labourer . . . as *yardman*."—*Gainsburgh News*,
Sept. 25, 1875.

YARK, *v.*—To jerk; to pull violently.

"He saw him knocking and *yarking* the horse about and swearing at it."—*Stamford Mercury*, Sept. 27, 1861.

"The Goat-leap. When a horse, at the full height of his leap, *yerks* or strikes out his hind-legs, as near and even together, and as far out as ever he can stretch them."—*Dictionary Rusticum*, 1726, sub *Capriole*.

YARK-ROD.—Ragwort; *Senecio*.

YAR-NUT.—Earth-nut; pig-nut.

YATE (yait).—A gate.

"You may go through this *yate*."—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), 77.

YATE-STEAD.—A gateway.

YATE-STOHP.—A gatepost.

YAUP, *v.*—To utter a loud or high note with open mouth whether in singing or shouting; *lit.* to yelp.

When Mrs. . . . sings she *yaups* about like a lad tentin' craws.—*Brumby*, 1885.

YAW (yau).—You.

To use this form is considered very offensive, and parents punish their children for it, saying that it is as bad as swearing. To "go yawing about" is a phrase meaning using bad language.

"Yaw ohd beggar get on wi' *yaw*," said to a horse.

R . . . E . . . was once at chapil when he'd gotten a bad cohd e' his heäd, an' his eyes was runnin. Bud preächer thoht he'd been mov'd by th' powerful discoorse he'd a been givin', an' was weepin' for his sins, soä he goäs up to him an' begins a talkin' to him about his sawl an' trys to pull him to th' repentence stool, bud R . . . wo'd hev noht on it, soä he looks up an' says, "*Yaw* get awaay wi yě: duz n't ta think at th' Lord can mak a man as he wants him to be be oot *yaw* meddlin' to help him.—*Bottesford*, July 25, 1887.

YAWM (yaum).—To move about awkwardly.

YAWNEY, YAWNAX, YAWNUPS.—A very stupid person.

A young man was about to stand for a public office for which his father, who had a humble opinion of the son's abilities, thought him unfit, so the parent said, "You *yawnax*, what hev you to do wi' a thing like that theäre; why if soä be 'at you do fall it, you an' it 'll suit as well as a brass knocker up of a pig-sty door."

YEAR.—(1) Years; the old plural form.

Its twenty *year* sin' I was e' Yerksheer.

(2) To-year is used for this year, the same as to-day for this day.

We've hed a deäl o' wind to-year.

YEARTH (yerth).—Earth.

YELLA'S, YALLA'S. — A complaint from which lambs suffer.—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 377.

YEP, YUP.—Interjection used in driving sheep. I have heard precisely the same sound used for the same purpose in the sheep market at Leyden.

YERKSHEER.—Yorkshire. When anything is done very sharp, clever, or unscrupulous we say "that's real *Yerksheer*," implying that the natives of that county are, above all others, noted for acuteness.

YERKSHEER FLAGS.—Flat paving stones of which foot-paths are made. They are commonly brought from the West Riding of Yorkshire, but those which come from other counties are still called *Yerksheer flags*.

YERKSHEER MILE.—A long distance.

I shall know how to beleäve thee anuther time; thoö said it was n't far, bud I fun it a real *Yerksheer mile* afoore I got theäre, I tell thë. I was that lagg'd I could n't rest all neet.

"Like hìglers pad or pack-horse drone.
Not caring to perform much more
Than one good *Yorkshire mile* an hour."

Edw. Ward, *Don Quixote*, 1711, p. 44.

YIT.—Yet.

YOCK.—(1) A yoke.

(2) The time spent by horses at one *yoking*.

We'd dun th' mornin' *yock* at plew afoore th' thunner cum'd on.

(3) A wooden bar, hollowed for the shoulders, from which persons who carry buckets of water suspend them by chains or cords.

YOCK OUT, YOCK TO, *v.*—To harness horses.

YOH.—An ewe.

YON.—That.

"What's *yon*," that is "what is that yonder."
Yon chimney-stack stan's all askew.

YON AWAY, YON AWAYS ON.—In that direction.

He lives *yon awaays on*, bud whether it be at Haxa' or Westwoodside I doän't know.—*East Stockwith*, 1882.

YON SIDE.—Beyond.

He's gotten a plaace *yon side* th' Trent, bud wheäre aboots I can't reightly saay.

A stranger to this neighbourhood, who takes much interest in dialect, has remarked to the author that it struck him as peculiar when he first visited the northern parts of Lindsey, that the natives never described the situation of a place in any other way than as *yon side* the largest or most important object or place on the road to it.

YOUNG MAN.—A sweetheart.

YOURN.—Yours.

It is n't *yourn*, an' niver was, nor niver will be.

YOWL.—The howl of a dog.

YOWL, *v.*—To howl as a dog does.

"He made the good woman of the house miscarry, and set all the dogs in the town a *yowling*."—*Acc. of the Last Distemper of Tom Whigg, Esq.*, part j., 19.

YUCK (yuk), *v.*—To jerk.

YULE (yeul).—Christmas.

YULE-CLOG.—A log of wood put on the fire on Christmas Eve.

Father always saves a great block of wood to put on the fire at Christmas, and isn't it curious, whatever sort of a tree it comes from, he always calls it a *yew-log*.—*E.S.W.*

YUP.—See YEP.

A D D I T I O N S.

ADJE.—To pick in the ruts of a road, and hence to roughen any smooth surface.

Middle o' th' roäd was as slaape as a lookin'-glass till th' hosses *adjed* it up wi' the'r shoes. Jan. 2, 1888.

ASLOSH.—Askew; awry; oblique. See SLOSH WAY ON.

Ther's a foot-pad runs across th' hoäm-cloäs, bud it is n't straight, it's *aslosh* toward a steel ther' is e' th' plantin'.

I knew he'd hed a sup o' drink 'cos he'd gotten his hat on *aslosh*.

BANKING MAN.—A banker (q.v.)

BATTLEDOR.—A flat, wooden implement, shaped like a cricket-bat, and used in conjunction with a roller, for mangling or pressing clothes. They are very rarely used now.

BIDDABLE.—Obedient.

BLATTER-PUDDEN.—Batter-pudding.

BLOWTY.—Bloated.

She look'd real *blowty* last time I seed her.—H. T., *Bottesford*, July 6, 1888.

BOD, *interj.*—

Bod lass! bud thoo did mak my heart to'n oher.

BODKIN TEAM.—Two horses yoked in a pole or double-shafted waggon as wheelers with one horse in front.

BOON, *v.*—To repair a highway.

BOON-DAYS.—The days on which farmers send their carts and horses to cart materials for the repair of the highways.

BOON-MAISTER.—A surveyor of highways.

BOOR.—The woody matter in which the fibre of flax and hemp is enclosed.

BOOT.—(1) Profit ; advantage.

"I went about it while there was any *boote*, but now it *bootes* not."—Bernard, *Terence*, 78.

(2) "To *boot*," said of something given over in an exchange.

I'll swap hosses if you'll gie me saddle an' bridle to *boots*.

(3) "To go it like old *boots*" is to do something with all the energy possible.

(4) The long boots reaching above the knees, used by farm labourers in cleaning the ditches near the Trent, are called emphatically *boots*.

I'll hev that theäre dreän cleän'd oot atween them two foherteen aacre, as soon as I can borra' a pair o' *boots*. It's to noã ewse buyin' ony, so little as you want 'em.

BOROUGH, ENGLISH.—See article on this subject by the author, in *The Dublin Review*, July, 1888, pp. 43-54.

BOTTLED.—Reared by aid of a bottle ; reared by hand ; used with regard to lambs, and sometimes, though rarely, to foals.

BOX, *v.*—To put into a box. The box meant is usually a horse-box on a railway.

"We shall *box* the mare at Guinness on Monday next."—*Letter*, April 13, 1888.

BRAIN-WRIGHT.—One who does the brain work for another.

BUBLIN.—A bub (*q.v.*)

BUILD UP.—To buoy up ; to inspire with hope.

BURYING STOOLS.—The stools or trestles on which coffins are set at a funeral.

BUTTER CUP.—Any wild *ranunculus*.

CAKE, *v.*—To feed cattle with linseed or cotton cake.

I alus *caake* my yohs e' winter as well as th' hogs.

CALLS FOR ANIMALS—

Asses	Dicky, dicky
Chickens	Chuck, chuck
Cows, calves	Cush, cushy, and mull, mully
Ducks	Dilly, dilly
Geese	Goss, gossy, whitle, whitle
Guinea fowls	Come back, come back
Horses, foals	Cop, cop
Lambs	Ba, ba
Pigs	Check, check, and Jack, Jack
Sheep	Coy-ou, coy-ou ; cum yoh, cum yoh
Turkeys	Penny, penny

CHARMAN.—A man who does the work of a charwoman; used derisively.

A nist soort on a *charman* you are wi' yer carpit-shakkin' an' kettle-fillin'.

CHECKERY.—(1) Broken into small, dry morsels; said of land.

(2) Gravelly.

COBBLE, *v.*—This word is not restricted to throwing stones. The author has heard of persons and things being *cobbled* with “hoss-tod” and with “taaties.”

CREATE, *v.*—To accumulate; gather; settle; said of dust.

I niver seed noht like how it *creaates* e' them frunt rooms; thaay're noä sooner cleän'd then thaay're as bad as iver fer dust; I think it mun be them theäre fo'nisis 'at duz it; things wasn't e' that how when I was a bairn, I'm sewer.

DEÄTH SHREWD.—A shroud for the dead.

DISANNUL.—(1) To destroy; to do away with; to remove.

It's o'must time them geraaniums was *disannulled*, an' spring-things setten e' them sooth beds.

(2) To forbid; to hinder.

I *disannulled* him fra doin' on it.

DOUBLE-CUNNING.—Crafty; over-reaching.

DOG.—An iron tie in a building. Cf. Rogers, *Hist. Agric.*, v., 482.

DYKING BOOTS.—Long boots coming above the knees, used in cleaning out the low-land dykes.

ENTIRE, INTIRE—Retired from business; independent.

He maade a pile o' munny oot o' taaties, an' noo he lives *intire* a Cleethorpes.

Wark! him wark! bless yě, he'll noän wark; he's an *entire* gentleman noo.

FELL, *v.*—(1) Inherit; acquire; receive.

He *fell* a lot o' munny when his uncle e' Sheffield deed.

(2) Was compelled by conscience or circumstance.

When Tom went to prison, his mother *fell* to keep his bairns.

FIT TO THINK, *v.*—To believe; to imagine.

I'm o'must *fit to think* this here frost's gooin' to breäk up soon.—Jan. 6, 1888.

FLOWER TREE.—A plant in a window, or a garden plant.

FOLLOW UP.—To persevere in a course of treatment.

Well, I did all I could. Noäbody was better *folla'd up* wi' doctor' stuff then him, thoä I saay it mysen.

FOX'S BRUSH.—A plant. Large yellow sedum. *Sedum Reflexum*.

GREEN LANE.—An undated charter of Stone Priory speaks of five acres of land in Tittensor "*juxta viridem viam*."—*Coll. Hist. Staff.*, part vi., p. 20.

HAG-SNARE.—The perpendicular end or stump of the thorn at the surface of the ground after the upper portion has been partially divided and laid horizontally.—*Winteringham*, 1888.

HATCH.—The sharp-pointed end of a mason's hammer.

HAZE.—To rain very slightly when the air is misty.

It *haazed* about five o'clock, bud noä watter cum'd to meän noht. A man e' his she't sleeves wo'd n't hev gotten weat.

HELP.—Muscular power.

She's noä more *help* in her sen then a wooden body, poor thing.—Jan. 7, 1888.

JILLING BO'OR.—Julian Bower (q.v.)

KILL.—Often used eliptically.

"I've *killed* all that farm real well now," was said by a mole-catcher, June 23, 1888. He meant that he had killed all the moles on the farm.

LAMMUCK, *v.*—To throw things about in a violent or wasteful manner.

LEAD THE CHAIN.—The boy or man who drags the chain when land is measured is said to *lead the chain*.

LEAP.—An engraving of a Swedish eel-leap called *Vide-Njärde* is given in L. Lloyd's *Scandinavian Adventures*, 1854, i., 175.

LEGS ON, TO HAVE.—A thing that is accounted very excellent is said to *have its legs on*.

An' soä, as I was tellin' yě, I went wi' him to Thornholme, an' then on to Appleby, an' he took mē into th' hoose an' tell'd 'em to gie mē as much bread an' cheese an' beer as I wanted, an' I will saay I drunk a good sup, an' whilst I was agaate the keeper cums to saay th' cart's ready to tak' me by ageän, an' I saays, "well this here *aale's* gotten it *legs on*, an' noä mistaake."

LIMPIN.—A linchpin.

LIQUORAGE.—Liquorice.

LONG-DOG.—A greyhound.

"Theäre he's a-cummin', runnin' like a *long-dog*, just ageän George Drury hoose."—G. Johnson, Dec. 31, 1888.

MAMADY.—A sweet meat made of boiled sugar.

MAMADY-SPINNER.—A maker of mamady.

MAYS, *v.*—Makes.

He *mays* sich 'n a noise I can't hear mysen speäk.

MENDING.—Becoming convalescent.

He's not well yit, bud he's *mending*; his cohd's gotten lohse on his chest.

MIDDA' QUAKE.—The land-rail.

MOON-TIME.—The time when the illuminated side of the moon is turned towards the earth.

She went off'n her heäd becos, you see, it was *moon-time*.—H. T., Nov. 10, 1888.

NAY MARRY.—An exclamation. On one occasion, at the Quarter Sessions held at Kirton-in-Lindsey, when the jury retired to consider their verdict, an old man was observed to remain behind in the jury-box. When the chairman ordered him to join his brother jurymen the old man replied "*Naay marry*, not I, Sir Robbud, I doänt care which awaays it goäs."

ORT.—A cipher in arithmetic.

A man doing an addition sum said, "*Ort* an' *ort's ort*, an' that's noht."

PENLESS.—Featherless; said of birds.

PESTERED.—Overloaded; a sailor's term.

He'd gotten deals stowed all oher decks an' hatches while th' keel was fair *pestered* wi' 'em.

PIGEON'S MILK.—The partly digested food given by pigeons to their young.

PURFLE.—To adorn; to dress extravagantly.

She was *purfled* up fra heäd to foot.

RUNNER.—A turnip or mangel-wurzel which, in autumn, instead of forming a fleshy root shoots up a flowering stalk.

SPARROW GRASS.—In a paper in *Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov., 1825, entitled "Two days with Dr. Parr," the following passage occurs:

"He offered to help one of the party to some *grass*, but would not put it upon his plate till he called it by its name, *grass*. PARR: "Right, sir, that's the English word for it, if you had called it asparagus, you should not have any."—Vol. xvij., p. 597.

WER, WOR.—Was.

WET MY NECK.—Since the earlier part of the GLOSSARY was printed, I have been informed that the bird indicated by this name is the peggy-white-throat.

PASSAGES

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE NORTH-WEST

LINCOLNSHIRE DIALECT.

I.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CHAPTER OF GENESIS.

An' it caame to pass 'at when Isaac was ohd, an' his ees (eyes) wer' dim, soã as he could n't seã (see), he called Eäsau his eldist sun, an' said unto him, 'My sun: ' An' he said unto him, 'Behohd (behold) here am I.'

An' he said, 'Behohd noo, I am ohd, I knaw not th' daay o' mÿ death.

Noo, theärefoore tak (tek, taake), I praay thě, thy weapons, thÿ quiver an' thÿ bow, an' goã oot to th' feäld (field), an' taake mẽ sum ven'son.

An' mek (mak, maake) mẽ saavoury meät, sich as I luv, an' bring it to mẽ, 'at I maay eät; 'at my saul maay bless thě afoore I dee.'

An' Rebekah heärd when Isaac spok (spoäk) to Eäsau his sun: an' Eäsau went to th' feäld (field) to hunt fer ven'son' an' to bring it.

An' Rebekah spok unto Jaacob her sun, saayin', 'Behohd, I heärd thÿ faather (feyther) speäk unto Eäsau thÿ bruther, saayin',

Bring me ven'son, an' mek mẽ saavoury meät, 'at I maay eät, an' bless thě afoore th' Loord (Lord) afoore mÿ death.'

Noo, theärefoore, my sun, obaay mÿ voice, accoordin' to that 'at I command thě. Goã noo to th' flock, an' fetch me from theace two good kids o' th' goäts; an' I will mek them saavoury meät fer thÿ faather, sich as he luveth.

An' thoo shall bring it to thÿ faather, 'at he maay eät, an' 'at he maay bless thě afoore his death.'

An' Jaacob said to Rebekah his muther, 'Behohd, Eäsau mÿ bruther is a hairy man, an' I am a smooth man.

Mÿ faather peradventur' will feäl (feel) me, an' I shall (sal, s'l) seaim to him as a deceäver; an' I shall bring a co's up'n mẽ, an' not a blessin'.

An' his muther said unto him, 'Upo' meä (me) be thÿ co's, my sun: only obaay mÿ voice, au' goã fetch me 'em.'

An' he went, an' fetch'd, an' broht 'em to his muther: an' his muther maade saavoury meät, sich as his faather luv'd.

An' Rebekah tōök goodly (goodlike) raaiment o' her eldist sun Eäsau, 'at wer' (was) wi' her i' th' hoose, an' pot (put) 'em up'n Jaacob her yunger sun.

An' shě pot th' skins o' th' kids upov (up'n) his han's, an' upov th' smoothe o' his neck.

An' shě gev (gaave) th' saavoury meät, an' th' bread 'at she 'd prepared, i'to th' hand o' her sun Jacob.

An' he caame unto his faather, an' said, 'My faather : ' an' he said, 'Here am I ; who art ta, mÿ sun ?'

An' Jacob said unto his faather, 'I am Eäsau thy fo'st-born ; I hev ('ve) dun accordin' as thoo baade mē : arise, I praay thě, sit (set up) an' eät o' mÿ ven'son, 'at thÿ saul maay bless mē.'

An' Isaac said to his sun, 'How (hoo) is it 'at thoo's fun (fon) it soä quick, mÿ sun ?' an' he said, 'Becos (acos) th' Loord thy God broht it to mē.'

An' Isaac said unto Jacob, 'Cum near, I praay thě, 'at I maay feäl (feel) thě, mÿ sun, whether thoo be (is) my very sun, or no (not).'

An' Jacob went near unto Isaac his faather ; an' he felt (feeled) him, an' said, 'Th' voice is Jacob's voice, bud th' han's are (is) th' han's of Eäsau.'

An' he discerned (dissarned) him not, becos his han's was (wer') hairy, as his bruther Eäsau's han's. Soä he blessed him.

An' he said, 'Art ta (thoo) my very sun Eäsau ?' an' he said, 'I am.'

An' he said, 'Bring it near to mē, an' I will eät of mÿ sun's ven'son, 'at mÿ saul maay bless thě. An' he broht it near to him, an' he did eät : an' he broht him wine, an' he drank (drunk).

An' his faather Issac said unto him, 'Cum near noo, an' kiss me, mÿ sun.'

An' hě caame (cum'd) near, an' kissed him : an' he smell'd th' smell o' his raaiment, an' bless'd him, an' said, 'Seä (see), th' smell o' mÿ sun is as th' smell o' a feäld (field) 'at th' Loord hes bless'd.'

Theärefore God gie thě o' th' dew o' heaven, an' o' th' fatness o' th' e'th (eärth), an' plenty o' corn an' wine.

Let peöple sarve thě, an' naätions boo doon to thě ; be loord oher thÿ brethren (bruthers), an' let thÿ muther's suns boo doon to thě : co'sēd be iv'ry won (rhymes with on) 'at co'ses thě (thee), an' blessid be he (him) 'at (as) blessith (blesses) thě.

An' it caame to pass, as soon as Isaac hed maade a end o' blessin' Jacob, an' Jacob was yit scarclins gone oot fra the presence o' Isaac his faather, 'at Eäsau his bruther caame in fra huntin'.

An' he alsoä hed saavoury meät, an' broht it unto his faather ; an' said unto his faather, 'Let my faather arise, an' eät o' his sun's ven'son, 'at thÿ saul maay bless mē.'

An' Isaac, his faather, said unto him, 'Who art ta ? (th', thoo), an' he said, 'I am thÿ sun, thÿ fo'st-born, Eäsau.'

An' Isaac trem'l'd very exceädin'ly an' said, 'Who, wheäre is he 'at hath taaken ven'son, an' broht it mē, an' I hev eäten o' all afoore thoo caame (cum'd), an' hev bless'd him ? Yeä an' he shall be blessid.

An' when Eäsau heärd th' wo'ds o' his faather he cried, wi' a greät (gret) an' exceädin' bitter cry, an' said unto his faather, ' Bless me, eäven me also, O my faather.' An' he said, ' Thȳ bruther caame wi' subtilty, an' 's tekken (taaken) awaay thȳ blessin'.' An' he said, ' Is n't hēreightly naamed Jaacob ? for he hath (hes, 's) supplanted mē theäse two times : he tōök awaay mȳ bo'th-right (be'th-right) ; an' behohd, noo he 's taaken (taa'en) awaay mȳ blessin'.' An' he said, Hes ta not resarv'd a blessin' fēr meä (me).

An' Isaac answered an' said unto Eäsau, ' Behohd, I hev maade him thȳ loord, an' all his brethren hev I gi'en to him fēr sarvants ; an' wi' corn an' wine hev I sustaainid him : an' what shall I do noo unto thee, my sun ? '

An' Eäsau said unto his faather, ' Hes ta nobbud won blessin', my faather ? ' bless meä, eäven meä alsoä, O my faather.' An' Eäsau liftid up his voice an' wept.

An' Isaac his faather answered, an' said unto him, ' Behohd, thȳ dwellin' shall beä (be) the fatness o' th' e'th, an' o' th' dew o' heaven fra abuv.

An' by thȳ soord shalt th' live, an' shall sarve thȳ bruther ; an' it shall cum to pass, when thoo shalt hev th' dominion, 'at thoo shall braake (breäk) his yoäke fra off'n thȳ neck.

An' Eäsau haatid Jaacob, becos o' th' blessin' wheäréwith his faather hed bless'd him : an' Eäsau said e' his heart, ' The daays of moärnin' (mernin') fēr mȳ faather are (is) at hand, then will I slaay my bruther Jaacob.'

An' th' wo'ds o' Eäsau, her elder sun, wer' (was) tohd to Rebekah ; an' shē sent an' called Jaacob her yunger sun, an' said unto him, ' Behohd, thȳ bruther Eäsau, as tuchin' thē, duth (duz) cumfert hissen, purposin' to kill thē.

Noo, theärefoore, my sun, obaay mȳ voice, an' arise, fleä (flee) to Laaban mȳ bruther, to Haran.

An' tarry wi' him a few daays, until (whiles) thȳ bruther's anger to'ns awaay fra thē, an' he forgets that 'at thoo hes ('s) dun to him ; then will I send an' fetch thē fra thence. Why should I be deprived alsoä o' yē boäth e' won daay ? '

An' Rebekah said to Isaac, ' I am weary o' my life, becos o' th' dohters o' Heth, if Jaceb taks (teks, taakes) a wife o' th' dohters o' Heth, sich as theäse 'ats th' dohters o' th' land, what good shall my life do to mē.

II.

THE FIFTH CHAPTER OF THE SECOND BOOK OF KINGS.

Noo Naaman, capt'in o' th' hoäst o' th' king o' Syria, was a greät (gret) man wi' his mester (maister, maaster), an' honourable, becos (acos) by (thrir) him th' Loord hed gi'en deliverance unto Syria : he was alsoä a mighty man e valour, bud he was a leper.

And th' Syrians hed goāne (gone) oot bȳ cump'nies, an' hed broht awaay captive oot o' th' land o' Isra'l a little maid, an' shē waaited o' Naaman wife.

An' she said unto her mistress, 'Would God my loord (lord) wer' (was) wi' th' prophit 'at 's e' Samaria, for he wo'd recuver him o' his leprosie.'

An' won (rhymes with on) went in, an' tohd his loord, saayin', 'Thus an' thus said th' maaid 'at 's o' th' land o' Isra'l.'

An' th' King o' Syria said, 'Goā to, goā, an' I will send a letter unto th' king o' Isra'l.'

An' he departid, an' tōōk wi' him ten talents o' silver, an' six thoosand peāces o' gohd, an' ten chaanges o' raaiment (equal stress on the two syllables), an' he broht th' letter to th' king o' Isra'l saayin', 'Noo when this letter is (hes) cum (cum'd) unto thē, behohd, I have (hev) I herewith sent Naaman mȳ sarvant to thē, 'at thoo maayst (maay) recuver him o' his leprosie.

An' it caame (cum'd) to pass when th' king o' Isra'l hed read th' letter, 'at he rent his cloās, an' said, 'Am I God, to kill an' to mak (maake) alive, 'at this man duth (duz) send unto mē to recuver a man o' his leprosie? Wheärefoore consider, I praay you, an' seā (see) how he seekith a quarril (*ar* as in barrel) agen (ageān, ageānst, agaainst) mē.'

An' it was soā, when Elisha th' man o' God heārd 'at th' king o' Isra'l hed rent his cloās, 'at he sent to th' king, saayin', 'Wheärefoore hast ta (thoo) rent thȳ cloās? Let him cum noo to me, an' he s'l (shall, sal) knaw 'at theäre is a prophit e' Isra'l.'

Soā Naaman caame (cum'd) wi' his hosses (horses), an' wi' his chariot, an' stood 'at th' dōōr o' th' hoose o' Elisha.

An' Elisha sent a messinger unto him, saayin', 'Goā an' wesh (wash, *a* as in ash) e' Joordan seven times, an' thȳ flesh shall ('ll) cum ageān (agen, agaain) unto thē, an' thoo shalt (shall, 'll) be cleān.'

Bud Naaman was wroāth, an' went awaay, an' said, 'Behohd, I thoht, he will sewerly cum oot to mē, an' stan', an' call o' th' naame o' th' Loord his God, an' strike his hand oher th' plaace, an' recuver th' leper.

Are not Abana an' Pharpar, rivers o' Damascus, better then all th' wahters (the *ah* as in *ah!*) o' Isra'l? Maay I not wesh e' them an' be cleān?' Soā he to'n'd an' went awaay e' a raage.

An' his sarvants caame near, an' spok' unto him, an' said, 'My faather, if th' prophit hed bid thē do sum greāt thing, wo'd th' not ha' dun it?' How much rayther then, when he said to thē, 'Wesh an' be cleān?'

Then went he doon, an' dipped hissien seven times e' Joordan, accoordin' to th' saayin' o' th' man o' God: an' his flesh cum'd ageān like unto th' flesh o' a little child, an' he was clean.

An' he returned to th' man o' God, him an' all his cump'ny, an' caame an' stood befoore (afoore) him: an' he said, 'Behohd, noo I knaw 'at ther' is

noä God in all th' e'th (eä'rth), bud e' Isra'l; noo theärefoore, I praay thě, tak (tek, taake) a blessin' o' thỹ sarvant.'

Bud he said, 'As th' Loord liveth, afoore whoäm I stan', I will receäve noäne.' An' he ej'd (urged) him to tak (tek) it, but he refewsd.

An' Naaman said, 'Shall ther' not then, I praay thě, be gi'en to thỹ sarvant two mules bo'd 'n o' e'th? For thỹ sarvant will hencefoorth offer naayther bo'nt-offerin', nor sacrifice unto uther Gods, bud unto th' Loord.

E' this thing th' Loord pardon thỹ sarvant, 'at when mỹ mester goäs e' to th' hoose o' Rimmon to warship theäre, an' hě leänith (leäns) o' mỹ hand, an' I boo (bow) mỹsen e' th' hoose o' Rimmon, when I boo doon mỹsen e' th' hoose o' Rimmon, th' Loord pardon thỹ sarvant e' this thing.'

An' he said to him, 'Goä e' peäce.' Soä he departid fra him a little waay.

Bud Gehaazi, th' sarv'nt o' Elisha th' man o' God, said, 'Behohd, mỹ mester hes spared Naaman this Syrian, e' not receävin' at his hands that 'at he broht: but as th' Loord livith, I will run efter him, an' tak sum'ats on him.'

Soä Gehaazi folla'd efter Naaman, an' when Naaman seed him runnin' efter him, he leeted doon fra th' chariot to meät (meet) him, an' said, 'Is all well?'

An' he said, 'All's well: mỹ mester hes sent mě, saayin', 'Behohd, eäven noo ther' be(s)cum to mě fra Moont Ephraim two yung men o' th'suns o' th' prophits: gie 'em, I praay thě a talent o' silver, an' two chaanges o' garments' (equal stress on the two syllables).

An' Naaman said, 'Be content, tak two talents.' An' he ej'd him, an' boond two talents o' silver e' two bags, wi' two chaanges o' garments, an' laaid them upo' two o' his sarv'nts, an' thaay boore 'em afoore him.

An' when he cum'd to th' tooer, he tōōk 'em fra the'r hand, an' bestowed 'em e' th' hoose; an' he let th' men goä, an' thaay departid.

Bud he went in, an' stood (stōōd) afoore his mester. An' Elisha said unto him, 'Whence cumst thoo. Gehaazi?' (*duz ta cum* would be the natural arrangement of the sentence). An' he said, 'Thỹ sarvant went noäwheäres.'

An' he said unto him, 'Went not mỹ heart wi' th', when th' man to'n'd agaain fra his chariot to meet th'. Is it a time to receäve munny, an' to receäve garments, an' olive-yards, an' vineyards, an' sheep, an' oxen, an' maaid-sarv'nts?

The leprosie theärefoore o' Naaman shall cleäve unto thee, an' unto thy seäd (seed), fer iver.' An' he went oot fra his presence a leper as white as snaw.

NUMERALS

USED IN LINCOLNSHIRE FOR
SHEEP-SHEARING.

They were employed in this part of the county at the beginning of the present century. This particular list was got from an old shepherd at Winteringham, who ran through the numbers very rapidly, making a slight pause at every fifth word. There is evidence that they were known at Appleby and several other places.

Yan 1
Tan 2
Tethera 3
Pethera 4
Pimp 5
Sethera 6
Lethera 7
Hovera 8
Covera 9
Dik 10

Yan a dik 11
Tan a dik 12
Tethera dik 13
Pethera dik 14
Bumfit 15
Yan-a-bumfit 16
Tan-a-bumfit 17
Terhera-bumfit 18
Pe iera bumfit 19
Figgit (or Jixit) 20

PE
1957
P43
1889

Peacock, Edward
A glossary of words used
in the Wapentakes of
Manley and Corringham
2d ed., rev. and
considerably enl.

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY
